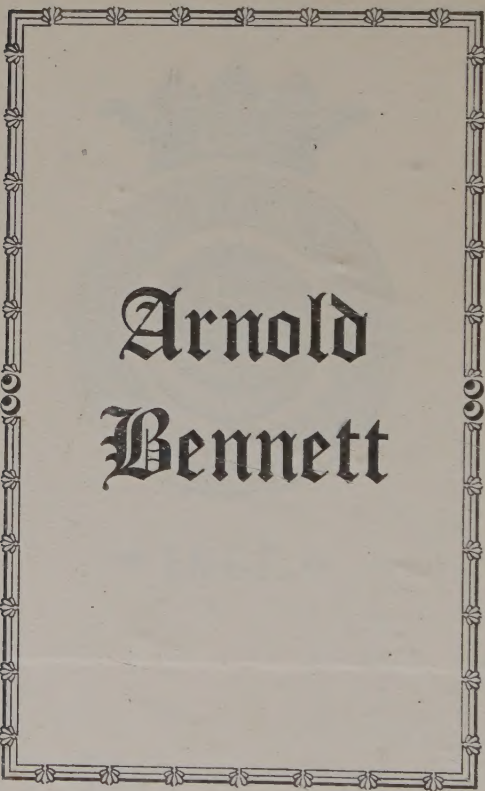


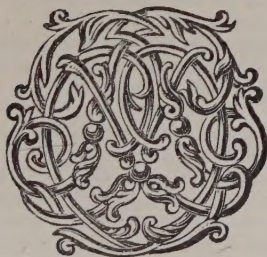
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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.—The Session of 1857-8 resumed after the Adjournment on the 4th of February—The Earl of Derby in the House of Lords expresses his surprise at the omission of any Ministerial statement, and refers at some length to the State of Public Affairs, especially to the Mutiny in India, the War with China, and the Relations of this Country with France—He is answered by Earl Granville—Remarks of Lord Panmure and Earl Grey on Military Arrangements, and of Lords Brougham and Campbell on the Laws affecting Foreign Conspirators in England—Lord Palmerston gives notice of a Bill to amend the Law of Conspiracy—*Marriage of the Princess Royal*—Addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty on this event are moved in both Houses, and carried, *nem. con.*—LEGISLATION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—The President of the Board of Control moves for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the East India Company to borrow Ten Millions for the service of the Government—Remarks of Mr. T. Baring, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Disraeli, Sir F. Baring, and other Members—Leave given—The amount authorized being afterwards reduced to Eight Millions, the Bill is passed—*Thanks of Parliament to the Civil and Military Officers and Servants in India*—The Motion is made in the House of Lords by Lord Panmure—His speech—Lord Derby takes exception to Lord Canning's name being included in the vote—Speeches of the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Falkland—The Resolutions are agreed to—In the House of Commons, after an objection from Mr. Disraeli on a point of form which is overruled, Lord Palmerston moves the Thanks of the House—Mr. Disraeli objects to including Lord Canning's name until the House is in a condition to pronounce upon his policy, and he moves the previous question—Speeches of Mr. Labouchere, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Mangles, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Drummond, and Mr. Henley—Lord Palmerston disclaims binding the House by this vote to approve Lord Canning's policy, and Mr. Disraeli withdraws his opposition—Annuity to the Widow and Son of General Havelock—The Bill is passed without opposition—Petition of the East India Company against the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown—Presented by Earl Grey in the House of Lords—Discussion on that occasion—Mr. T. Baring presents the Petition to the Commons—On the 12th February, Lord Palmerston moves for leave to bring in a Bill to transfer India to the Government of the Crown—Summary of his Speech—Mr. T. Baring moves an Amendment declaring legislation at the present time to be inexpedient—The Chancellor of the Exchequer dissects the Petition of the Company, and con-

troverts its statements in an able Speech—The Debate is prolonged for three nights by Adjournment—Speeches of Mr. Mangles, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Crawford, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir John Walsh, Mr. A. Mills, Mr. Seymour, Colonel Sykes, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Willoughby, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Lord John Russell, Mr. Disraeli, and other Members—On a division, the House decides in favour of introducing the Bill by 318 to 173 [Page 1

CHAPTER II.

The Conspiracy against the life of the Emperor of the French—Consequences of that event upon our relations with France—State of public opinion in the two countries—Mr. Roebuck animadverts in the House of Commons on the language of some of the Addresses to the Emperor—Answer of Lord Palmerston—Bill to amend the Law of Conspiracy introduced by the Prime Minister—Debate on the Motion for leave to bring it in—Speech of Lord Palmerston—Mr. Kinglake moves an Amendment declaring it inexpedient to legislate on the subject under the present circumstances—Mr. Horsman seconds the Amendment—Arguments urged against the Bill by the opponents—Mr. Roebuck denounces the Measure with great energy—Speeches of Sir George Grey, Mr. Collier, Mr. Napier, and the Solicitor-General for the Bill, and of Mr. Bovill, Mr. Hope, Mr. Warren, Lord John Russell against—Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Sidney Herbert offer a qualified support to the Bill at the present stage—Mr. Kinglake's Amendment is withdrawn, and leave given to bring in the Bill by 299 votes against 99—Lord Palmerston moves the Second Reading on the 19th February—Increased unpopularity of the Measure since the former Debate—Mr. Milner Gibson moves an Amendment expressing the abhorrence of the House at the recent attempt in France, and its readiness to amend defects in its Criminal Law, but censuring the Government for not replying to Count Persigny's Despatch of the 20th January, 1858—A long and animated Debate takes place—Speeches of Mr. Baines, Mr. Walpole, Sir George Grey, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Henley, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Gladstone, the Attorney-General, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Palmerston's Reply—The Division produces a majority of 234 to 215 against the Government—Downfall of the Palmerston Administration in consequence of this defeat—State of feeling in the country on this subject—Growing indifference to party distinctions—Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, and Earl Granville in the Lords, announce the dissolution of the Cabinet—The Earl of Derby undertakes to form a Government—Differences of opinion between eminent Lawyers in the two Houses on the effect of the existing law of Conspiracy—Animated controversy between Lords Lyndurst, Campbell, and Brougham in the one House, and Sir Richard Bethell in the other—In the House of Commons, after an adjournment of a few days, Writs are moved for various places in consequence of the acceptance of office by the new Ministers—On the 1st March, the Earl of Derby makes a full statement of the views and intentions of the new Government with respect to all the leading Questions of Public Interest, especially our relations with France, the Government of India, the China War, and Parliamentary Reform—On the latter subject he promises a Measure after due time for consideration—Remarks of Earl Granville on these topics—The Earl of Clarendon enters into a detailed Explanation and Defence of the proceedings of the late Government with reference to our relations with France, and the Conspiracy Bill [31

CHAPTER III.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER announces in the House of Commons the termination of the Misunderstanding with France—The question of the *Cagliari steam vessel*—Mr. Kinglake states the case on behalf of the English Engineers, Park and Watt, then imprisoned by the Government of Naples—Answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Remarks of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, and Lord John Russell—Mr. Bernal Osborne makes a keen sarcastic attack upon the Government, and demands a more explicit statement of their policy—He is answered in the same strain by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Remarks of Mr. Horsman, Lord J. Russell, and Lord Palmerston—Further discussion on the *Cagliari* affair—The release of one of the English Engineers is announced—*Government of India*—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the India Bill (No. 2) in the House of Commons—His statement, and the various comments on the scheme—Mr. Bright and Mr. Roebuck denounce the Measure as delusive—Parliament adjourns for the Easter Recess—Public opinion upon the India Bill pronounces a decided condemnation of its leading features—The position of the Government Endangered—On the re-assembling of the House, Lord John Russell proposes a new course, to proceed by way of Resolutions—The Government readily accede to the proposal—Discussion on this occasion—Mr. Disraeli disclaims the intention of abandoning the Bill—The proposed Resolutions are laid on the Table—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moves a Committee of the whole House upon them on the 28th April—His Speech—Speeches of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, Lord J. Russell, Sir George Grey, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Horsman—The Motion is carried—The House goes into Committee on the 30th April, when Lord Harry Vane moves a Resolution declaring the inexpediency of legislating on the subject of India this Session—After a full discussion, the Amendment is negatived by 447 to 57—The First Resolution in favour of transferring the Government to the Crown is agreed to after some debate, but without a Division—The Second Resolution respecting the mode of administering Indian affairs is carried with a slight modification of its terms—Interruption of the progress of Indian Legislation by the Canning and Ellenborough Controversy—Circumstances in which this Conflict originated—Character of Lord Ellenborough's Despatch, and the effect produced in the Public Mind by its Publication—Notices given in both Houses of Resolutions of Censure on the Government for the Despatch—Lord Ellenborough, in order to relieve his Colleagues from responsibility, resigns the Office of President of the India Board—Further Controversy respecting the Non-production of Private Letters received from Lord Canning by Mr. Vernon Smith—Important Discussions in the House of Lords on the policy of Lord Canning's Oude proclamation, and on the Conduct of Lord Ellenborough—Lord Derby pronounces a warm eulogium on his late Colleague [62]

CHAPTER IV.

AFFAIRS OF INDIA CONTINUED.—Debates in both Houses on Lord Ellenborough's Despatch to Lord Canning—Lord Shaftesbury moves a vote of censure on the Government in the Upper House—The Earl of Ellenborough vindicates his own proceedings—After an animated Debate the

Resolution is negatived by a majority of 9—In the House of Commons a Debate is commenced on the 14th of May, and continued for several nights by Adjournment—Speech of Mr. Cardwell in moving his Resolution—He is ably answered by the Solicitor-General—Speeches of Mr. Lowe, Mr. V. Smith, Lord Stanley, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Roebuck, Sir C. Wood, Mr. Hardy, Sir R. Peel, Sir George Lewis, Lord Goderich, Mr. Bright, Sir James Graham, and numerous other Members—Pending the Debate, which is protracted by various causes, information bearing on the point under discussion arrives from India—Change produced thereby in the feeling of the House—The combination opposed to the Government shows signs of dissolution—On the last night of the Debate several Members of the Liberal party urge Mr. Cardwell to withdraw his Resolution—He at first declines, but eventually, being much pressed by the House, and Lord Palmerston concurring, consents—Remarks of Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Bright on the withdrawal of the motion—Effect of this result in strengthening the Government—The Debates on the India Bill are resumed—Mr. Gladstone proposes a provisional arrangement for governing India by the existing Court of Directors for one year—This proposal is opposed by Lord Stanley, and rejected, after debate, by 285 to 110—Mr. Roebuck's motion for dispensing with a Council is also negatived—Discussion of the several Resolutions on India in Committee—Numerous Amendments are moved, but opposed by Lord Stanley on the part of the Government, and rejected in each instance by large majorities—Five of the Resolutions being passed, Lord Stanley announces his intention to proceed no further with the Resolutions, but at once to bring in the Bill—The second reading of the "Government of India Bill, No. 3," is moved on the 24th of June—Speech of Lord Stanley on moving it—Mr. Bright enters into a lengthened statement of his views respecting the Government of India—After speeches from Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. W. Smith, and other Members, the Bill is read a second time without a division—Numerous Amendments are moved in Committee by Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and other Members, but the propositions of the Government are in each case supported by the House—Some new clauses added—Lord Palmerston's Amendment to limit the continuance of the new scheme of Government to five years, is negatived by 149 to 115—The Bill passes the House of Commons with various comments upon it from some leading Members—The second reading of the Bill is moved by Lord Derby in the House of Lords on the 15th July—Earl Granville criticises the measure in some respects, but declines to oppose it—Lord Ellenborough expresses strong objections to some features of the Bill, especially the constitution of the Council and the competitive examinations for Engineer Officers—Debate in Committee on the proposed Council for India—The Duke of Somerset, Lord Broughton, Lord Wodehouse, and other Peers object to a Council altogether—The clause is eventually carried—Various amendments opposed by the Government are rejected—Animated discussion between Lord Ellenborough and Lord Derby on competitive examinations—Lord Derby carries his clause—On the motion that the Bill do pass, the Archbishop of Canterbury makes some remarks on the duty of the British Government towards India in regard to religion—Observations of Lord Derby in answer, and of the Bishops of London and Oxford—Discussion between the two Houses on the Amendments made by the Lords and objected to by the Commons—The question of competitive examination for the Army is much debated, and ultimately the Lords succeed in retaining their amendment—The Bill receives the Royal Assent on the last day of the Session . . . [90

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.—State of the Income and Expenditure of the country at the commencement of the Session—General apprehension of a Deficit—The Budget—Mr. Disraeli, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, makes his Financial Statement on the 19th of April—He states his views of the condition of the country—Proposes to postpone the re-payment of the Exchequer Bonds, to equalize the Spirit Duties, and lay a Tax on Bankers' Cheques—The reception of the Budget is generally favourable—Remarks of Mr. Gladstone, Sir G. Lewis, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Cardwell, and other Members—The various Bills for giving effect to the financial arrangements are passed with little opposition—Sir G. C. Lewis, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, vindicates his own financial administration, and impugns the policy of postponing the Exchequer Bonds and Sinking Fund—Speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Bright, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Bankers' Cheques Bill is passed after a short discussion—Mr. James Wilson moves a Resolution, affirming that loans of money for war purposes ought to be for a limited term, or otherwise provided for by gradual repayment out of surplus revenue—The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposes the Motion, which is also disapproved by Mr. Gladstone, Sir G. Lewis, Mr. Cardwell, and Lord J. Russell, and is negatively by the House—*The Paper Duty*—Mr. Milner Gibson moves a Resolution condemnatory of this Tax—The Chancellor of the Exchequer gives a qualified opposition to the Resolution, but is willing to assent to so much of it as condemns the permanent continuance of the Duty—Speeches of Mr. Bright, Sir G. Lewis, Mr. Drummond, and Lord J. Russell—Mr. Gibson consents to give up the latter clause of his Resolution and the former part is agreed to—*The Naval Estimates and State of the Naval Defences*—Sir John Pakington moves the Estimates on the 12th of April, announcing some reductions upon those prepared by the late Ministers—Sir Charles Napier praises the First Lord's statement, but desires further improvements in order to render the service more efficient—Sir Charles Wood vindicates his own administration of the Admiralty—Speeches of Admiral Walcott, Lord Clarence Paget, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Horsman—The Votes are agreed to—*Manning the Navy*—Sir Charles Napier proposes a Motion for issuing a Royal Commission to enquire into this subject—His Speech—Answer of Sir J. Pakington, who assents to the Commission, with some reservations—Observations of Admiral Walcott, Lord Clarence Paget, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Bentinck, and other Members—On Lord Palmerston's recommendation, Sir Charles Napier assents to the suggestion of the Government—A Commission is issued accordingly [131]

CHAPTER VI.

RELIGIOUS AND ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS. *Admission of Jews to Parliament.* Lord John Russell brings in a Bill to alter the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and to relieve Jews from the necessity of using certain words in the Oath—The Bill is read a second time unopposed—Discussions in Committee—Mr. Newdegate moves the amendment of Section 5, containing the relaxation in favour of Jews—Speeches of Mr. Walpole, Mr. Roebuck, Lord John Russell, Sir R. Bethell, and other Members—The

Clause is carried by 297 to 144—The Bill is passed through the House of Commons—Lord Lyndhurst moves the Second Reading in the Lords—Speech of the Earl of Derby, who consents to the Second Reading, but intimates his intention to oppose the Section in favour of Jews—Debates in Committee—Lord Chancellor Chelmsford moves the omission of the 5th Section—His Speech—He is answered by Lord Lyndhurst—After a full debate, the Clause is rejected by 119 to 80—The House of Commons on the Motion of Lord John Russell refuses to accept the Bill as altered, and appoints a Committee to draw up reasons for their dissent—Mr. Thomas Duncombe moves that Baron Rothschild be a member of the Committee—He alleges a precedent for this course—Discussion in which most of the legal Members take part—Mr. Duncombe's Motion is carried by 251 to 196—In the House of Lords the Earl of Lucan proposes a solution of the difference between the two Houses by a Clause enabling either House by its Resolution to modify the form of Oath—This proposition is favourably entertained by the Government, but it is suggested that a separate Bill be brought in—The Earl of Lucan and Lord Lyndhurst each prepare a Bill in the form suggested—The Earl of Derby on the part of Government prefers Lord Lucan's Bill—It is passed by the House of Lords—Lord John Russell, while objecting to the mode of proceeding by the Upper House, intimates his intention to accept the compromise offered by Lord Lucan's Bill—He moves the Second Reading, which is resisted by Mr. Newdegate and other Conservative Members—The advocates of the Jews condemn the course pursued by the Lords, but support the Bill as the best practicable solution—It is passed by a large majority—The Oaths Bill is also passed—Lord John Russell moves Resolutions pursuant to the new Act to relieve Baron Rothschild from the objectionable words of the Oath—The Motion is opposed by Mr. Warren and other Members, but without success—On the 26th of July, Baron Rothschild takes his seat for the City of London. CHURCH RATES. Sir John Trelawny brings in a Bill for a total abolition of Church Rates—The Second Reading is carried after considerable debate by 213 to 160—Various Amendments are moved in Committee—Discussion of Mr. Puller's scheme for imposing a fixed charge on the owners of property in lieu of Church Rates—Mr. Buxton moves an Amendment—After much debate, both Motion and Amendment are rejected—Speeches of Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Walpole, and other Members on the Third Reading of Sir John Trelawny's Bill—The Bill is passed by 266 to 203—It meets with an unfavourable reception in the House of Lords—The Second Reading moved by the Duke of Somerset—Speeches of Lord St. Leonards, Lord Wodehouse, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Derby, Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Granville, Bishop of London, Earl Grey, and other Peers—The Bill is lost by a majority of 187 to 36. MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER. Viscount Bury brings in a Bill to legalize these Marriages—The Bill is strongly opposed by Mr. Hope, Lord R. Cecil, Mr. Lygon, Mr. Puller, and the Lord Advocate, and supported by Mr. Baines, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Collier, Sir G. C. Lewis, and Mr. Milnes—The Second Reading is carried by 174 to 134, and the Bill passes the Commons—In the House of Lords, Lord Redesdale moves to postpone the Second Reading for six months—The Bill is supported by Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Wodehouse, the Bishop of Ripon, Earl Granville, and Lord Overstone, and opposed by Lord Cranworth, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Exeter, Oxford, and Lincoln—It is finally rejected by a majority of 46 to 22. *Special Commemorative Services of the Church of England.* Earl Stanhope moves an Address to the Crown for the discontinuance of the Services for the 5th November, 30th January, and 29th

May—His Speech—The Motion is supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Oxford, and Cashel, and Lords Campbell, Cranworth, and Ebury—The Bishop of Bangor, and the Duke of Marlborough, and Earl of Malmesbury express some objections—The Motion is carried without a division. *Revision of the Liturgy.* Lord Ebury moves an Address to the Crown praying that a Commission may be issued for this purpose—The Motion is opposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Derby, the Bishops of Cashel and St. David's—Earls Grey and Granville intimate a favourable leaning, but recommend that the Motion should not be pressed—It is therefore withdrawn. *The Maynooth Grant.* Mr. Spooner brings forward his annual Motion against the Grant on the 29th of April—His Speech and that of Mr. Walpole in answer—The House abstains from discussing the subject, but decides against the Motion by a division of 210 against 155 . . . [149]

CHAPTER VII.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Settlement of the question with the Neapolitan Government respecting the *Cagliari*—Concession by Naples of a compensation to the English Engineers, and the restoration of the vessel and crew to Sardinia.—*The Danubian Principalities*—Mr. Gladstone moves an Address to the Queen respecting the fulfilment of the obligations of the Treaty of Paris in reference to these provinces—The Motion is opposed by Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the Government, as well as by Lord Palmerston—It is supported by Mr. Sergeant Deasy, Mr. Roebuck, Lord R. Cecil, and Lord John Russell—On a division the Address is negatived by a majority of 178.—*The Slave Trade*—Misunderstanding with the United States in consequences of measures adopted by British naval officers for the repression of the traffic—Debate in the House of Lords on this subject—Speech of the Earl of Clarendon, and explanations of Lord Malmesbury—In the House of Commons Mr. S. Fitzgerald makes a statement in answer to a question on the state of our relations with America—Remarks of Mr. Roebuck, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston—The Bishop of Oxford presents a petition to the House of Lords, complaining of the continued violation by Spain of treaties for the Suppression of the Slave Trade in Cuba—His speech—Speeches of Lord Brougham, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earls of Carlisle, Hardwicke, and Aberdeen, and other Peers—Misunderstanding with the French Governments on the same subject—Case of the *Regina Coeli*—Explanations of the matter by the Earl of Malmesbury—Observations of Lord Brougham and Earl Grey—In the House of Commons, Mr. Hutt moves a resolution disapproving of the practice of visiting and searching vessels in order to repress the Slave Trade—His speech—The Motion is opposed by Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Mr. Buxton, Sir John Pakington, and Lord Palmerston—It is supported by Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Roebuck, Lord Clarence Paget, and Mr. Gilpin—It is rejected on a division by 223 to 24—Discussion in the House of Lords respecting the Right of Search—Statement of Lord Lyndhurst of the Law on this subject—Observations of the Earls of Malmesbury and Aberdeen.—*Colony of British Columbia*—Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Secretary for the Colonies, introduces a Bill for the Administration of Government in this settlement—He describes the situation and features of the territory and the arrangements proposed for its constitution—Remarks of Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Lowe, and other Members—The Bill is passed . . . [180]

CHAPTER VIII.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—Bill to abolish the necessity of a *Property Qualification*—Brought in by Mr. Locke King—Supported by the Secretary of State for the Home Department—Opposed by some of the more decided Members of the Conservative Party—Arguments urged for and against the Bill—It is passed through the House of Commons with little opposition—It is introduced in the House of Lords by Earl Fortescue—The Measure is supported by Earl Grey, the Earl of Derby, Lord Ebury, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Granville, and other Peers—The Duke of Rutland, Lord Ravensworth, Lord Denman, and the Earl of Wicklow speak against it—The Third Reading is carried, and the Bill passed. *The £10 Franchise in Counties*—Mr. Locke King renews the attempts made by him in former Sessions to carry the Measure—The Chancellor of the Exchequer resists the introduction of the Bill—After some debate the House decides that the Bill shall be brought in—On the Second Reading being proposed, Mr. Du Cane moves the Previous Question, and is seconded by Mr. Miles—Lord Palmerston supports the Bill—Mr. Henley opposes it—The Second Reading is carried on a Division by 226 to 168—Owing to the pressure of business and late period of the Session, the Bill is not proceeded with. *Abolition of Members' Privilege of Exemption from Arrest for Debt*—Mr. Hunt proposes a Measure for this purpose—Mr. Bouverie opposes it—The Second Reading is carried by 120 to 75, but the Bill is eventually dropped. *Franchise in Scotch Counties*—Mr. Caird seeks to introduce a Bill to assimilate the Scotch Franchise to the English—Mr. Moncrieff, the Lord Advocate, and Mr. Whiteside resist the Proposition—The Motion is negatived by 103 to 84. *Vote by Ballot*—The Annual Debate on this question takes place on the 8th of June on the Motion of Mr. H. Berkeley—Speeches of Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, Sir A. Elton, Mr. Bentinck, General Thompson, Sir George Lewis, Mr. Bright, Mr. Walpole, and Lord John Russell—The Motion is rejected on a division by 294 to 197. *Office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*—Mr. Roebuck moves a Resolution in favour of its abolition—Several Irish Members make Speeches in opposition—Mr. H. S. Miller moves the Previous Question, which is supported by Lord Naas, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and Sir G. C. Lewis—The Motion is rejected by a large majority. *Organization of the Military Departments*—Captain Vivian moves a Resolution in favour of concentrating authority and responsibility—After a Debate, in which General Peel, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Sidney Herbert, General Sir W. Codrington, and other Members take part, the Motion is carried against the Government by a majority of 2—No step being taken to carry the Resolution into effect, Captain Vivian afterwards questions the Ministers on the subject—Answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. *Unwholesome State of the River Thames*—Excitement in the Metropolis on this subject—Observations in both Houses of Parliament—The Government are urged to adopt remedial measures—They declare their intention to do so—Motion of Mr. Cox in the House of Commons for dividing the expense of purifying the Thames between the Metropolis and the community at large—The Motion is negatived after a debate—The Chancellor of the Exchequer brings in a Bill to confer powers for this purpose on the Metropolitan Board of Works—His statement—Observations and opinions of various Members thereon—The Measure is on the whole approved and finally becomes law—Termination of the Session on the 3rd of August by Commission—Her Majesty's Speech on proroguing Parliament delivered by the Lord Chancellor [201

CHAPTER IX.

- FRANCE—Attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French—Trial and Condemnation of the Conspirators—Addresses from the Army to the Emperor on his Escape—Address of the Senate—Opening of the French Chambers and Speech of the Emperor—Message from the Emperor respecting the establishment of a Council of Regency—Convention signed by the Conference at Paris respecting the Danubian Principalities—Articles of the Convention—Circular addressed by Count Walewski to French Agents at Foreign Courts [220]
- PRUSSIA—Marriage of Prince Frederick William to the Princess Royal of England—Speech of Baron Von Monteuffel at the close of the Session of the Chambers—The Crown Prince assumes the functions of Regent—His Speech to the Chambers—Their unanimous vote—Change of Ministry [220]

CHAPTER X.

- INDIA.—HISTORY OF THE MUTINY CONTINUED.—Trial of the ex-King of Delhi, and his Sentence—The Campaign in Central India—Success of Brigadier Stuart at Neemuch, Mundisore, and Mhow—General Sir Hugh Rose captures Ratghur and relieves Saugor—He forces the Pass of Mudinapore and takes Jhansi by storm—Capture of Awah, in Rajpootana, by Colonel Holmes—General Roberts takes Kotah—General Whitlock's victorious engagement at Banda—Advance of Sir Hugh Rose upon Calpee, and capture of the place—Defeat of Scindia by the Rebels, and Gwalior taken possession of by them—Sir Hugh Rose recovers Gwalior, and reinstates Scindia in his Capital—The Central India Field Force broken up—Thanks of the Commander-in-Chief to Generals Rose, Roberts, and Whitlock—Operations of the Commander-in-Chief—Attempts of the enemy to dislodge Sir James Outram from Alumbagh—Advance of the Commander-in-Chief upon Lucknow—Successful march of General Franks—Attack upon and capture of Lucknow [233]

CHAPTER XI.

- INDIA.—HISTORY OF THE MUTINY CONTINUED.—Proclamation by Lord Canning as to the policy to be pursued in Oudh—Remonstrance by Sir James Outram—Vindication by the Governor-General of his policy—Lord Ellenborough's Despatch, condemning the Governor-General's Proclamation—Military operations after the fall of Lucknow—Misadventure of General Walpole at Rooya Fort—The Commander-in-Chief marches upon and captures Bareilly—Attempt of the Begum of Oudh to induce Maharajah Jung Bahadoor to desert the British Alliance—His Letter to the Begum—General Sir Hope Grant relieves Maun Singh at Shahgunge—Rising of two disarmed Sepoy Regiments at Mooltan—Royal Proclamation announcing the transfer of British India to the direct government of the Crown—Native Address to the Queen expressing loyalty to the Throne—The Chief Commissioner of Oudh compels the Landowners to deliver up their arms to the Government—Counter-Proclamation by the Begum of Oudh—Commencement of the Winter Campaign against the Rebels—Proclamation by the Commander-in-Chief—He marches upon the Fort of Shunkerpore, which is abandoned by Bainie Madhoo—Military operations until the close of the Campaign and complete pacification of Oudh . . . [250]

CHAPTER XII.

Massacre of the Christians at JEDDAH—Attack on the French Vice-Consul—Steps taken by the English and French Governments—Bombardment of Jeddah—Execution of the Murderers	[267]
CHINA.—Massacre of Europeans on board the <i>Thistle</i> —The British Squadron withdraws to the lower part of the Canton River—Proclamation of Yeh, offering rewards for the heads of the “Barbarians”—Successful expedition under Commodore Elliott and Admiral Seymour, and destruction of the Chinese war fleet—Lord Elgin arrives at Hong-Kong, as the British, and Baron Gros as the French Plenipotentiary—Demand of redress made upon Yeh—His refusal—Attack upon and capture of Canton—Yeh is taken and sent to Calcutta—He is degraded from his office by the Emperor of China—Lord Elgin and Baron Gros proceed up the Peiho River to Tien Sin—Treaty of Peace with China signed there—Lord Elgin goes to Japan—He lands in state at Jeddo, the capital—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan	[267]
UNITED STATES.—Message of the President— <i>Topics</i> —Chinese Treaty—Japanese Treaty—Relations with Great Britain—Relations with Spain	[281]

CHRONICLE.

EVENTS	Page 1
------------------	--------

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

	Page		Page
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.		UNIVERSITY HONOURS :—	
STATE PAPERS :—		Oxford	290
Correspondence respecting Foreign Refugees—Conspiracy to Murder Bill	202	Cambridge	293
Papers relating to the Indian Mutinies	210	TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.	
Act for the better Government of India	226	The Earldom of Shrewsbury :—	
The Oaths Act	238	Resolution of the Committee of Privileges	296
The Jews Act	240	Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor of the French :—	
DESPATCHES :—		Trial of Simon Barnard for Murder	310
China :—		The Royal British Bank :—	
Capture of Canton	243	Trial of the Directors for Conspiracy	330
Forcing of the Peiho River	248	THE MINISTRY :—	
India :—		As it stood on the 1st January, 1858	340
Storm and Capture of Lucknow	251	As formed by the Earl of Derby in February, 1858	341
LIST OF ACTS, Public and Private, for Session 1858	258	SHERIFFS for the Year 1858	342
FINANCE ACCOUNTS	270	BIRTHS	344
PRICES OF STOCK	287	MARRIAGES	354
AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, HAY, STRAW, CLOVER, AND BUTCHER'S MEAT	288	DEATHS	375
TABLES OF MORTALITY ; MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS ; METEOROLOGY ; AND BANKRUPTS	289	PROMOTIONS	470
		PATENTS	513
		POETRY	529
		INDEX	534

ANNUAL REGISTER,

FOR THE YEAR

1858.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.—*The Session of 1857-8 resumed after the Adjournment on the 4th of February—The Earl of Derby in the House of Lords expresses his surprise at the omission of any Ministerial statement, and refers at some length to the State of Public Affairs, especially to the Mutiny in India, the War with China, and the Relations of this Country with France—He is answered by Earl Granville—Remarks of Lord Panmure and Earl Grey on Military Arrangements, and of Lords Brougham and Campbell on the Laws affecting Foreign Conspirators in England—Lord Palmerston gives notice of a Bill to amend the Law of Conspiracy—Marriage of the Princess Royal—Addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty on this event are moved in both Houses, and carried nem. con.—LEGISLATION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—The President of the Board of Control moves for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the East India Company to borrow Ten Millions for the service of the Government—Remarks of Mr. T. Baring, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Disraeli, Sir F. Baring, and other Members—Leave given—The amount authorized being afterwards reduced to Eight Millions, the Bill is passed—Thanks of Parliament to the Civil and Military Officers and Servants in India—The Motion is made in the House of Lords by Lord Panmure—His speech—Lord Derby takes exception to Lord Canning's name being included in the vote—Speeches of the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Falkland—The Resolutions are agreed to—In the House of Commons, after an objection from Mr. Disraeli on a point of form, which is overruled,*

Lord Palmerston moves the Thanks of the House—Mr. Disraeli objects to including Lord Canning's name until the House is in a condition to pronounce upon his policy, and he moves the previous question—Speeches of Mr. Labouchere, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Mangles, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Drummond, and Mr. Henley—Lord Palmerston disclaims binding the House by this vote to approve Lord Canning's policy, and Mr. Disraeli withdraws his opposition—Annuity to the Widow and Son of General Havelock—The Bill is passed without opposition—Petition of the East India Company against the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown—Presented by Earl Grey in the House of Lords—Discussion on that occasion—Mr. T. Baring presents the Petition to the Commons—On the 12th February, Lord Palmerston moves for leave to bring in a Bill to transfer India to the Government of the Crown—Summary of his speech—Mr. T. Baring moves an Amendment declaring legislation at the present time to be inexpedient—The Chancellor of the Exchequer dissects the Petition of the Company, and controverts its statements in an able Speech—The Debate is prolonged for three nights by Adjournment—Speeches of Mr. Mangles, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. White-side, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Crawford, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir John Walsh, Mr. A. Mills, Mr. Seymour, Colonel Sykes, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Willoughby, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Lord John Russell, Mr. Disraeli, and other Members—On a division, the House decides in favour of introducing the Bill by 318 to 173.

THE formal commencement of the Parliamentary Session of 1857-8 had already taken place, and the Royal Speech was delivered, as appears in the preceding volume of this work, in December, 1857. The two Houses were then adjourned until the 4th of February, 1858, and on that day the business of the Session was resumed as after an ordinary adjournment. No Ministerial statement or exposition of policy having been made or announced, the Earl of Derby, as leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, rose to express his surprise that the Government should allow what was actually a new Session to be opened without laying before the House a statement of their views upon public affairs. It was true, indeed, that the monetary crisis had passed over, yet there were matters abroad and at home cal-

culated to excite the gravest apprehension, and requiring the most anxious consideration. Considerable distress prevailed among the industrious classes. The state of affairs in India, the war with China, and the relations of this country with France, were all matters which urgently required the attention of Parliament. The noble Lord proceeded to advert at some length to these topics in succession, commencing with the outbreak in India. "In that country," he said, "we have had to rejoice over victories and successes achieved over the enemy by comparatively small numbers of men—we have had to rejoice over the gallantry and endurance of our troops on repeated occasions—and we have had many other causes for congratulation afforded by the conduct of our brave army in India; but all these

were, to a certain extent, marred by the deep feeling of regret that, to the long list of heroes who have fallen in their country's cause, we had to add the name of that illustrious man who unhappily died in the hour of victory, and died, too, without the gratification of knowing the honours which a grateful country had conferred upon him. ('Hear, hear!') When the news of this painful event arrived, there was not a heart in England that did not feel it to be a subject for private as well as public mourning. My Lords, while we speak of him and of the many that have fallen, let me speak of the many that remain; and I think it is but due to them and to ourselves that we should take the earliest opportunity of expressing our deep sense of the great exertions, the signal valour, the happy mixture of exemplary prudence and distinguished talent, and the military skill which have characterized the victories of the gallant Sir Colin Campbell. (*Cheers.*) My Lords, it is not too much to say that he has vindicated, if indeed, he has not raised, the high reputation which he had previously earned. But, my Lords, I pray you to look even now, in the midst of our partial successes, at the position in which we are still struggling in India. Don't flatter yourselves that you have succeeded in putting down the revolt. You have achieved great successes; but you have still before you a task of unparalleled magnitude, and most inadequate means with which to accomplish it. At this moment I do not believe Sir Colin Campbell, for any one distinct operation, could muster 10,000 men in arms; and I

am morally certain that nearly double the force now in India would not be too much to enable us to re-establish our empire there, and to restore peace. Now, I say, with inadequate means, even numerically, you have to accomplish this task; but I must call your Lordships' attention to the manner in which this number is maintained in India. I have heard more than one officer state it as his distinct opinion, that the successes which we have achieved in India would have been doubled, trebled, and even quadrupled, if we had had, at a sufficiently early period, an adequate amount of cavalry to make good the advantages we have from time to time gained. On every occasion on which we have fought against unheard-of majorities of the enemy and gained victories, we have had no cavalry to pursue the fugitives. Again, we receive reports of the capture by our troops of more guns than the enemy were said to have with them in the first instance. This question of cavalry and horses for the artillery was constantly pressed on the attention of the Government by my noble friend on my right (the Earl of Ellenborough). Now, what have been sent out? You have sent out a considerable number of guns, but you have not sent out well-trained gunners, for you had them not; nor have you sent out horses or harness, and the consequence is that your guns are utterly and entirely useless. I well recollect my noble friend (the Earl of Ellenborough), when Her Majesty's Government announced their intention of sending out artillery, pressing the question, whether their horses

were to be sent with them, but no answer was given to that inquiry; and I have been told that to such straits are you reduced in India for the want of horses, that a number of three-year old mares have been taken into the service from the breeding stud of the Company. Again, I would beg the earliest attention of your Lordships to the necessity of keeping up a continual stream of reinforcement of the small army now in India. Now, even to maintain that army on its present footing would require 1500 men a month, or 18,000 a year. I do not believe you are raising recruits at that rate, and the men you are sending out are raw recruits, mere boys, upon whom disease will commit frightful havoc when they first land in India. Now, I do earnestly entreat the Government to take this question into their consideration, to strip this country of all the available force it possesses, and to intrust its own defence at home to its militia, the whole of which they have been repeatedly entreated and implored to embody." (*Cheers.*)

The noble Lord next adverted, in terms of forcible reprobation, to what he described as the "miserable war" with China. He said, "I confess that I look upon that war with more apprehension than even I do on the state of India, because I do not see the end to which we are driving, or, indeed, any end that can by possibility be attained. Here we are in the midst of two wars, for neither of which had we made the slightest preparation, one of which took us absolutely by surprise, and the other has been brought on by the intolerable absurdity

of our own Government ('Hear, hear!'), and yet we are wasting our forces in two distant parts of the globe, while in neither have we a sufficient force to carry into effect our avowed intentions. We were told that in China Lord Elgin was going to Peking to negotiate direct with the Emperor, supported by an armed force; but it now appears that that idea has been abandoned, and it was intended with our small force to attack the vast and populous city of Canton. I think it very likely that attack will succeed, and that we may destroy the city; but when we have done that, we shall not be one whit nearer to the attainment of any of our objects in China. Indeed, we shall be further off, for if we take possession of Canton, we must hold it, and to hold it, even if we have no ulterior objects, we shall have to provide an amount of force which we can very ill spare. By taking Canton, we shall not have advanced towards the settlement of the Chinese dispute, but our destruction of a great and populous city may create a reaction against us, and excite feelings which may lead to our expulsion from the other ports of China. And to carry on this miserable war, we have been obliged to withhold the means of successfully operating in India, and to cripple the home defences of the country. There was also another subject," continued Lord Derby, "on which the Government might have been expected to say something, and that was the late attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French,—an event which had produced a very strong feeling in France against this country.

If there was anything which excited the indignation of an Englishman it was assassination, and if anything could increase that feeling it would be assassination plotted against the life of so valuable an ally; but it must be remembered that these conspirators, or, at any rate, the chief of them, so long as he remained in England, was perfectly peaceable and inoffensive, and gave no cause for suspicion; and, in fact, those who had really been guilty of neglect in this matter were the police and passport authorities in France, who had allowed so dangerous a character to penetrate to the capital with utter impunity. As a general rule, however, and considering all the circumstances of the case, there could be no doubt that the Government of this country was bound to keep its eye on such dangerous members of society as these foreign conspirators, and to warn foreign Governments of any plot against the life of a sovereign which might be brought under its notice. This might be done without violating the sacred right of asylum, and if that were done, the French nation would have no right to demand that men, of whatever nation they might be, should be arrested and punished on mere suspicion, and not on positive proof." The noble Lord concluded by saying that he should be glad to hear the opinion of Her Majesty's Ministers, whether the existing laws of this country were adequate to afford security for the lives of foreign princes against plots in this country; and, if not, whether they might not be so amended as to meet the case of crimes such as had recently been attempted, which were so heinous

and revolting to every feeling of humanity.

Lord Granville thought it would have been contrary to all precedent if the Government had made such a general statement as Lord Derby seemed to expect. Monetary matters had surely been sufficiently discussed before Christmas. Lord Panmure had given notice of a vote of thanks to the army in India for Monday next; and, as for the conduct of affairs in India, it was impossible to imagine, before hearing them, the accusations against the Government which the House had just heard. When the time came, Lord Panmure would, no doubt, prove that we had not been remiss in sending troops to India, and that things were not in so bad a state with regard to reinforcements as Lord Derby supposed. With regard to the China war, which, it must be remembered, had been deliberately and triumphantly sanctioned by the nation, he denied that it was a failure, or that it had hampered our Indian operations. As to the attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French, no one could regret more than the Government the publication of the intemperate addresses to which reference had been made; but it would be quite unworthy of a great nation like this to allow any temporary and mistaken excitement on the part of the French nation to prevent it from adopting a right course. Nothing would induce the Government to give up the right of refuge to outcast foreigners, or to abridge their liberty, so long as they obeyed the law. At the same time, it was the duty of the Government, when so hei-

nous an act had been perpetrated, to the universal execration of all right-thinking men, to examine the law, and see if it contained any defects which might be amended. Such an examination had been made, and a measure based on it would be brought in next week in the Lower House. Though the attack of Lord Derby was a little gratuitous, he felt indebted to him for having made at the same time so eloquent an exposition of principles, which would show that we knew how to maintain our privileges, and yet to testify our abhorrence of the foul crime of assassination.

After some observations from Lord Malmesbury,

Lord Panmure explained that the troops which had been despatched to India had been sent with all possible expedition, and in a state of the highest efficiency. With regard to horses, it was impossible to send them from this country in sufficient numbers. As for the reinforcements, they were sent forward at the rate of 1000 a-month, and that number might be considerably increased. With regard to colonial regiments, steps were being taken to raise a regiment in Canada, chiefly officered by Canadians, to be called the 100th Regiment of the Line.

After some observations from Lord Grey, who protested against the embodiment of the Militia and the policy of the China war, some important observations were made by Lords Brougham and Campbell upon the state of the law of England in regard to conspiracies against the lives of foreign princes.

Lord Brougham said he was sorry to hear from his noble

friend that there were refugees in this country who combined and conspired together in a way that had a tendency to encourage attempts on the life of foreign princes. He believed that the law was sufficient to put a stop to any such proceedings; but if it was not sufficient to prevent such cabals, then the law ought to be amended. He begged to repeat, however, that there was no doubt that if any persons met together either in public or private meetings, or employed publications and set forth doctrines that led, not merely to a general and abstract defence of murder and assassination, but to the most mischievous act of attempting that assassination, then the parties so offending were liable to prosecution, and, if convicted, to punishment. Without the commission of any overt act such persons might be punished.

Lord Campbell said that there was no question that a conspiracy by aliens in this country to assassinate a foreign sovereign was a grave misdemeanor, liable to severe punishment. On the other hand, aliens, so long as they remained in this country and obeyed the law, were to be regarded as standing on the same footing as natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, and could never be given up without a violation of the sacred right of asylum.

After some observations from the Earl of Hardwicke, who deplored the lamentable insufficiency of the national defences, the discussion terminated.

In the House of Commons on the same evening, Lord Palmerston gave notice of his intention to bring in a Bill to amend the

laws of conspiracy to commit murder. This announcement of a measure, pregnant with very important consequences to the noble Lord's administration, was received with partial cheers. No other discussion of importance took place.

On the following evening, addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty on the marriage that had just been celebrated between the Princess Royal and the Prince of Prussia were moved in both Houses, and carried unanimously.

Lord Palmerston said: "I rise to perform a duty which is no less gratifying to me than I am persuaded it will be agreeable to this House, to move that this House should address Her Majesty to congratulate her upon the recent marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia. There has been no event, I think, since the marriage of Her Majesty herself which has so much enlisted the feelings and so much excited the interest of the whole British nation. (*Cheers.*) There could be no stronger proof of this than the immense multitude which a few days ago assembled in the streets of the metropolis amidst all the inclemency of a winter's day—the snow falling and a piercing wind blowing—to bid a last farewell to her Royal Highness on quitting the shores of her native country. It was, indeed, natural that the people of this country should feel an interest in everything which related to the Princess Royal. She was the first-born of that marriage which excited so much interest in the nation; and although the events of her child-

hood and early years are in general not much known to the world at large, yet the nation has by some means or other known and watched the progressive development of the amiable qualities of her Royal Highness. It has known how warm affections have been matured by increasing years, and it has seen how an admirable education has formed and cultivated her mind. It is often the fate of princes and princesses that their marriages are merely marriages of political convenience. They are put together at the altar, having known of each other nothing more than what vague and distant report has conveyed to them of their mutual intellectual qualities and character, having seen of each other nothing more than some faint resemblance conveyed in a painted miniature. The royal pair of whom I am now speaking have been more fortunate. They indeed have belonged to that class whom, it is said,

"—gentle stars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their
feelings blend."

They have had the advantage of knowing each other for a considerable period. They have had the means of estimating mutually the high qualities which adorn them both. That knowledge of each other's character, and the esteem which has been grounded upon that knowledge, will be, I trust, the surest foundation for their future happiness, and the best security for the domestic enjoyments with which I am sure every one must wish they may be blessed. A marriage such as that which the Princess Royal has con-

tracted must realise the fondest wishes of an affectionate mother; and there is this also in the circumstances of her marriage, that although the Princess Royal is probably destined hereafter to fill a brilliant and distinguished position, yet for the present at least there is nothing in her high station which may prevent frequent visits to this country, or interfere with those domestic meetings so dear to all families. I feel I should be doing injustice to the sentiments of the House if I were to think that any arguments or reasoning of mine were necessary to lead them to an unanimous vote, and I shall simply move, without further preface,

“That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty to congratulate Her Majesty on the happy nuptials of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal with his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia; to assure Her Majesty of the satisfaction which this House feels at an event so gratifying to Her Majesty, and which they trust will be so conducive to the domestic happiness of her Royal Highness.’

I will mention that when this Address is agreed to I shall move that it be presented to Her Majesty by the whole House, being satisfied that that mode of presentation will be as gratifying to the Members of this House as, I am authorized to state, it will be to Her Majesty. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Disraeli: “I am sure, sir, that Her Majesty’s faithful Commons never agreed to an Address with more complete cordiality than the present. (*Cheers.*) In my opinion, sir, nothing was

more remarkable and more interesting in the recent universal feeling respecting this royal marriage than the domestic sentiment which pervaded a great and powerful nation. This feeling is the purest and the most profound source of social happiness and national greatness. This feeling was thus elicited, because there was a conviction in the country that this alliance was, as the noble Lord intimated, not occasioned by political interests, but rather brought about by nature and affection; because the people seized the happy opportunity of expressing what they had long felt, that the royal parents of our Princess, beneath their illustrious roof, had ever appreciated the feelings of the hearth as much as the splendours of the throne. The Princess who has left us enters her career with a combination of all those accidents which insure the happiness of life. She bears with her to her new home the good wishes of the Parliament and people of England; and, sir, I will express my belief that when, in due season, she has acceded to that brilliant position to which the noble Lord has referred, all Englishmen will be as proud of the Queen of Prussia as they are of the Queen of England.” (*Cheers.*)

The Address was then agreed to *nem. con.*, and ordered to be presented.

The administration of affairs in India was the great subject which was expected to occupy the attention of Parliament during the present Session. The question of Parliamentary Reform, which the Administration of Lord Palmerston had declared themselves

prepared to deal with, was avowedly postponed, in order that no other subject of equal magnitude might interfere with the full consideration of those measures for the re-settlement and better government of India, which the present emergency so loudly called for; and the general anticipation was, that little else but Indian affairs would engage the attention of Parliament during the present year. The first proceeding of Government in this direction was a motion made by the President of the Board of Control, Mr. Vernon Smith, for leave to bring in a Bill for enabling the East India Company to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India. He explained the reasons which called for the measure, in order to provide the means of meeting the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the mutiny in India, stating that he proposed to limit the amount to 10,000,000*l.*, and to authorize the receipt of subscriptions in this country to loans in India.

Mr. T. Baring inquired to whom the power of raising the money was to be given. What was the Government of India? The East India Company was supposed to be a dying body; who, then, was to have the control over the money? The House ought to understand who was to raise the money, and who were to spend it. If the Government of India were to be vested in the Crown, India should have the benefit of the credit of this country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was not disputed that there was a real necessity for

the existing Government of India in this country to raise money here by loan; and this Bill proposed to enable it to do so by removing the legal restriction upon the borrowing powers of the East India Company so long as the existing state of things remained unaltered. If Parliament should make any change in the constitution of the home Government of India, it would be its duty to provide for the exercise of the borrowing powers given by the Bill. With regard to the proposition that the exigences of the Indian Treasury should be aided by the national credit, he could not admit the principle, that (except for extraordinary purposes) it would be expedient or just to call the credit of the English Exchequer in aid of the finances of India.

Mr. Disraeli observed, that it was an important consideration for those who would lend this money to know what was the security. If it was only the revenue of India, the first question for them must be, by whom and by what means that revenue was to be raised.

Mr. Cardwell said, there could be no doubt that the Government of India were in need of money; but it was of great importance that the House should distinctly understand what were the future liabilities of the Consolidated Fund in regard to the finances of India. As he understood, in the changes that were to take place, those finances would rest upon the basis upon which they now rested—namely, the Indian revenue.

Mr. Henley was glad to hear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to pledge the English Exchequer for an Indian

loan. If such a system once began it would be perpetuated.

After a few observations from Mr. Mangles,

Sir F. Baring thought the amount too large. He considered that, as the nation must be ultimately responsible for any failure in the Indian finances, if a loan for India could be raised at a less rate by a guarantee, it would be as much for the interest of England as of India to give such guarantee.

Sir H. Willoughby recommended caution in dealing with the finances of India, and doubted whether the Bill would not very much affect the security of the proprietors of India Stock.

Mr. Seymour observed, that the interests of the proprietors of India Stock were amply secured.

Mr. V. Smith having made a brief reply, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Upon the Bill going into Committee, on the 11th of February,

Sir H. Willoughby pressed for some explanation respecting the condition of the Indian revenue, which, he contended, could not stand additional charges, or be materially increased; how the interest of the loan was to be met, and whether the English Exchequer was secured against being called upon to pay any part of the debt.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the Bill merely enabled the East India Company to raise money, either by debentures or by bonds; that it involved no new principle, and it was doubtful whether the Company now needed any Parliamentary authority for this purpose. He stated the estimated deficit of the Indian Exchequer at the end of

the financial year 1858-9 at 7,500,000*l.*, and that the Company had exhausted their powers of borrowing in the Indian money-market. He then proceeded to argue from the gross amount of the Indian revenue, the amount of the Indian and home debt, and the charge upon the revenue, that there was no reason to doubt that when the revolt was quelled, and the country had been restored to its ordinary state, the Indian Government would be able to defray all the expenses of its own government. There was nothing in this measure, he said, to bring any prospective charge upon the British Exchequer.

The clauses of the Bill were agreed to after much discussion, the amount of the loan being limited to 8,000,000*l.*

The Bill having been taken up by the New Ministry, afterwards passed through the House of Lords without amendment.

One of the earliest proceedings in the Session, was the motion made in both Houses of Parliament for a vote of thanks to the Governor General and the civil officers of India, to the Commander-in-Chief and the military bodies, to the troops and sailors, and to persons not holding military rank, for the energy and ability displayed by them in the suppression of the mutiny in India.

The mover of the resolution in the House of Lords was Lord Panmure, the Secretary of State for War. His speech consisted of an enumeration of the services of, first, the officers under whose administration operations have been carried on,—Lord Canning, Lord Harris, Lord Elphinstone, Sir John Lawrence, Mr. Frere;

secondly, of heroic commanders, Sir Colin Campbell, Sir James Outram, Sir Archdale Wilson, Sir John Eardley Wilmot Inglis; thirdly, of the officers of the army and navy; fourthly, of the troops engaged, and of the persons not holding military ranks. With the facts mentioned by Lord Panmure in connection with these names the public have been long familiar. Lord Panmure also paid a tribute to the memory of Anson, Barnard, Havelock, Neil, Nicholson, Home, Salkeld, and Wiloughby.

When the War Minister had finished his long eulogium, the Earl of Derby rose and took exception to the mention of the name of Lord Canning in the resolutions. The time, he said, was not ripe for conferring upon him such an honour as the thanks of Parliament. Giving him the highest credit for personal courage, calmness, and firmness, yet he neither displayed his energy so early or so effectively as he might. In the first instance he underrated the revolt, and his conduct was characterized by vacillation. The inhabitants of Calcutta had petitioned for his recall; and to give him a vote of thanks with that petition unanswered, looked like screening him from future charges. Lord Derby mentioned some instances of irresolution. Lord Canning first asked for, then rejected, and finally accepted the assistance of Jung Bahadoor and his troops. He summoned the 84th Regiment from Rangoon, ordered them back again, and then countermanded the order. When the inhabitants of Calcutta volunteered to arm themselves, he rejected their offer, and said it proceeded from a

groundless panic: in a short time the Government were glad to avail themselves of the assistance they had refused. Lord Derby said, he did not wish to be the accuser of Lord Canning; he only wished to show that our information was imperfect. He desired that the vote should be confined to the officers of the Army and Navy, whom he highly praised; and that the names of Lord Canning and the Governors under him should be omitted.

The Duke of Argyll rectified some of Lord Derby's statements. Lord Canning, for instance, had at once accepted the offer of the inhabitants of Calcutta to act as special constables, but he had attempted to discourage the feeling of panic among them. Then, the first offer made by the Governor of Nepaul was to send his troops into quarters where they would have done little good; but Lord Canning at once accepted the offer of Jung Bahadoor to proceed to the relief of Lucknow. The Duke explained that Lord Canning was not in such a favourable position as regards the disarming of the native troops in Bengal as Sir John Lawrence was in the Punjaub. In Bengal there were 45,000 native to 2300 European troops; in the Punjaub, there were 42,000 natives to 12,242 Europeans. Ministers had included the name of Lord Canning in the vote, not because the omission of his name would have been a slight, but because they sincerely believed that Lord Canning occupied a prominent place among those to whom the salvation of our Indian empire was due.

The Duke of Cambridge added

some warm words of praise to the military men engaged, and detailed their services at some length.

Lord Falkland testified to the great services of Mr. Frere in Scinde.

The resolutions were then agreed to *nem. con.*

The proceedings in the House of Commons were of a similar character, but the opposition was more distinct. When Lord Palmerston rose to move the resolutions, Mr. Disraeli rose to take an objection on a point of form; but the Speaker having decided this against him, the right hon. gentleman raised another point of order. He said that the notice given was a verbal notice of thanks to the army and navy; but in the written notice on the paper, Lord Palmerston had included in the votes thanks to the Governor-General. Sir John Pakington supported Mr. Disraeli's objection. The Speaker, however, ruled that a general notice was sufficient, and called on Lord Palmerston to proceed.

Lord Palmerston then proceeded to move the thanks of the House to Lord Canning, the Governor-General of India; to Lord Harris, Governor of Madras; to Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay; to Sir John M. L. Lawrence, Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub; and to Mr. H. B. Frere, General Commissioner of Scinde, for their energy and ability in employing the resources at their command to suppress the mutiny in India; to Sir Colin Campbell, Sir James Outram, Sir Archdale Wilson, and Major-General Inglis, for the eminent skill, courage, and perseverance displayed by them, and

to the other gallant officers of Her Majesty's Army, Navy and Marines, and of the East India Company, and that the House do highly approve and acknowledge the brilliant services of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Queen's and Company's European forces, and of the great body of those native corps who had remained faithful to their standards. He added to the motion (admitting this to be a departure from the practice) an acknowledgment of the courage, devotion, and exemplary conduct of persons not in the military profession. He passed in rapid review the distinguished services rendered by various officers, eulogizing the heroic acts of some who had fallen, and justified the vote to Lord Canning by enumerating the measures adopted by him upon the sudden emergency, which justly entitled him, he said, to the acknowledgments of the House.

Mr. Disraeli, while he pronounced a warm panegyric upon the heroism displayed by all grades in India, from the highest general to the rank-and-file, lamented that by the introduction of Lord Canning's name there had been imported into the motion an element of controversy. There were in the conduct of the Governor-General, he observed, passages which required great explanation, and a vindication which, although his conduct might be triumphantly justified, he had not yet heard, and he indicated some of those passages, especially his action upon the English press in India. He suggested that the first vote should be postponed; that fair notice should be given, and the conduct

of Lord Canning discussed; and this suggestion he made, he said, for the sake of Lord Canning himself, who would not be honoured by a smuggled vote. Upon the first vote, therefore, including Lord Canning, Lord Harris, Lord Elphinstone, Sir J. Lawrence, and Mr. Frere, he moved the previous question.

Mr. Labouchere observed that the vote did not embrace the whole policy and administration of Lord Canning; it was simply confined to the manner in which the military operations had been conducted. It would preclude no one from moving a vote of censure upon any act of Lord Canning not connected with those operations, and to omit his name would imply a censure on the part of the House. He was prepared to vindicate the conduct of Lord Canning.

Sir J. Pakington contended that the terms of the vote, which thanked Lord Canning for "the energy and ability with which he had employed the resources at his command," involved an approval of his conduct, which, he thought, had been marked by great vacillation and indecision, and a want of statesmanlike capacity and vigour. He referred to instances which, if true, in his opinion established these charges against Lord Canning.

Mr. Mangles contended, on the contrary, that the measures of Lord Canning, connected with the conduct of the war, had been marked with energy and vigour. He complained of the injustice and virulence with which that noble Lord had been assailed, and exposed various misrepresentations which had received currency in India.

Colonel Sykes likewise expressed his conviction that Lord Canning, circumstanced as he was, had acted with judgment, perseverance, and humanity. He had encountered difficulties from Europeans not under the control of the Government.

Mr. Walpole said, if he were called upon to pronounce an opinion upon the conduct of Lord Canning, he should arrive at the conclusion that he deserved the gratitude of the country. He, however, regretted that the House should be called upon to vote its thanks to him when there was a memorial in a manner before it impeaching his conduct with reference to the very subject-matter of the vote. But looking to the consequences of the House refusing its assent to the vote when brought before it, which would place the Governor-General in a most disadvantageous position,—that of a public servant under a cloud,—he would press upon Mr. Disraeli the propriety of not persisting in his motion. If he did persist, with his (Mr. Walpole's) view of Lord Canning's conduct, he should feel it his duty to vote against that motion.

Lord John Russell expressed a hope that the House would concur in the view of Mr. Walpole. He approved the course adopted by Lord Canning to check the growth of ill feelings between Europeans and natives.

Mr. Bentinck spoke in favour of the previous question, which was opposed by

Mr. S. Herbert, who considered that the Government would not have been justified in excluding from the vote Lord Canning, to whose courage, firmness, and

coolness we owed a great part of the success which had attended the military operations in India. He was not called upon to discuss the general policy of Lord Canning's Government; but even his opponents did homage to his coolness and determination.

Sir C. Napier suggested that Sir W. Peel should be included by name in the vote of thanks. Mr. Willoughby (an East India Director) supported the vote. Sir De Lacy Evans complained of the omission of names of officers whose exclusion was not warranted by rule or custom. Mr. Kinnaird thought the House should have had fuller information before it was asked to agree to this vote. Lord C. Hamilton considered it was unjust to Lord Canning to place him in the position in which this vote necessarily placed him. Lord H. Vane, on the other hand, insisted that the noble Lord's name could not have been omitted without casting a slur upon him.

Mr. Drummond said, if it were true that the House was asked for a vote of approbation of all Lord Canning's acts, it might be said that it was entrapped into a vote; but the motion was confined to the conduct of naval and military operations. Adverting to the charges preferred against Lord Canning, Mr. Drummond uttered very strong denunciations against the Calcutta press, and declared that that noble Lord had been the victim of anonymous slanders in the English newspapers.

Mr. Henley added his testimony to the merits of Lord Canning. "I think, that for the

last six months Lord Canning has been placed in a most unprecedented difficulty; that he has acted in the main with great resolution, and that he is one of those rare men who have the moral courage to be just. He is not to be swayed or driven from one side to the other against his own judgment, and there is nothing to lead me to think that he has acted wrongly. Lord Canning has dealt successfully with a state of things for which it was impossible to be prepared. We are not now asked to say whether any other man might have dealt with the crisis more ably; all that we are asked to pronounce upon is, whether his conduct deserves our thanks: I think it does, and I shall join in the vote."

Finally, Lord Palmerston having declared that he did not consider the House bound by this vote to approve Lord Canning's general conduct, Mr. Disraeli withdrew his motion, and the vote was agreed to.

Another tribute of just acknowledgment to English valour and patriotism in India was paid by Parliament in the first days of the present Session. A Bill was brought in, and passed by acclamation in both Houses, for settling an annuity of 1000*l.* a year on Lady Havelock, the widow, and on Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, the eldest son, of the heroic and devoted General Havelock, on whom the baronetcy intended to be conferred by the Crown, and the pension designed by Parliament, had been anticipated by his lamented death. The regret and admiration of a grateful country were now the only tribute that remained to be

paid to his distinguished services. The inheritor of his name, upon whom the rank and reward destined for his father were conferred, was himself an officer of high distinction, and had received the Victoria Cross for his valour in the field.

In anticipation of the measure about to be introduced by the Ministers for altering the form of government in India, the East India Company drew up a long and elaborate petition to Parliament, setting forth with much skill their past services and exertions for the benefit of India and the empire at large, and earnestly deprecating the contemplated withdrawal of their powers, and the transfer of their rule to other hands.

Earl Grey then presented the petition which the East India Company had drawn up in consequence of the determination of the Government to introduce a Bill to place Her Majesty's East Indian possessions under the direct authority of the Crown. Earl Grey gave a sketch of the contents of the petition paragraph by paragraph, and declared that he thought its arguments unanswerable, and that the transfer of authority contemplated would be attended with most dangerous results, inasmuch as every step taken by the Government with regard to India would then be considered a party question, and canvassed and opposed accordingly. In point of fact, the interposition of a body of men of such high character as the Directors between the Government and the Indian executive was a great benefit, and had prevented many acts of injustice. The power

exercised by the Directors was a moral influence, and he contended that if what was called the double Government were done away, that salutary influence would be destroyed. There might be some faults in the existing institution under which India was administered, but it was possible to improve and to modify without destroying. The mutiny, to which this contemplated change was owing, was a military rising. The population at large had lent it no assistance, and this fact proved more strongly than anything else that the East India Company had not misgoverned the country, for if they had done so, the mass of the people would surely have risen against their rule. The true cause of that mutiny would probably be found in the fact that a policy of aggression had caused great demands upon the small body of British troops, and at the same time augmented beyond its due proportion the native army; but with this policy of aggression the Directors had nothing whatever to do; it emanated from the Board of Control, and the East India Company had often protested against it. On one point only he could not agree with the petitioners, and that was in their prayer for further inquiry. Such an investigation, he thought, would have no good result, and in all probability degenerate into a commission for making a charge against the Company. He thought if any change were proposed that it should be made at once.

The Duke of Argyll said it was impossible to deny that the petition just presented was worthy of the body from which it emanated,

that it was dignified and temperate. It seemed, however, to him that the question was one of time, for it must be in the recollection of every one that when the India Bill of 1853 was passed there was a general belief that the step then taken must eventually lead to the result contemplated by the measure which the Government were now about to introduce. During the last two or three years Indian subjects had been freely discussed; law, the tenure of land, the growth of cotton, the policy of annexation, had all had their turn, and the assailants of the existing system had invariably directed their attacks against the form and structure of the Government at home, attributing the evils of which they complained to the "double Government." Even the East India Company itself admitted that some change might be necessary, but stickled for previous inquiry. Lord Grey had thrown over his clients, and repudiated this course, but the Government could only treat the petition as it came before them, and they did not scruple to say that under existing circumstances and during the excitement and irritation which existed in India in consequence of recent events, such an inquiry would be most impolitic and injurious. The Government on this point had made up its mind that a change must be effected, and effected as speedily as possible. Lord Grey had made the most of the old bugbears of party politics and of patronage, but it must be remembered that whatever change was made, the really valuable patronage to place in India must remain in the hands of the Executive in India, while

the home patronage, which was merely patronage to service, had since 1853 been thrown open to the educated classes of the country at large. Much, too, had been made of another bugbear—that of time; and it was said, "Do not make this change just now." But he had yet to learn that recent events had at all shaken our rule in India, and believed that our sway would continue till we had raised the people of India to a level with ourselves.

Lord Ellenborough had long foreseen that a Bill for the destruction of the Company would be proposed, and would have at once assented to it, if the Company had thrown the slightest obstacle in the way of the suppression of the mutiny. He feared, however, that with the mutiny not yet quelled, and with a Reform Bill before us, such a measure could not receive sufficient attention. We had first of all to re-establish an Empire, and then it would be found of great advantage to administer the government in the name of the Queen. He thought, however, that it would be inexpedient at present to make a greater change than this involved.

Lord Abinger attributed the mutiny of the Bengal army principally to the annexation of Oude, and moved for correspondence on that subject, but was reminded by Lord Granville that, interesting and important as the debate had been, there was no question before the House.

Lord Derby remarked upon the discourtesy shown to the Directors in not informing them of the nature of the measure to be introduced by the Government, and deprecated as suicidal any

legislation upon the subject until the existing revolt was suppressed.

The discussion then dropped.

In the House of Commons the petition was presented by Mr. Baring. He introduced it with a statement of his views on the subject, but the forms of the House precluded any debate on this occasion. Mr. Baring took the opportunity to give notice, that on leave being asked by the Government to bring in the India Bill, he should move a resolution, "That it is not at present expedient to legislate for the government of India."

On the 12th of February, Lord Palmerston, in moving for leave to introduce his measure for that purpose, entered into an exposition of his scheme, and combated the objection that the time was inopportune. He said that he did not act in a spirit of hostility to the East India Company; and that it was not upon the ground of any delinquency on the part of the Company, but upon the ground of the inconvenience and the injurious character of the existing arrangements that he proposed to substitute the direct government of the Crown. He showed that there is a conflict of responsibility; pictured momentous despatches oscillating in cabs between Cannon Row and Leadenhall Street; and pointed out that the results are a compromise unsatisfactory both to the India House and the Board of Control. He then described the proposed change.

"The bill," he said, "will be confined solely to the Government at home, and will make no change in India. Instead of the Court of Directors and Court of

Proprietors, there will be a President and Council; with a Secretary, capable of sitting in Parliament. The President will be a member of the Cabinet, and the organ of the Government. The members of Council will be eight in number, nominated for eight years; they must either have served or resided in India a certain number of years. They will go out of office in rotation, two every second year. The Crown may renew appointments. The decision of the President will, like that of the Foreign or Colonial Secretaries, be final in all matters treated of by the Council. If the members differ from the President, they may record the facts in a minute-book. Four members will be a quorum. In the absence of the President, a Secretary of State may act for him. The Councillors will have power to distribute business among themselves. Their salary will be 1000*l.* a year. They will not be capable of sitting in Parliament. As regards patronage, all local appointments will remain as they have hitherto been, with this difference, that the members of Council in India will be nominated by the Governor-General instead of by the Home Government. Writerships will be open to competition; cadetships will be divided between the President and members of the Council. The Army will consist, as heretofore, of Queen's troops, local European corps enlisted for service in India, and a diminished Native force. So long as limited to service in Asia, the troops will be paid out of the Indian revenue. The Secret Committee will be abolished, and its functions vested in the President. There will

be an audit of the revenues of India; and the accounts will be laid before Parliament."

In meeting the objections which he anticipated to the measure, Lord Palmerston said: "We shall be told by some that the Government of India is a great mystery; that the unholy ought not to set foot in that temple; that the House of Commons should be kept aloof from any interference in Indian affairs; that if we transfer the government to the Ministers responsible to Parliament, we shall have Indian affairs made the subject of party passions in this House, and that great mischief would arise therefrom. I think that argument is founded on an overlooking of the fundamental principles of the British constitution. It is a reflection on Parliamentary government. The management of India is mainly dependent on those general principles of statesmanship which men in public life in this country acquire here, and make the guidance of their future course. I do not think so ill of this House as to imagine that it would be disposed, for factious purposes, or for the momentary triumph of party, to trifle with the great interests of the country as connected with the administration of our Indian affairs. I am accustomed to think that the Parliament of this country does combine in itself as much administrative ability, and as much statesmanlike knowledge and science, as are possessed by any number of men in any other country whatever; and I own, with all respect for the Court of Directors, that I cannot bring myself to think that the Parliament of England is less capable of wisely adminis-

tering great affairs of state in connection with India than the Court of Directors in Leadenhall Street. I am not afraid to trust Parliament with an insight into Indian affairs. I believe, on the contrary, that if things have not gone on so fast in India as they might have done—if the progress of improvement has been somewhat slower than might have been expected—that effect has arisen from the circumstance, that the public at large were wholly ignorant of Indian affairs, and had turned away from them, being daunted by the complications they imagined them to be involved in; and because Parliament has never had face to face, in this and in the other House, men personally and entirely responsible for the administration of Indian affairs. No doubt a good deal has been done in the way of improvement of late years; but that which has been done, I may venture to say, has been entirely the result of debates in this and the other House of Parliament. And, so far from any discussion on India having worked evil in India, I believe that the greater part of those improvements which the East India Directors boast of in that publication which has lately issued from Leadenhall Street, has been the result of pressure on the Indian administration by debates in Parliament and discussions in the public press. Therefore, so far from being alarmed at the consequences which may arise from bringing Indian affairs under the cognizance of Parliament, I believe that a great benefit to India, and through India to the British nation, will result therefrom. . . Do not imagine that it is the in-

tention of Providence that England should possess that vast empire, and that we should have in our hand the destinies of that vast multitude of men, simply that we may send out to India the sons of gentlemen, or of the middling classes, to make a decent fortune to live on. That power has been intrusted to us for other purposes; and I think it is the duty of this nation to use it in such a manner as to promote, as far as they can, the instruction, the enlightenment, and the civilisation of those great populations which are now subject to our rule. We ought to remember that we have a great duty to fulfil in India; and I am sure that that duty will be best discharged if we commit its performance to the hands of men who will be accountable to Parliament for their conduct, and who will feel themselves bound to acquaint the public of this country, step by step, with the arrangements which they may make. I am confident, if Parliament should adopt the measure we are about to propose, that while on the one hand it will add to the strength of our position in India—while it will increase the power of this country, and render our influence more firm and secure—it will on the other hand enable us more efficiently to perform those important duties which, in my view, it was intended that we should discharge when the great Indian empire was transferred to our control."

Mr. Thos. Baring then moved the amendment of which he had given notice, against immediate legislation. He argued that the Bill would make a change in the government of India, not merely at home but in India itself; and

he instanced those provisions of the Bill whereby the Governor-General will appoint his own Council, and the Governors of Presidencies the members of their Councils; the withdrawal of the power of recalling the Governor-General from an independent Court of Directors, and the transfer of the revision of official despatches from an independent to a dependent body of men. Mr. Baring defended the administration of India under the Company. He implored the House not to adopt the proposal of Lord Palmerston before it knew the wants of India. If the Company would shortly become matter of history, it would furnish a chapter teeming with deeds of heroism, gallantry, patriotism, and self-sacrifice, with the lives of statesmen who for intelligence and purity of intention are unsurpassed. God grant that its continuance may not record that an English Minister, guided by an ignorant public opinion, legislated rashly, and that by an act of that House the dominion of the Queen was converted into the shuttlecock of party.

Sir Erskine Perry held, on the contrary, that the moment was most opportune for passing the measure. The East India Company's government has ceased to obtain that credit and respect from the people of India which it long enjoyed. The mere fact of the proposal to abolish the Company's government having been made, must impair its efficacy for all future times. Letters coming from India anticipate a change; at home the Company obtains little consideration. As an unprejudiced witness, who had resided in India, he declared the

East Indian Government to be effete, cumbrous, useless. The practice of the Government is not in accordance with their principles. When in India, Sir Erskine had undertaken the unpaid office of President of the Board of Education at Bombay: the despatch written by James Mill, containing a luminous body of information for the promotion of education, was the Magna Charta of their proceedings: they applied for 5000*l.* to aid the operations of the Board: for three years their application was unnoticed, and at the end of that period they received a flat refusal! That was a specimen. The Bill would give the present Government no more power, but it would attach to them responsibility for their acts. He had no fear of patronage or favouritism. He was glad that the measure had been introduced, because it would show the people of India that the feeling of the people of this country is not in accordance with the truculent spirit of the Europeans in India, but with the general policy of Lord Canning.

Mr. Monckton Milnes said that Lord Palmerston had advanced no reason to show that recent unhappy events were due to the double government. How could those who supported the measure of 1853 vote for this Bill? It takes away the direct check afforded by the Court of Directors, and the indirect check of individual Directors in the House of Commons. He had looked in vain for a plea for choosing a moment like this to launch such a scheme. Mr. Vansittart demanded inquiry before legislation. Mr. Ayrton, as one who had been many years in India, declared that the fur-

ther continuance of the Company's rule was not only inexpedient but almost impossible. He impugned the statements of the Leadenhall Street petition as untrue. The great things done in India had been done not by, but in spite of, the Company. The mutiny, far from being a reason for delay, was a reason why the government of India should be made more effective, and the sooner the system was changed the better. Sir James Elphinstone opposed the Bill, because it would substitute an irresponsible for a responsible body, and would lead to an abuse of patronage.

By far the most important speech delivered on this occasion was that of Sir George Lewis, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The right honourable gentleman grappled boldly with the statements of the Company's petition, which he described as being replete with fallacies, and as having received greater praise than it deserved. Two main assumptions, he said, run through that document: one is, that the Company acquired our Eastern empire, the other that its government has been one of the best that the civilized world has produced. But if we owe them gratitude for having acquired this empire, they must show the enormous supposed advantages we derive from it, and that they have not done. He wholly disputed the doctrine that India was acquired by the Company. The Company, when even a mere trading body, invariably held that all wars and territorial acquisitions should be avoided. It was in defiance of their instructions, that men of energy like Clive, successful and rapa-

cious governors like Warren Hastings, laid the foundations of empire. From the first the servants of the Company were an insubordinate and a mutinous race. The Directors said, be just, but do not forget our remittances. What was the easiest way of making a remittance?—to plunder a province. And when Clive and Warren Hastings came home, how were they treated?—one put an end to his life under the effects of Parliamentary censures, the other was impeached. The Indian empire was founded in defiance of the constant policy and repeated injunctions of the Directors.

In meeting the claims of the Company to be regarded as a model Government, Sir George Lewis showed that the government of India practically passed out of the hands of the Company in 1784. No civilized government ever existed “more corrupt, more perfidious, more rapacious, than the government of the East India Company between 1758 and 1784; and the high character the Company have bestowed upon themselves is founded upon their acts since the time they have become subjected to Parliamentary control.

“All that can be said in favour of the Company dates from 1784. I challenge them to find one bright page on their annals during the time when they were not subjected to Parliamentary control.” It is by confounding the acts of two periods that the Company can claim for themselves such extraordinary credit. In 1784 public opinion had no sympathy with the Company. The institution of the Board of Control by Mr. Pitt reduced the Company to

complete subordination. In 1793 Mr. Dundas perfected the double government. In 1813 their monopoly of trading with India was taken away; but another twenty years passed before they lost the monopoly of the trade with China, and with it the abolition of the whole of their trading powers. “Observe the change which the East India Company had then undergone. Having originally been only a trading company—having acquired incidentally governing powers, at first their governing powers were placed under the control of a board of the Executive Government; they were made absolutely subordinate to that board, so that they were only subordinate governors; but they retained their original capacity for trade. In 1833 they were prohibited by law from trading; so that by that time they had lost altogether their original functions as traders, and they retained only a portion of sovereign power in having certain subordinate capacities. That was the change which, under the legislation of Parliament, the character and power of the East India Company underwent. Be it observed, that it was a constant diminution of authority and power as well as of legal rights, and a perpetual invasion of these functions under the authority of Parliament.” In 1853 there was another invasion of the original constitution, and one-third of the Court of Directors was formed of nominees of the Crown. “The fallacy which pervades the petition of the Company is this;—it speaks of the East India Company as one and indivisible, as if from the time of the battle of Plassey down to the last renewal of the charter it had remained

unchanged in character, functions, and influence. The truth is, it has undergone as many changes during those hundred years as the English constitution between the Heptarchy and the reign of Queen Victoria. It is the merest and most transparent sophism, therefore—it is offering an insult to our understandings to attempt to palm upon us an argument of that sort, derived from a state of things wholly different from the present.”

Without imputing any blame to the Company with respect to the present insurrection, Sir George said it had brought forcibly under the view of the Executive Government the clumsiness and inefficiency of the present form of the home government of India. “The whole experience of that system shows that it is embarrassed by needless delays; that it encourages procrastination, divides responsibility, and throws obscurity on the seat of power. Wherever power is conferred, responsibility is always exacted; but I think the converse of that proposition also is true; and that if Parliament wishes to exact responsibility it must also concentrate power. Why is it that Parliament has a difficulty in following up responsibility with respect to Indian administration? It is because the seat of power is indistinct. Something is wrong. Parliament asks who are to blame. What does the President of the Board of Control say? He tells you that the matter was brought under the consideration of the Court of Directors; the Court took some time in considering it; their views were not distinct; so that the opportunity for action was lost; or that a reference was

made by them to the Governor-General, and that the answer was delayed. If you go to the Court of Directors, they will say that the matter was referred to the President of the India Board: he did not give a very clear answer—*(Laughter)*—I am not referring at all to the present state of things—*(Renewed laughter)*—that there was a difference of opinion between them, discussion arose, and in the meantime the opportunity was lost. This is the way in which Parliament is met when it seeks to hold some one responsible for the administration of India.”

The argument that it would be dangerous for Parliament to interfere, Sir George met by showing that all past amelioration in India has been brought about by the interference of Parliament. “I look with great satisfaction to the prospect of a more stringent and attentive scrutiny of Indian affairs by this House. I wish to see the responsibility for Indian administration concentrated in a narrow sphere; I wish to see that responsibility clearly undertaken by this House; and I do not doubt that the result of the change will be an improvement in the government of India.”

The closing part of the right honourable gentleman's speech consisted of an exposition and defence of the provisions of the Bill relating to patronage, and of its general arrangements for consolidating the home government without endangering any interests in India.

Mr. Mangles replied to the doubts expressed by Sir George Lewis as to whether our trade with India would have been as great had India remained in the

hands of the native princes. No one in India would express doubts. Under the rule of the Company the lower provinces of Bengal have been covered with indigo. Tea is largely imported from India. From 3,000,000*l.* to 5,000,000*l.* is sent to England, not as a tribute, but as a consequence of our dominion. It pays dividends, retired allowances, and the Queen's troops. These are direct advantages which England derives from India. Mr. Mangles said he was no alarmist, but he deprecated the change proposed, because it will have an injurious effect on the natives, who already infer, from the truculent conduct of the Europeans, that there is to be an aggressive policy against their religion.

The debate having been adjourned after the speech of Mr. Mangles, was resumed by

Mr. Roebuck, who remarked in the outset that in the acquisition of India we had broken through almost every rule of morality; that we had exhibited great valour and great intelligence, but not great virtue. Yet he believed that our sway, however obtained, might be turned to the great benefit of the people of India, who were incapable of governing themselves. The question, therefore, was what form of government was suited for India, and whether this was the right time for the change. India was not a colony, but a conquered territory; and we must have recourse to a different principle from that which we should adopt for the government of a colony, and frame a plan of government that would be capable of maintaining order, and would conduce to the happiness of the people. There were,

he observed, three courses,—that of maintaining the present double Government, or handing back the entire authority to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, or adopting the Bill of Lord Palmerston. With respect to the first course, the double Government destroyed all responsibility. As to the second, there had never been a worse Government known to the world than that of the Court of Directors, as testified by Lord Macaulay, a great defender of the Company; they were not, therefore, the persons he would trust with the government of India. There remained only the Bill in question, which, with certain changes indicated by him, he thought, would be the best home administration for India. If this was the right course, he begged the House not to be frightened by a cry of opposition, but to adopt it at once.

Mr. Whiteside said, his difficulty had been to find out what was the principle, not of the Bill, but of Lord Palmerston's speech. It might have been expected that the East India Company would have been shown to be indolent, apathetic, incompetent, or corrupt; but no blame was imputed to the Company, who were complimented by Lord Palmerston, as they had been eulogized by Sir C. Wood in 1853; they were to be abolished simply because they existed. He dwelt at some length upon the speech of Sir Charles, which, he insisted, furnished direct answers to arguments urged in support of the proposed change, which would reverse the decision of the House in 1853. The high character of the Court of Directors, the expediency and utility of the double

Government, and the reality of responsibility under the existing system, were all maintained by Sir C. Wood upon that occasion. Other testimonies, including those of Lord Macaulay and the late Duke of Wellington, antagonistic to the measure in question, were cited by Mr. Whiteside, who then applied himself to the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer founded on the condition of India before 1784, and on its happy transformation when Parliamentary authority was exercised over it, declaring that Sir Cornewall Lewis had assailed the memory of the illustrious dead, and contrasting the policy of Clive and Hastings with that of Lord Dalhousie. So far from the interference of Parliament in 1784 having purified the Indian administration, he asserted that any one who would go through "Mills' History of India" must come to the conclusion that the government under the Board of Control was corrupt, demoralizing, and mischievous; and he read the high eulogium pronounced by that historian upon the Company's government. In conclusion, he called upon the House to stay its hand; and, although it might enlarge the basis of the edifice which had stood so long, not, upon the arguments urged for that object, to overthrow it.

Mr. Lowe observed that Mr. Whiteside had relied upon authorities, but he should rely upon facts and arguments, and upon practical experience. The assumption which ran through the speech of Mr. Whiteside, as well as that of Mr. Baring, was that the House was called upon to take a step to throw out of gear

the whole Government of India, in order to see if it could be put in gear again, and that this was a dangerous moment to make such an experiment. On the contrary, he contended that the direct agency of the Court of Directors could be eliminated without inconvenience; that a Council could exercise more influence upon the mind of a President than a Court sitting in Leadenhall Street, and which had been deprived of political power, and all important duties. The effect of the indirect agency of the Court of Directors, he showed, was to produce delay and embarrassment, and to prevent the Government being placed in the proper hands,—namely, those of the Queen's Ministers. The Princes of India felt themselves degraded in being the vassals and tributaries of a mercantile company, and the Natives generally had a notion that they were farmed out to that body. There was another anomaly; it was quite possible that the East India Company might be at war with a Power with which Her Majesty was at peace. He contended that, looking at the immense interests at stake, with the conviction forced upon their minds by recent events of the unfitness of the existing machine, the Government were bound not to defer this measure at a time when the Indian administration peculiarly required unity and efficiency.

Mr. Crawford, who had seconded the amendment of Mr. Baring, said, he was aware of the anomalies of the present system, and was not unprepared to consider them; but he had looked for better explanations than he had received of the policy of the

proposed measure. In referring to preceding organic changes in the constitution of the East India Company, he had omitted to state that all those changes had been preceded by a Committee of that House; and, looking at the nature of this Bill, he thought there should have been a previous inquiry. He objected to the number of the Council, to the exclusion of the members from Parliament, to vesting the whole power of the present Secret Committee in the President and Council, and to the enormous patronage which the Bill would place at the command of the Government. Neither the House nor the country were, in his opinion, sufficiently at present in possession of the facts of the case.

Sir H. Rawlinson observed, that the change of the Government of India was twofold; in England, by the abolition of the double Government, and in India by the proclamation of the Queen's name. To show the complex and dilatory machinery of the double Government at home, he described, what he termed, the gestation of an Indian despatch, and he asked whether there could be a more obstructive and unbusiness-like system. The sooner the double Government, therefore, was done away, in his opinion, the better. With respect to the change in India, he believed that, with the exception of a very small section of the covenanted civil servants, the European community and the officers of the Indian army would prefer the government of the Crown to that of the Company. In considering the effect of the change upon the natives of India, he observed that among the great

mass of the population, owing to their docility and susceptibility, individual character and influence had more effect than any abstract question of government. But among the educated classes it was different; he believed that they understood the distinction between the Crown and the Company as well as we did, and he never heard a doubt of their preferring the government of the former. With regard to the most important question—that of the time—it was his honest opinion that it was favourable for the change, and that the proclamation of the Queen's name would produce good effects. By approving the principle of the Bill, and deprecating delay, however, he did not commit himself to an unqualified approval of its details, there being parts to which he could not assent.

Sir J. Walsh argued, that the double Government contained useful elements; that it brought local knowledge to bear upon the supreme Board. Nothing was so simple as absolute power; but Englishmen desired checks and limitations, which involved complexity and delay. He complained of the extent of the patronage which the Bill would vest in the Government, who would have the disposal of a revenue of 30,000,000*l.*, with only a phantom of control on the part of that House. The consequence of the measure would be that public opinion would be brought to bear upon the Ministry, and might force upon them a line of policy with respect to the extension of Christianity in India that would lead to the destruction of our empire. He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. A. Mills considered that a case had been made out for a change of a system under which, he said, he had been unable to discover where the initiative and responsibility rested. The measure was not brought forward in a spirit of hostility to the Company, founded upon a charge of incapacity or maladministration, and therefore he supported it, feeling that it was a measure that would enable us to carry out our duty to the population of our Indian empire.

Mr. Seymour insisted that the present system deserved the epithet "cumbrous," and that in the present state of affairs, after the administration in India had been improved and simplified, it should not be allowed to continue any longer. The minds of the natives of India, he said, might be reassured upon the subject of their religion, which would not be interfered with by the Government; and as to their employment in offices of trust. The settlement of independent Englishmen in India, to which the Company were opposed, would be encouraged by adopting the suggestion of Sir C. Metcalfe, who considered colonization indispensable to the prolongation of British rule in India.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Elliot spoke in opposition to the Bill.

The debate being again adjourned, was resumed on the 18th by a speech from Colonel Sykes, one of the East India Directors, beginning by repudiating the character of an apologist for that body. The gallant Colonel noticed the conflicting reasons assigned by different members of the Government for introducing this measure, especially Lord Pal-

merston and Sir C. Lewis, the latter of whom, he said, had affirmed that the East India Company had done nothing at all towards the acquisition of our magnificent Indian empire. Colonel Sykes considered that Mr. White-side had completely crushed the arguments of Sir C. Lewis, and he stated the results of official documents to show that Mr. Slaney had committed a grievous error in reference to the pressure of taxation in India. He declared that he had seen in one street in England more human misery than in a whole province of India. He then discussed the objection offered to the existing system founded upon the alleged inconveniences attending the double Government, showing, also, from official evidence, the celerity with which the prodigious mass of business was despatched by the Court of Directors. The delays in the Board of Control, he observed, arose from the Board's interference with minute details,—an interference which was never contemplated in its constitution. He referred to the provisions in Mr. Fox's Bill, which he regarded as a gentle measure, compared with the one before the House. Upon the subject of the mutiny he had no doubt that it was a military one, arising from a religious panic; but he believed there was no sympathy, no complicity, in the Bengal Army at large, until the punishment of Meerut. He defended the East India Company against the charge of indifference to the extension of Christianity, detailing the number of missionaries, of schools, and scholars, and the general progress of Christian labour in India, to which the Indian Government,

he said, offered no obstruction whatever. Highly approving the propagation of our holy religion there, yet, for our own sakes, he recommended that the prosecution of that object should be conducted with caution, prudence, and circumspection, remembering the inflammable materials we have to deal with. He urged, from examples, the danger of leaving in the hands of the Ministers of the Crown the uncontrolled appointment of high officers in India, insisting that without a guarantee that experienced men would be selected, thoroughly acquainted with the temperament of the people, our authority there would not be safe. In conclusion, he insisted that the present was not the proper time for introducing the Queen's name into the government of India? And when that change was made, it should be accompanied by the abolition of the Board of Control.

Sir C. Wood contended that since 1784 the Court of Directors had not been the exclusive and independent Government of India, and that by the Act of 1853, which he had introduced, the Court ceased to be an independent body, one-third of the members being nominees of the Crown. It was not then deemed expedient to make a more extensive charge, but he had stated that on some future occasion a further alteration might be necessary, and that the then measure was calculated to render the change easier. It was left open to Parliament at that time, without breach of faith, or any inconsistency with the Act of 1853, to do that which many thought was then indispensable,—namely, to govern India in the name of

the Queen. He must, he said, do the Court of Directors the justice to acknowledge, that, when President of the Board of Control, he had found them most able and willing, and nothing antagonistic on their part; but there must be a better mode of choosing a Council for India than by the proprietors of East India stock. He saw no reason why the same wise and just policy which had been hitherto pursued should not be hereafter continued when India was ruled in the name of the Queen,—a change which he thought justified by the occurrence of circumstances of sufficient importance. A larger number of European troops must be maintained in India; those troops should be Queen's, and, in order to put an end to jealousies, the whole army in India should be the Queen's army. Altogether, considering that all delays and shortcomings were attributed to the double Government, it would be wise to place the government of India at once, and especially now, in the Crown, and to carry it on in the name of the Sovereign.

Mr. Willoughby was not wedded to any particular scheme of government for India, and would be willing to part with the East India Company, provided a substitute could be found from which better fruits could be reasonably expected. But not a single individual connected with India, with whom he had communicated, he said, had uttered any other sentiment than that of dismay at the approaching change, his objection to which arose from the effect which he knew it would have upon the natives of India, who would apprehend a change of policy that would take away some of their

most cherished privileges; and if such an impression was made upon the native mind, the effect would be more serious than that of the greased cartridges upon the Sepoys. He insisted upon the great advantage of an independent body like the Company being interposed between the Crown and the local authority in India, and denied that there was a defect of responsibility in a double general Government, which was not singular in our system of administration. The patronage in India was now distributed upon just principles; we were reaping the fruits of such a system, and he could not think favourably of a measure which would make a change in that system. He pointed out the extent of patronage which the Bill would place in the hands of the Government without a check, and the influence with which it would arm an unscrupulous Minister. In replying to arguments in support of the measure, he complained of the fallacies and errors which pervaded all discussions upon Indian topics, instancing the subject of adoption, the nature of which he explained; and he protested strongly against the charge brought against the Company's Government, even in the pulpit, of ignoring our faith in India, in refutation of which he read a passage from a sermon of the late Bishop of Calcutta.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton characterised the measure as audacious, incomplete, and unconsidered. It subverted a body which, whatever might be its faults, arrested every unwise act of the Executive Government, substituting an inadequate machinery. The system of check and counter-check, now

complained of, had saved the empire from many a fatal blunder. Political changes among Orientals were always suspected, and he argued that the peculiar state of India at the present time, and the circumstances under which this measure was brought forward, would aggravate suspicion. It was alleged by Lord Palmerston and Sir C. Lewis, that, under the existing system, there was no responsibility; whereas the argument of Sir C. Wood, whose speech that night had answered his speech in 1853, tended to show that the whole responsibility rested upon the President of the Board of Control. Supposing there were defects in the present system—supposing the mode of communication between the two Boards to be too prolix—could not these defects be cured without destroying the East India Company? Pass this Bill, and the House would never actually interfere in the affairs of India, unless it were for the interest of some party to assail the Government through the Indian Minister.

Lord J. Russell said, the Ministers of the Crown having proposed to consider the question of Indian Government, the House had been for three nights discussing, not whether they should defer this question, but whether the present system should or should not be changed. Would the House be satisfied that there should be no change, or was the change to be deferred until next year, or for many years? He could not consent to leave this matter in doubt for another year; the question, therefore, was, whether there should or should not be a change in the Government

of India, and he approached this question, he said, with the deepest sense of its importance. Referring to the elements of weakness and danger which existed, according to the highest authorities, in the native army, he observed that the Bengal army was now no more, and this required some view on the part of the House as to what was to be done in future. They could not wish to raise up another Bengal native army; we must have a European army, a Queen's army. Then, if that change were made, the very foundation of the East India Company would be broken down, and this alone showed the urgency of legislation. Whatever might be the perils of dealing with this great subject, he saw no alternative but to look it in the face, and to come to a solution of as large a question as ever came before that House,—What was the system of Government that would best secure the welfare of a great empire and the happiness of millions of people? He trusted they would do that duty well; he was sure they could not avoid it.

Mr. Disraeli said, if he had thought a change in the direction recommended by Her Majesty's Ministers would draw the inhabitants of Hindostan nearer to this country, and improve their condition, he was not of opinion that the operation of this measure would produce that effect; quite the contrary. There was one subject which had been lost sight of in this discussion, namely, the financial part of the question. It was idle to pretend that there would be, after the proposed change, any distinction between the finances of India and those of England; that if the exchequer

of India was empty, that of England would not be liable. If this be true, before the House agreed to the introduction of this Bill, it should ask what were to be the financial relations between England and India. At this moment there was a deficit in India, of about 2,000,000*l.*, and that deficiency would be necessarily doubled and quadrupled. Before the House and the country incurred this responsibility, they ought to know the resources of India, and how they were to be managed. What was wanted was a total change in the local administration of India itself. The revenue derived from the land could not be increased, and it was raised in a manner which rendered it precarious. Reviewing the projected scheme of home government for India, he insisted that it would be incompetent to grapple with the details of Indian administration; that the President must trust to the Governor-General, who, with a supremacy of power that would exalt him above all control, must become a despot. The expenditure would increase every year, and the question would be, not of losing India, but of ruining England. The financial question, he repeated, must be met, and how, he asked, were we, who found so much difficulty in adjusting our expenditure to our means, to provide for an enormous deficiency in India? The affairs of India had hitherto not created much interest in the House and in the country, because Englishmen had never had to pay for India. That illusion would now be at an end.

Lord Palmerston, in reply, observed that Mr. Disraeli had endeavoured to frighten the House

by a financial difficulty. Nothing, however, was more contrary to the fact. The Bill would make no change in this respect; the distinction between the two exchequers would remain, but would be made more clear and precise. Upon the general question, he said he could understand that those who approved the existing

system should desire its continuance, but he could not understand how those who pronounced it to be defective should, nevertheless, wish to prolong its existence at a period when vigour and unity of action were so much required.

A division then took place, when the amendment was negatived by 318 to 173.

CHAPTER II.

The Conspiracy against the life of the Emperor of the French—Consequences of that event upon our relations with France—State of public opinion in the two countries—Mr. Roebuck animadverts in the House of Commons on the language of some of the Addresses to the Emperor—Answer of Lord Palmerston—Bill to amend the Law of Conspiracy introduced by the Prime Minister—Debate on the Motion for leave to bring it in—Speech of Lord Palmerston—Mr. Kinglake moves an Amendment declaring it inexpedient to legislate on the subject under the present circumstances—Mr. Horsman seconds the Amendment—Arguments urged against the Bill by the opponents—Mr. Roebuck denounces the Measure with great energy—Speeches of Sir George Grey, Mr. Collier, Mr. Napier, and the Solicitor-General for the Bill, and of Mr. Bovill, Mr. Hope, Mr. Warren, Lord John Russell, against—Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Sidney Herbert offer a qualified support to the Bill at the present stage—Mr. Kinglake's Amendment is withdrawn, and leave given to bring in the Bill by 299 votes against 99—Lord Palmerston moves the Second Reading on the 19th February—Increased unpopularity of the Measure since the former Debate—Mr. Milner Gibson moves an Amendment expressing the abhorrence of the House at the recent attempt in France, and its readiness to amend defects in its Criminal Law, but censuring the Government for not replying to Count Persigny's Despatch of the 20th January, 1858—A long and animated Debate takes place—Speeches of Mr. Baines, Mr. Walpole, Sir George Grey, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Henley, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Gladstone, the Attorney-General, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Palmerston's Reply—The Division produces a majority of 234 to 215 against the Government—Downfall of the Palmerston Administration in consequence of this defeat—State of feeling in the country on the subject—Growing indifference to party distinctions—Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, and Earl Granville in the Lords, announce the dissolution of the Cabinet—The Earl of Derby undertakes to form a Government—Differences of opinion between eminent Lawyers in the two Houses on the effect of the existing law of Conspiracy—Animated controversy between Lords Lyndhurst, Campbell, and Brougham in the one House, and Sir Richard Bethell in the other—In the House of Commons, after an adjournment of a few days, Writs are moved for various places in consequence of the acceptance of office by the new Ministers—On the 1st March the Earl of Derby makes a full statement of the views and intentions of the new Government with respect to all the leading questions of public interest, especially our relations with France, the Government of India, the China War, and Parliamentary Reform—On

the latter subject he promises a Measure after due time for consideration—Remarks of Earl Granville on these topics—The Earl of Clarendon enters into a detailed explanation and defence of the proceedings of the late Government with reference to our relations with France and the Conspiracy Bill.

THE nefarious plot against the life of the Emperor of the French, to which Lord Derby had made so much reference in his speech of the 4th of February, involved consequences which at one time appeared likely to endanger the amicable relations between this country and France. A strong feeling prevailed among certain classes in France that the law of England afforded an improper degree of shelter and countenance to foreign refugees and incendiaries, and that in neglecting to take means for preventing such conspiracies as that which had nearly proved fatal to the Emperor's life, England had not acted the part of a sincere and faithful ally. Some strong expressions of this feeling appeared about this time in the French newspapers, and still more unfriendly comments on the character and policy of the English people were contained in congratulatory addresses presented to the Emperor after his escape from peril by certain colonels in the French army, additional force and publicity being given to such language by the insertion of these addresses in the official columns of the *Moniteur*. Such attacks on the English people provoked considerable irritation in return on this side the Channel, and the sympathy which had been really felt in England on the occasion of the Emperor's narrow escape from destruction seemed likely to be converted, by the adverse

criticisms of our neighbours, into hostility and resentment. The idea that France should assume to dictate to us the duty of altering our laws and restricting the liberty of our soil for the protection of foreign Sovereigns, was repudiated with indignation, and the prevalence of this sentiment, which was warmly expressed at public meetings, in the columns of the press as well as within the walls of Parliament, led to political consequences at home of no slight importance, as will appear from the course of events about to be narrated.

On the day after the reassembling of the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck took occasion of a formal motion for the adjournment of the House, to call attention to the attacks upon the English people which, he observed, had appeared in the pages of the *Moniteur*, published by the French Emperor, and were therefore the expression of his opinion, and which stigmatized this country as a den of conspirators. Accusations of England had likewise been made by M. de Morny in the Legislative Chamber of France, and even by M. de Persigny, the French Ambassador in England, who, having dared to make such an accusation, had not been answered. He asked whether there had been any correspondence with France or the Ministers of France on the subject of any alteration in our Criminal Code.

Lord Palmerston replied, that

there had been a despatch addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris to our Ambassador, bearing upon the transaction referred to, urging this Government to take measures with reference thereto, but not pointing out any particular measure. That despatch he was ready to lay before the House. He denied that Count de Persigny had accused the British nation of sympathising with or giving protection to assassins. He (Lord Palmerston) protested against the grounds taken by Mr. Roebuck, who had alluded, he said, to violent and intemperate speeches uttered in France, whereas he (Mr. Roebuck) was not always temperate in the comments in which he indulged. It would, in his opinion, be a most undignified course for the people of this country, on account of some intemperate expressions, to allow themselves to be swayed or influenced in their conduct.

After a few remarks from Mr. Horsman, who regretted the manner in which Lord Palmerston had met the question by an undeserved attack upon Mr. Roebuck, and a caustic reply from that gentleman himself, the subject dropped.

It has been mentioned in the preceding chapter that, on one of the earliest nights of the Session, Lord Palmerston gave notice that he should ask the leave of the House to bring in a Bill to amend the law with relation to the crime of conspiracy to commit murder. Expectation was keenly alive with respect to the nature of the measure thus contemplated by the Government. In many quarters a good deal of jealousy as to the Minis-

terial intentions prevailed, and suspicions were expressed that the Government were about to compromise the dignity of this country by making undue concessions to the demands of France, veiling their scheme under the disguise of a measure of law reform. The feelings, however, with which the subject in question, and our relations with France, were regarded by the public at this time, will sufficiently appear from the speeches delivered on the occasion of introducing the Ministerial Bill, and the results that followed from that measure. On the 8th of February the Prime Minister introduced his Bill, and a very important debate ensued, which was continued for two successive nights. Lord Palmerston began by observing that circumstances arise from time to time which point to the necessity, "or the expediency at all events," of revising particular laws. An event of that kind has recently happened. A conspiracy was formed, partly in this country, to commit an atrocious crime. The natural consequence has been, that foreign nations, ignorant of our laws, have thought that we are indifferent to crimes of this nature, and rather disposed to look upon them with favour. A disposition prevails on the Continent to think that Parliament should take some steps to remove aliens on mere suspicion: but it is not the intention of Government to propose any measure of that kind. Such a power in the hands of Government would lead to abuse; to grant it is out of the question. But the Government, having strong reason to believe that a conspiracy to

murder had been partially concocted in this country, are anxious to consider the state of the law as regards that offence.

Here Lord Palmerston paused to meet the objection, that, because great irritation has been expressed in foreign nations, and certain military addresses have been published in an official paper, we are precluded from taking, on its own merits, a step becoming the character and interests of the country. That objection he could not understand. If our law is defective, we should not abstain from altering it because other nations have given way to impulses of passion, perhaps of fear. If the people of France are ignorant of the spirit of our constitution, we in like manner are ill-informed respecting their practices. He had only learnt within the last few days that for sixty years it has been the practice for military bodies of all descriptions to send up addresses to the head of the existing Government on all occasions of public interest. There was not in the fact of these addresses from the French army being permitted and published, any departure from the ordinary and uniform practice which prevails in France. But there were in those addresses passages "at which, were it not a pity that we should examine too narrowly what passes in France, persons in this country might justly take offence." Well, Her Majesty's Government had informed the French Government of the unfortunate effect those passages had produced; and Count Walewski had ordered the Ambassador here to say, "that although the practice was a universal practice, if in two or

three addresses out of many hundreds some passages were allowed to be printed to which objections had been taken in England, that circumstance must have arisen from the inadvertence of those who had the charge of publishing those addresses—(*Cries of Oh! and 'Hear!'*)—and that he was ordered upon the part of the Emperor to state that he regretted such publication. (*Loud cheers.*) As far, then, as any objection to the revision of our laws is founded upon these recent occurrences, I think such objection ought to cease, after the handsome manner in which an explanation has been made."

From this digression Lord Palmerston returned to a consideration of the present state of the law. England treats conspiracy to murder as a misdemeanor, and punishes it with fine and imprisonment. In Ireland it is treated as a capital crime. Now he proposed to make conspiracy to murder a felony, punishable with penal servitude, and to apply it to all persons with respect to conspiracies to murder wherever intended.

The noble Lord then stated the provisions of his proposed Bill. The first clause went to make the conspiracy to commit murder within the United Kingdom a felony, punishable with penal servitude for five years or imprisonment with labour for three years. The second extended the same penalties to all who should "incite, instigate, or solicit" any other person. In Ireland, conspiracy to commit murder had been a crime of higher denomination, punishable with more severe penalties. The Bill proposed to make the law

uniform in this respect throughout the United Kingdom.

Lord Palmerston held that to be an improvement of the law. It goes "as far as we can go without violence to the constitution;" and a great crime having been attempted, it is becoming that we should show our feeling so far as to enter upon a review of the law.

"It may possibly be said, that as yet the present law has not been found ineffectual, because no proceeding has taken place under it: but permit me to ask, whether, the object of laws being to deter from the commission of offence by increasing the penalty of any offence, we do not add to those causes which operate to prevent offences being committed? And even though this crime has been scarcely known in this country, and therefore there has been no case in which the law has been applied, can it be said that we are not adding to the security against the crime by increasing the penalty to be inflicted in case it shall be committed? I cannot but think that the provisions of this Bill will have a decisive effect in deterring those who may wish to make this country a place where they may hatch and concoct crimes of a disgraceful character; and, at all events, they will learn that they cannot do so without liability to punishment."

Mr. A. W. Kinglake moved an amendment in the following terms:—

"That this House, while sympathising with the French nation in its indignation and abhorrence at the late atrocious attempt made against the life of the Emperor, and anxious on a proper

occasion to consider the defects of the criminal law of England, the effect of which may be to render such attempts vain, deems it inexpedient to legislate in compliance with the demand made in Count Walewski's despatch of January 20, until further information be obtained, and until after the production of the correspondence between the two Governments subsequent to this despatch."

Mr. Kinglake warmly concurred in the abhorrence of assassination expressed by Lord Palmerston. If it were possible to prevent the repetition of these attempts—if the law-officer of the Crown, speaking with a regard to the science of law, and not bending under political pressure from abroad—had said that the law required altering, Mr. Kinglake would have given his best attention to the measure. But that was not the case. In a despatch, to which, strange to say, Lord Palmerston made no allusion, the French Government urgently called upon us to alter our law. Now he was so old-fashioned as to decline to concur in altering the municipal laws of England at the suggestion of any foreign potentate.

Either the measure proposed by the noble Lord is merely a piece of law reform, or it is a political action suggested from abroad. If it were a piece of law reform, he should have expected it to have been proposed by the very able law-officers of the Crown, and could not believe that in that case the noble Lord would have made himself the organ of the Government. But if it were, as he conceived, a concession to the pressure put

upon the noble Lord by the despatch to which he had referred, he must decline to concur in the proposed legislation. It so happened, that at that very moment honourable Members had in their hands notices of motion for revising that very branch of the law which the noble Lord was now submitting to their consideration. The Solicitor-General, only so lately as Thursday last, gave notice of his intention to introduce several Bills for the consolidation, improvement, and amendment of our criminal law. Of these notices one was—"Mr. Solicitor-General—Offences against the Person. Bill to consolidate and amend the Statute-law of England relating to offences against the person. An early day"—(*a laugh*). The other was "Mr. Solicitor-General—Indictable Offences. Bill to consolidate the Statute-law of England and Ireland relating to accessories to or abettors of indictable offences." Therefore, if it were not intended that this proposed legislation should be absolutely exceptional, it might be most aptly, conveniently, and properly comprised in the notices which the Solicitor-General had placed in their hands. But perhaps that would hardly satisfy the exigency under which the noble Lord was acting. They had been told that Count Walewski's despatch of the 20th January had not been answered. He proposed to the House to answer it there and then. No human ingenuity could devise a better answer than a simple vote of that House.

Mr. Horsman seconded the amendment. Mr. Hadfield, Mr. W. J. Fox, and Mr. Gilpin denounced the Bill. They argued

that it was unnecessary, and that it would prove to be a dead letter, unless it provided for detection by means of French espionage. If we should oblige France to-day, something may be done to oblige Austria to-morrow, and after that perhaps something to oblige the King of Naples. If England gives way, what can we expect Belgium to do? what Switzerland? what Sardinia? Persons who wade through slaughter to a throne have no right to ask their neighbours to watch over their safety. Assassination is not a plant of English growth. They come into England from countries administered by governments which make assassins by their despotic policy.

Mr. Bowyer and Sir John Walsh defended the Bill. The former stated the case to be this—that an ally had in an amicable and inoffensive manner, pointed out a defect in our law. If the House refused to amend that defect, they would give colour to the unjust and absurd imputations of the French colonels. Mr. Bowyer quoted Vattel in support of his proposition, that the Bill of the Government was in accordance with international law. Sir John Walsh contended that we should not be yielding to the dictation of a power by simply enforcing our own laws at the request of a tried and proved ally. He eulogised the public conduct of the French Emperor.

Lord Elcho could vote for neither motion. Two things, he observed, were to be considered—first, the state of the law; secondly, the time at which it was proposed to make this alteration. The House would act hastily if

it passed the measure without being fully satisfied that the existing law was insufficient, and if it legislated at this moment, after the addresses published in the *Moniteur*, it would create an erroneous impression abroad.

Mr. Roebuck, in a very energetic manner and with great plainness of speech, opposed the Bill. He said, there are two questions—Does the law require alteration? Is this the right time and the right mode of making it? Great Britain and Ireland, with a few exceptions, are the sole depositaries of the liberties of Europe. For the sake of mankind, we should do nothing to circumscribe the liberties of England. We are an asylum to every political offender; we give up criminals, but not political criminals. According to the law of England, conspiring to do anything is a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. Why should we alter the law? Experience has taught us that to make the law efficient we must make detection certain. When punishment is severe there is great difficulty in bringing a criminal to justice. When it was found that forgers could not be convicted, we went to the root of the disease and rendered the law more efficient by making it less cruel. But the Government now propose a contrary course. Certain persons, it is supposed—but of that we have no evidence—conspired in England to kill the French Emperor. Take it for granted: would the discovery of the crime have been one whit more easy had the proposed law been in force? “If you tell us that a severer punishment would have induced those persons not

to commit this crime, I ask you to go across the water with me to France. There the crime was carried to its consummation, and there it was punishable by death; yet, though the punishment of death stared them in the face, they committed the crime. What ought they then to do in France according to the reasoning of the noble Lord? Why this—the crime was not prevented by death being the punishment, therefore they ought to introduce torture as well as death. If an addition to the punishment here be necessary, an addition to the punishment in France is also necessary. The only punishment you can add to death is torture; therefore, according to the principles of the noble Lord, torture ought to be introduced into the French law.” As proposed, the law in no way facilitates discovery; discovery is the only thing we want; and what Count Walewski points at is an alteration of our police law—is the introduction of the French system of police to facilitate detection. Yet in spite of this terrific police, the Emperor’s life has been endangered, and he turns round and insults this country. “He too, of all men upon earth, to dare to insult England—he who has partaken of her hospitality, who has been sheltered by her power! A bright example he set to England! There was a man who conspired to kill England’s great hero, the late Duke of Wellington, there was a man, great too, but fallen in his greatness, and no one act of his life was more inconsistent with his greatness—who left a legacy to him who had attempted to assassinate the Duke of Wellington. My only explanation,

my only excuse for that deed is that the great Napoleon's mind was shaken to its base; I do not believe that in his right senses Napoleon would have perpetrated such an infamous act. But the man who had received the protection of England, who had come here after attempting crime after crime against his native land—that man, when he had climbed to his present height and power, what did he do? He paid to this foiled assassin the wages of his dirty deed—(‘No, no!’ *from Mr. Bowyer*). Oh! I have heard the honourable gentleman defend the King of Naples—(*Loud cheers and laughter*)—therefore I shall not answer him. This man has received his wages—he is now living in Paris; and it was stated publicly and ostentatiously that the present Emperor of the French had paid the legacy left by the great Napoleon to Cantillon, the disappointed assassin of the Duke of Wellington. And now, in this House of Commons, panegyrics are showered profusely over the head of Louis Napoleon by the honourable Baronet opposite.”

Mr. Roebuck insisted that, even if it were necessary, this is not the time to alter our law. He made a pointed application of the popular belief in Lord Palmerston as a thorough English Minister, the enemy of despotism in Europe. In conclusion, he called upon the Commons, “as freemen and the great protectors of the oppressed in Europe, to throw out the Bill with all the ignominy which it deserves.”

Mr. Warren believed that the measure was not called for; that it would prove ineffectual; that it would be derogatory to the na-

tional spirit, and a libel upon the law of England. Nor was this the time when the House ought to be called upon to alter that law, after what he regarded as a menace. He referred to precedents, beginning with the humiliating concession made to Peter the Great in 1708, and urged that Parliament had in recent times placed atrocious offences committed against the person of our own Sovereign in the category, not of felonies, but of high misdemeanors. He called upon the Government to copy the example of Sir Robert Peel, who, in dealing with Mr. O’Connell, declared he would walk in the light of the constitution; and he denied that any case had been made out for altering the law of England. The whole question, even in France, was *sub judice*, so that the case was not ripe for our legislation, which ought to be free from the dictation of any foreign monarch.

Sir G. Grey, after expressing his satisfaction that in neither House of Parliament had a single voice been raised in favour of infringing the sacred right of asylum in this country, replied to the objections offered to the motion. These, he observed, were of two classes, one directed against the enactments of the Bill itself, the other against the time at which the proposition was made. As to the Bill itself, irrespective of any communication with the French Government, upon looking into the state of our law upon this subject, the attention of Her Majesty’s Government was called by the transaction at Paris to what appeared to be a defect in it. Great lawyers entertained serious doubts as to the sufficiency

of any law, and he protested against the unconstitutional doctrine that any judge, however eminent, might dictate to Parliament as to the sufficiency of our law. Finding that in England conspiracy to commit murder was only a misdemeanor, while in Ireland it was a felony subject to the highest punishment, the Government thought it would be an improvement to mitigate the severity of the Irish law, and at the same time increase that of the law of England. With respect to the time, he admitted that paragraphs had appeared in the French papers highly offensive to the people of this country; but if we placed ourselves in the position of the French nation, he thought the Government of this country, in similar circumstances, would be justly blameable if they had not called the attention of that of France to what appeared to be a defect in their law as Count Walewski had done, without specifying any particular alteration. There was nothing in the Count's despatch which should deter us from doing what we believed ought to be done, and which was not repugnant to the principles of our law and constitution. It was the part of a great nation, instead of showing itself too sensitive to such insults as were contained in the *Moniteur*, to hold its even course in legislation, and enable its Government to reply to all nations that, although we gave an asylum to refugees, we did not harbour assassins. In conclusion, Sir George read a despatch from Count Walewski to Count Persigny, dated February the 6th, wherein the former, referring to the paragraphs in the military ad-

resses which had appeared in the *Moniteur*, the publication of which he said was an inadvertent act, stated that the Emperor had enjoined him to say to Lord Clarendon how much he regretted them.

Mr. Bovill opposed the motion. The House, he thought, should hesitate before it agreed to this Bill, which would appear to imply an acquiescence in the charges brought by the French Government. In his opinion the law of conspiracy, as it existed, would reach the offenders in the late outrage, and if so, why, he asked, were no steps taken to put it in force, and no endeavours made to trace out the conspiracy? The proposed Bill, he affirmed, would not give the slightest additional protection, or place any greater power in the hands of the Government. As it was introduced at the instance of the Emperor of the French, if it proved ineffectual, the next demand would be for the expulsion of aliens, or for their arrest upon mere suspicion.

Mr. Hope likewise opposed the Bill, which he believed would remain a dead letter on the Statute-book, because it was inconsistent with the spirit of that wise system of legislation which was willing that the guilty should escape, rather than that the innocent should be placed in jeopardy. It was objectionable even upon the ground of political expediency, since it would tend to weaken, not to strengthen, our alliance with France. Looking at the measure as one of legal reform, it would be inoperative, and as one of State policy it was unfriendly to the liberty-loving spirit which ought to actuate the Parliament of England.

Mr. Collier, in supporting the Bill, considered what would be our position, supposing the military addresses had not been published. Very grave doubts were entertained by lawyers whether the conspiracy in question was an offence by our law; but, assuming it to be so, it was a misdemeanor only, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Ought we not, then, to revise the law, or to refuse to do so because the French Government asked us to do it? That Government had a right, if properly exercised, to call our attention to this defect, and he did not think we should abstain from adopting this alteration because of the paragraphs in the *Moniteur*. In his opinion no adequate ground had been laid for resisting this improvement of the law.

Mr. Hunt and Mr. Dent opposed the Bill. Mr. Whitbread defended it, and warned the House not to confound the liberty of subjects with the licence of assassins.

Mr. Bentinck spoke in favour of the Bill. Putting aside irrelevant topics, the case, in his opinion, was in a nutshell. The perpetrators of the late crime had concocted it in this country, and it appeared to him that this Government were bound to take the earliest opportunity of inquiring whether they could not prevent or punish such attempts for the future. He condemned what he deemed the coarse personalities directed against the Emperor of the French.

Mr. Milnes said he could not enter into the question of the advisability of this Bill upon its merits, because it did not meet the case. Did any man believe that if this law had been in existence the crime in question

would have been prevented? He could not therefore vote for the Bill except upon the ground that it was politic and wise to make some demonstration that would satisfy the French people. It was, however, a grave thing to alter the law of England upon such a plea, and he believed that it would in no degree satisfy the French people—that it would only show our own weakness and lead to further demands.

Mr. Napier said he should vote in favour of the Bill, believing it to be a wise amendment of the law, which in Ireland would attach a more proper punishment to the crime of conspiracy than that for a capital felony. So far from thinking the occasion one for holding back, he thought that it was the very one on which the people of England ought to come forward and make the law adequate to meet the case of a conspiracy to commit murder abroad. He should give the Bill his cordial and hearty support.

Lord J. Russell, after noticing the disadvantages of this discussion, expressed a doubt, assuming that the Bill was introduced as an amendment of the law, whether it was really an amendment. He looked, he said, not only to the principle of the proposed change, but to the nature of the crime, which was exceedingly difficult to prove, and juries would hesitate to convict if the penalty were rendered more severe. The spirit of the proposed enactment was contrary to the whole course of our modern enlightened legislation. But the proposed change was not likely to defeat the political conspiracies against which it was directed, because the conspirators were men who were ready to expose

their lives, which would be sacrificed whether they succeeded or failed in their attempt. The object should be not the punishment, but the detecting the crime, and the Bill would serve no purpose of detection. Then came the question that this alteration of the law was asked for by the Government of France; and when that question was approached, it was necessary to take a larger view of it than the Ministers appeared to have taken. What the French Government wanted, was, not this Bill, but to put an end to certain meetings in London, and that could only be effected by sending the parties out of this country before they could commit the crime. This appeared to be the object from the language of Count Walewski and Count Persigny. Short of this the existing law was amply sufficient, and it had been enforced against M. Peltier in 1803. The Bill did not propose to do what the French Government wished to be done; but if Ministers had ventured to alter the law to that extent, so as to remove aliens, they would have roused the anger of the people of England, and they would have offended the French Government had they told them the existing law was sufficient. The Bill seemed to be a cunning artifice, by which it was expected that neither the people of England nor the Emperor of the French would be displeased. But, as the "den of assassins" was to remain as it was, the French Government would say, "We have been de-luded." In his opinion, it would have been far better to have told at once the plain truth, that the asylum which they called a "den

of assassins" must remain, and that we did not mean to change our law. The duty of that House, however, was not to give up, even to gratify the French Government, the right of asylum, or to alter the established law of England.

The Solicitor-General replied to Lord J. Russell, contending that the present state of the law was unsatisfactory, that this was an improvement of the law, and the alteration was properly made the subject of a special Bill. As to the argument that we were yielding to a fear of France, the question was, he observed, whether our legislation was right or wrong.

Mr. Disraeli observed that the principle of the Bill was to change the character of the crime in question from a misdemeanor to a felony. Such a change of the law was not without precedent, and he instanced the Act introduced after the attack on Mr. Harley by Guiscard. He did not defend or palliate certain incidents,—the military addresses published in the authoritative journal of the French empire, which was an instance of signal indiscretion. But the expression of regret on the part of the Emperor was frank and full, and, after this he thought it did not become us to criticise these incidents with too much severity. With regard to the measure before the House, the relative position of England and France should be considered. The great body of the English nation, he believed, looked upon the French nation with a feeling of sincere friendship; but he did not think that in the great body of the French people there was a reciprocity of sentiment towards this country.

Under these circumstances, what was the position of a ruler of France who had the good sense to see that a good understanding between the two countries was conducive to the welfare of his own? He came to us as a faithful and generous ally, and said, "I do not disguise the difficulties I have to contend with; aid me as far as you can consistently with your law, and show France that my confidence in you is not misplaced." He (Mr. Disraeli) thought it was the duty of the Government to respond to that appeal. What the Emperor of the French required, however, was a public demonstration towards the French people that would restore their good feeling towards us, but he did not think that this measure would accomplish the object. Notwithstanding, however, the clumsy and feeble manner in which the Government had dealt with the difficulty, it was his intention to vote for leave to bring in the Bill, reserving to himself the right to consider the principle upon which it was founded.

Mr. Sidney Herbert delivered his opinion in a short but comprehensive speech. The Government, he said, had abnegated its duty in conducting our foreign affairs, and had left to the House of Commons the duty of answering the despatch of Count Walewski. It behoved them not to add to existing irritation feelings of chronic hostility. He had never been an adulator of the Emperor of the French. He rejoiced that under his guidance two great nations had been brought into relations of greater amity; but his attachment to constitutional principles was not so shallow as to make him say that he wished to see

France the leader of European civilization. A change has occurred in the feelings of this country with regard to the Emperor; and he traced that change to the address of Count de Morny, the publication of the addresses of the colonels in the *Moniteur*, and the despatch of Count Walewski. The Emperor could not be held responsible for the address of Count de Morny, but he was responsible for the other fact, and for that he had frankly expressed his regret. But the despatch of Count Walewski had not been answered. In that despatch things are assumed as facts for which there is not a tittle of evidence. But before it is answered several other things ought to be answered.

"I want several lawyers of high authority to expound the state of the law, upon which, if rumour be true, they do not entirely agree. I want to know whether the law is sufficient to reach aliens conspiring to obtain the death of another alien in a foreign country? Before we say aye or no upon the merits of this measure as one of legal reform, I want to know that which the Foreign Office alone can answer—is it true, or is it not true, that the Government have given notice,—and if they have, they have done it most properly,—whenever any information has come to their hands which has led them to believe some plot or crime was being concocted, and that the French police, being so warned, have been entirely unable to detect the criminals? I want to know, again, whether it has ever been the practice when men have been thought dangerous and troublesome, 'pour soupçons graves,' to

ship them in steamers at Boulogne and put them upon the English shore? I want to know what is the effect of converting a misdemeanor into a felony, as regards the power of the police to enter a house or to search a house, or to invade the free action of suspected persons? If we have French police in England, which—of course—we have, they may make charges against men which may put them to great inconvenience, although the accusation be utterly groundless; and I am not sure that conspiracies on the part of the police are not worse than any other kind of conspiracy. For all these causes, I plead for time before we come to an ultimate decision. But I have another reason for pleading for time. As I said before, there is no doubt that despatch is to be answered by this House. It is not often that a popular assembly is trusted to answer the despatch of a foreign Government upon a very grave international question upon which public opinion on both sides of the Channel is very much heated. For the character of the House, I say, do not let us answer it by a precipitate decision." Let us take care that in the answer does not appear the tone and spirit of the 82nd of the Line. He asked them not to refuse the Government leave to bring in the Bill, but to consider its merits with due deliberation on the second reading.

Lord Palmerston brought the debate to a close with a general reply to the various speakers. He said that England does harbour assassins, though not intentionally; and that fact prevented him from making an indignant refutation of Count Walewski's despatch. He repeated Sir George

Grey's statement that the Government had taken the law into consideration before that despatch was received. Lord John Russell's argument respecting the efficacy of mitigated punishment, he met with the old rhyming joke—

"Then 'twould be greater if 'twere none at all."

He contended that the Bill, in spite of the maxim of the Barons, and Lord John's new-born attachment to the old laws of England, is a great improvement of the law. We have our honour and character to maintain, and it would be disgraceful were we to refuse to stamp these conspiracies with our condemnation by a new law. We should be open to censure were we, "upon any paltry feeling of offended dignity, or of irritation at the expressions of three or four colonels of French regiments, to act the childish part of refusing an important measure on grounds so insignificant and so trumpery."

On the suggestion of Lord John Russell, Mr. Kinglake withdrew his amendment, and the House divided on Lord Palmerston's motion, which was carried by 299 against 99, and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

The Government of Lord Palmerston thus obtained a signal victory over their opponents, but the next occasion on which the Bill came on for debate exhibited a remarkable reverse. The feeling, which had been slowly gathering strength throughout the country, that the Ministers of the Queen were unworthily lending themselves to the purposes of the French Government, no doubt lent strength to the opponents of the Bill, and told with considerable influence on the House of

Commons. On the 19th of February Lord Palmerston moved the second reading of the Bill. He took some pains at the outset of his speech, to remove a notion which had been diffused abroad and dwelt upon by speakers at public meetings, that this Bill was an "Alien Bill." And he again explained the reasons that had led the Government to introduce the measure as a law amendment. Throughout the debate it will be seen that the Ministers and their supporters endeavoured to confine the discussion to the Bill under this aspect of a law reform, while Mr. Gibson was supported by many of the leading speakers of the House in adhering to the political side of the question, and asking the judgment of that assembly on the conduct of the Cabinet as between the French Government and the people of this country.

After his preliminary explanation of the real character of his measure, Lord Palmerston stated what had passed with regard to Count Walewski's despatch:—

"It was given personally by the French Ambassador to my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who then returned to the Ambassador that reply which I and all other members of the Government have over and over again given to foreign representatives,—that a change in our law with regard to the right of asylum is a thing which must not be expected, because it is utterly impossible. We have often told them verbally, that we have never had a law binding against foreigners; that our Alien Bills have been directed with reference to this country, to guard against the dangers which

might arise from the misconduct of foreigners taking refuge in this country: therefore that it would be an entirely new law, and not a repetition of previously existing laws. They could not expect the Government to grant improvements in the law as dealing with the Governments of foreign countries, because if foreign Powers were to ask for the expulsion of their subjects from this country, it would be impossible to comply with their wishes, and the attempt would only lead to disagreeable misconceptions between England and foreign nations. Such was the answer given by my noble friend; and to put such an answer as that into writing was unnecessary. There was no use to state, in writing, an answer which had been already given by word of mouth. (*Cries of 'Oh, oh!' and 'Hear, hear!'*) The only other thing to be done might have been to tell the French Government what we meant to do. We might have told them that certain measures were in preparation. But if anybody were justified in complaining, it was the French Government, because they might have said that we were wanting in ordinary courtesy to them—(*Ironic cheers*)—in not answering a communication which had been formally made to us. But I hope we are perfectly absolved from all want of courtesy on that point, because in a statement to the French Government, in writing, it could not be expected that we should formally communicate the intentions we were forming in our own minds, and which we were about shortly to lay before the British Parliament. There is no ground, then, for the com-

plaint that we gave no answer to the French despatch; for, in doing so, we should only have been led into a controversial and irritating discussion; or it would have been said that it appeared as though the English Government was for the first time submitting to a foreign power. We felt that it was far better to submit to the British Parliament our views on a matter which is one of internal legislation, which we ought to keep within our own discretion, and of which we are not bound to give any explanation whatever to any foreign Government."

Mr. Milner Gibson then moved his amendment, taking much pains to explain its actual bearing.

He said, that he did not move that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, because he wished to invite the opinion of the House upon another issue, and he would hereafter move the rejection of the Bill itself. He wanted to ask the House, whether the important despatch of Count Walewski ought not to have had a solemn and deliberate answer from Her Majesty's Government. The amendment stated, in the first place, "that this House hears with much concern that it is alleged the recent attempts upon the life of the Emperor of the French have been devised in England, and expresses its detestation of such guilty enterprises." Every member will agree with that. The next passage was, "That this House is ready at all times to assist in remedying any defects in the criminal law, which, after due investigation, are proved to exist." He said "at *all* times," undeterred even by foreign indiscretions, but not without due in-

vestigation. Mr. Gibson quoted the highest legal authorities, from Sir Matthew Hale to the Statute Law Commission, to show the danger of rashly altering the law of conspiracy,—a net, says Hale, which may catch the dove with the hawk. He showed that the attention of the Statute Law Commissioners had been drawn to the difference between the law of England and Ireland on the subject of conspiracy to murder; that the Statute Law Commission did contemplate amendment as well as consolidation in the Lord Chancellor's Consolidating Bill; that under the existing law, especially Sir Robert Peel's Act, 9th George IV. cap. 32, an accessory before the fact to murder in another country was liable, if not to death, at least to penal servitude; and that the framers of the Consolidation Bill had evidently resolved with deliberation not to alter the existing law. The third passage of the amendment was, "That this House cannot but regret that Her Majesty's Government, previously to inviting the House to amend the law of conspiracy at the present time, have not felt it to be their duty to reply to the important despatch received from the French Government, dated 'Paris, January 20, 1858,' which has been laid before Parliament." Mr. Gibson read portions of the despatch which called in question the right of asylum, the sufficiency of our law, and its enforcement; and if no answer were given to that despatch, it would be an admission by silence that, with our eyes open, we sheltered assassins. Was that true? Lord Palmerston said that the despatch was not answered because it might

lead to unpleasant controversy: Lord Palmerston had himself been an adept in friendly communications with foreign countries on the necessity of a change in their internal policy, and Mr. Gibson read passages from the interesting correspondence in which the Government of Naples indignantly repelled Lord Palmerston's interference. He quoted passages from speeches of Mr. Sidney Herbert and Mr. Disraeli, to show that the despatch might have been answered; and he quoted another authority on the policy of the noble Lord. "I am about to quote from the *Times* of the 22nd June, 1850. (*Laughter.*) I don't suppose that at this period of life the noble Lord at the head of the Government has changed materially since June, 1850; and I believe the *Times* newspaper is conducted by the same persons, and has the same head. ('Hear, hear!' and *laughter.*) Well, the *Times* says of the noble Lord, that 'There is no constituted authority in Europe with which Lord Palmerston has not quarrelled; there is no insurrection that he has not betrayed. The ardent partisans of Sicilian, Italian, and Hungarian independence have certainly no especial cause for gratitude to a Minister who gave them abundance of verbal encouragement and then abandoned them to their fate.' 'On the other hand'—mark this—'when Lord Palmerston has made up his mind to court the good-will of a foreign Power, no sacrifice of principle or of interest is too great for him.' (*Laughter and cheers.*) The passage concludes in these emphatic terms—'From first to last, his character has been the want of a firm and

lofty adherence to the known interests of England; and it is precisely from a want of such guiding laws of conduct that our foreign policy has degenerated into a tissue of caprices, machinations, petty contentions, and everlasting disputes.' It is because I think the mode in which this affair has been conducted is of all others the most calculated to occasion disputes with France that I take the liberty of questioning the discretion which has been exercised by Her Majesty's Government."

Mr. Gibson's speech was received with much cheering.

Mr. Baines said, the amendment raised two questions—first, whether the measure introduced by the Government was a right one; second, if, being right, there was any valid reason why it should not be immediately proceeded with. The Bill made no change in the constitutional principles of our jurisprudence; it merely assigned to an offence of a peculiar and malignant character, which was now placed in the lowest category of crime in this country, a due punishment. Then, if the measure was right in itself, having seen this execrable crime actually committed in this country, could we be justified in postponing an alteration? It was no reason that we should not take a course we believed to be right, that there had been an improper tone employed across the water, for which due allowance should be made.

Mr. Walpole complained that no explanation had been given in reply to the speech of Mr. Gibson, based, in his opinion, upon the soundest principles, and which put the question as between the House of Commons

representing the people and the Executive Government neglecting their duty. Believing the Bill to be right in its principle, he must support it, but only on the condition that the honour of England was previously vindicated. The despatch of the French Government, he contended, was a requisition, something like a demand, based upon allegations contrary to the truth; and to pass this Bill without denying them by any declaration would imply to the minds of the people of Europe that we had no answer to give. It was extraordinary, he said, that the Ministry, by some inconceivable misapprehension, had remained silent so long, and still more incomprehensible that, when the subject was pressed upon them on the introduction of the Bill, they had not repaired the omission, and set themselves right with the House and the country. He hoped that no further step would be taken with this Bill until there had been put upon record a complete vindication of our honour.

Sir G. Grey, in reply to Mr. Walpole, observed that the French Ambassador had been flatly told that it was not the intention of this Government to place the slightest additional restriction upon the right of asylum; and, although no written reply had been sent, there was not a shadow of doubt as to the understanding of the French Government upon the subject. Mr. Walpole had supposed that Count Walewski had made a charge against the people of this country; but the reference in his despatch was not to British subjects; if the Government had read the despatch as Mr. Walpole had read it, they

would have libelled the French nation. The Bill proposed an amendment of our law which was desirable in itself, and which would enable us to say, what we could not say now, that our law did not countenance and protect persons guilty of the crime in question. This he thought the most dignified course for this Government to take, and it would place us upon a more unassailable footing with respect to foreign countries.

Mr. M'Mahon opposed the Bill. Mr. Spooner, Lord Harry Vane, and Mr. Bentinck supported it.

Sir Robert Peel made a vigorous speech against the measure, containing some pointed references to Lord Palmerston, which elicited a good deal of cheering. He said that the noble Lord's speech tended to lead them away from the direct issue. He was astonished that the head of a Liberal Government should propose a Bill which was opposed by almost all the most distinguished Liberals in the House. They had been told, the law requires amendment; yet they had seen a reward of 200*l.* offered for the capture of Mr. Allsop, and a Frenchman named Bernard had been arrested. The truth is, that under cover of an amendment of the law, a Bill has been submitted to Parliament at the dictation of a foreign Government. Why, Count Walewski, who reads us this lesson, was twenty-five years ago a member of a revolutionary committee in Poland. Sir Robert heard with regret Lord Palmerston's statement that he could not deny that this country is, to a certain extent, a den of assassins. Lord Palmerston had said that we must not think too much of

the expressions in the *Moniteur*, for they were inserted inadvertently.

“Sir, they were inserted for the purpose of intimidating this country (‘No, no!’ and *counter-cheers*)—and for the purpose of extorting from us the concession embodied in this Bill, which I regret the noble Lord, with all his past antecedents, and his former credit, should have condescended to introduce at the instance of such dictation. What does M. de Morny say? Why, that England is a lair of savage beasts, and a laboratory of assassins. I am ready to make every excuse for the courtiers of Louis Napoleon; I know perfectly well the conditions attaching to a position like that. M. de Morny is only imitating a predecessor in the office he holds in the time of the first Napoleon—M. Champigny—who said his master Napoleon Buonaparte was an angel sent from Heaven, to bless that time; and, like the great Invisible Being, he governed the world by his power and influence. Sir, I must say these expressions are rather far-fetched. But the other day an expression far more powerful was used towards Louis Napoleon by one of his flatterers, who thus apostrophized him in the course of an address he was presenting—‘Sire, you are too fond of liberty.’” (*Great laughter.*)

Over and over again Lord Palmerston had been accused of truckling to Foreign Powers. In 1850 the noble Lord was a “Roman citizen.” That time, alas! has long gone by. Sir Robert remembered when Lord Palmerston told us our union with France depended upon the interests and identity of our institutions. He

hoped that during the existence of the present *régime* Lord Palmerston would not attempt to introduce here identity of institutions.

Mr. Henley supported the amendments on grounds nearly similar to those taken by Mr. Walpole. The Lord Advocate defended the Bill on the ground of legal merits, and described the amendment as an attempt to get rid of the Bill by a side-wind.

Mr. Gladstone, after making a reply to some points in the Lord Advocate’s speech, entered upon the larger question. He was anxious to maintain the French alliance; he attached to it a peculiar and special value. He regretted that since 1856 there have been quarrels between the two Governments which have weakened the position of England. Having said thus much, he asked whether the French despatch has been answered, and does it require an answer? Lord Palmerston volunteered a statement that he had answered it verbally; of all explanations that is most unsatisfactory. It is contrary to the spirit of the constitution to thrust verbal answers upon the House, and calls for notice. Mr. Gladstone then entered into an examination of the terms of Count Walewski’s despatch, to show that they are unfounded and injurious to England. He expressed his opinion that it was the absolute and primary duty of the Government to have answered them, and to have explained to the French Government the state of our law. Even that has not been done. Instead, they were asked to send back this Bill as an answer to Count Walewski’s despatch.

Mr. Gladstone concluded his speech, which made a great impression on the House, with these eloquent words: "Sir," he said, "These times are grave for liberty. We live in the nineteenth century. We talk of progress; we believe that we are advancing; but can any man of observation who has watched the events of the last few years in Europe, have failed to perceive that there is a movement, indeed, but a downward and backward movement? There are a few spots in which institutions that claim our sympathy still exist and flourish. They are secondary places, nay, they are almost the holes and corners of Europe so far as mere material greatness is concerned, although their moral greatness will, I trust, insure them long prosperity and happiness. But in these times, more than ever, does responsibility centre upon England; and if it does centre upon England, upon her principles, upon her laws, and upon her governors, then I say that a measure passed by this House of Commons—the chief hope of freedom—which attempts to establish a moral complicity between us and those who seek safety in repressive measures, will be a blow and a discouragement to that sacred cause in every country in the world." (*Loud cheers.*)

The Attorney-General said, he had recommended this measure to the Government, and at the time he did so he had not seen or heard of the despatch of Count Walewski. He had proposed it to the Government for English interests, and for the benefit of English institutions, and he invited the House to try the Bill by that criterion. If they found it to be framed in the spirit of

our common law, he called upon the House to repel the imputation cast upon the measure as the offspring of foreign dictation, and to adopt it as a necessary measure, which made no change in the right of asylum. By the existing law, foreigners were able to do in this country what British subjects could not do, and this Bill placed both on the same footing. Having given a detailed exposition of the law of conspiracy, he appealed to the House whether that law was sufficient, and this Bill a superfluous piece of legislation; and whether Count Walewski had not some reason to express himself as he had done in his despatch. If there be no distinction between the duty of a country and that of a good man, the House would fulfil a moral obligation by passing this Bill, and thereby supply a defect in our law which would place us in a just light in the eyes of other nations.

Mr. Disraeli argued that there was no inconsistency in voting for the introduction of this Bill under the circumstances, and upon the present occasion supporting the amendment. The question now was not between this country and France, but between the House of Commons and the English Minister. The despatch so often referred to had not only been written to the Ambassador of France in England, who had delivered a copy to the English Secretary, but had been published in the *Moniteur*, made known to the people of France, and copied probably in every official journal of Europe. Where was the answer to that despatch? How could the suspicions of Europe be removed?

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What satisfaction was it to the country that some indefinite words were dropped in a conversation? The whole affair was cloaked in mystery; the Government had acted in a perplexed, timid, and confused manner, deficient in dignity and self-respect. He was of opinion that that despatch ought to have been answered in a spirit worthy of the occasion. He thought a great opportunity had been lost of asserting the principles of public law. The real question now before the House was not diplomatic or political; it was a question between the House and the servants of the Crown. Had they, or had they not, done their duty?

Lord Palmerston began his reply by a strong invective against Mr. Gibson. It was that gentleman's first appearance, he said, as the vindicator of the rights of England against foreign nations—hitherto he had advocated a crouching and submissive policy—(these remarks elicited some murmurs of dissension). He defended his own conduct, and besought the House not to rush headlong into a course which would have an effect upon the two countries contrary to what was intended.

The House divided on the second reading of the Bill as follows:—

Ayes	215
Noes	234

Majority	19
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When it became known that the Government were outvoted, the result was hailed with great cheering. Mr. Gibson's amendment was agreed to without further division.

A vote of censure on the Mi-

nisters, so emphatic in its terms, and affirmed by a decisive majority, left them no alternative but to resign office. Such a result, indeed, was little expected by the country, for Lord Palmerston's Government had recently triumphed in so many divisions, had appeared to rest on so strong a phalanx of supporters, who at the recent general election had made his policy their watchword, and had even carried the introduction of this very measure only ten days before by so large a majority, that little thought was entertained of so sudden a downfall. It was clear, however, that the feeling of the country had, on this occasion, concurred with the majority of the House of Commons, and many signs showed that the popularity of Lord Palmerston, which had recently been so high and pre-eminent, was now upon the wane. It was true that the only party in Parliament which was capable of succeeding to the Government was neither strong in numbers nor high in popular favour, but it was felt at the same time that the ascendancy of liberal principles throughout the country was now so decided that it mattered comparatively little whether Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston, or Lord John Russell held the reins of Government: the general course of policy must be virtually the same. These considerations went far to reconcile the liberal party to the prospect of the accession of a Conservative Government. On the other hand, the party who were attached to these principles were well aware that if they held back on this occasion from assuming the helm of affairs, or if after taking office

they should persist in refusing those concessions which public opinion unquestionably called for, they might as well abandon at once all pretension to the Government of the country, and leave the field open for an indefinite time to their liberal opponents. Under these circumstances, the Earl of Derby accepted the commission offered to him by the Crown, and undertook the task of forming a Conservative Government. It now only remained for Lord Palmerston to announce the course which he and his colleagues intended to pursue in consequence of the decision of Parliament upon their conduct. On the 22nd of February, the noble Lord addressed the House of Commons as follows:—

“I wish, Sir, to make a short statement to the House with respect to the course which her Majesty’s Government have thought it their duty to pursue in consequence of the vote to which this House came on Friday night. I think it can scarcely be necessary for me to say that that vote led Her Majesty’s Government to feel that there was only one course which they could pursue with a due regard to their own honour and with a due respect to this House. We therefore on Saturday humbly tendered to Her Majesty the resignation of our offices, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept; and consequently, we now hold our offices only for the purpose of carrying on the business of the country until our successors are appointed. Under these circumstances, I am sure the House would feel that it would be inconvenient that we should continue

to meet; and therefore, as is usual on such occasions, I venture to propose that this House should adjourn for a few days. I have ascertained by private communication from a noble Lord, who, I believe I may venture to say, is at present engaged in constructing a Government, that it will be convenient that the adjournment should be until Friday next. I therefore propose that the House, at its rising, should adjourn till that day.”

The motion was agreed to.

In the House of Lords, Earl Granville made the following statement on behalf of the Ministry:—

“My Lords, I rise for the purpose of making an announcement to the House, for which probably your Lordships are already prepared. It is, that in consequence of what took place in another place on Friday, Her Majesty’s Ministers have thought that there was no other alternative left open to them than most respectfully to tender their resignations to Her Majesty. Her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to accept those resignations; and I understand that the noble Earl who is not now in his place, Lord Derby, has undertaken the commission of forming a Government. I understand also that the noble Lord will think it convenient that there should be an adjournment of the House until the time when those arrangements are made. I understand that the noble Lord will be glad that the adjournment shall take place from now until Friday. I am informed by my noble and learned friend on the woolsack, that it will be convenient to suitors that the House should

meet to-morrow for judicial business. I think your Lordships will all agree that we should abstain from other public business until the noble Earl has an opportunity of taking his place. We, in the meantime, are only holding our places until his arrangements are made."

Lord Derby being absent, Lord Malmesbury answered for his party:—

"I have been too long and too well acquainted with the noble Lords opposite to be surprised at the step which they have taken. I have always known them to be men to whom the sense of public duty and the claims of private honour are to all things else paramount, and I am not surprised at the step which Her Majesty's Government have taken in resigning. I shall not, perhaps, be blamed if I say that I feel a natural and legitimate pleasure in knowing that men are called to the councils of the Crown whose political opinions are the same as my own; but that satisfaction is exceeded by the feeling that at no time within my memory have any political debates in this House led to any acrimony, and that on this side of the House we have carried on those debates and the divisions following them, without any feeling of faction, or of personal hostility to Her Majesty's Government. I look back with satisfaction to two periods of great importance and excitement, when we have had the pleasure to support Her Majesty's Government: I allude to the Russian war and the rebellion in India. ('Hear, hear!') I have only to add that Lord Derby is at this moment employed in fulfilling the task

which has been entrusted to him by Her gracious Majesty; and that it is his wish, as the noble Earl has expressed it, that your Lordships should assent to an adjournment."

The discussion raised in the preceding debates respecting the existing English law in cases of conspiracy gave rise to considerable differences of opinion among the ministerial and opposition lawyers in the two Houses. Upon this subject somewhat inconsistent doctrines were propounded by very high authorities, the Law Lords, as they are commonly called on the one side, and the Attorney-General in the House of Commons on the other. A somewhat warm controversy as to the soundness of their respective versions of the law was engendered by these debates, and the conflict, though carried on in each House in the absence of the opposing champions, assumed the shape of a keen personal encounter. On the day on which the resignation of the Ministry was announced, Lord Lyndhurst raised one of these discussions by asking Lord Campbell, whether his attention had been called to certain representations supposed to have been made by Her Majesty's Attorney-General with respect to the law affecting aliens.

Lord Campbell said the statement had astonished and distressed him. He imputed nothing to any individual, but he had read the following in the public journals:—

"The state of the English law I believe to be this—that foreigners are able to do in this country that which your own subjects are unable to do; and that which would be a crime in natural-born

British subjects is a matter of impunity in foreigners."

Now that is not the law of England. There is no distinction between natural-born subjects and aliens with regard to acts committed within the realms of England. If aliens are in England within the Queen's allegiance, they are her subjects as long as they remain here, and they are liable to the same procedure as natural-born subjects. If they were tried for high treason, or any offence between high treason and the lowest known to the law, done in England, it would be wholly immaterial whether they were aliens by birth or foreign subjects, and it would be most disastrous if it were supposed that such is the disgraceful state of English law, that they, owing allegiance to England, are not subject to the law which binds English subjects. While they are under the protection of English law, they are bound to obey it, and are liable for any infraction of English law, exactly in the same manner as any person who is born within the sound of Bowbells. For conspiracy and every other offence they are amenable to the law of England. It would be monstrous that it should be proclaimed to the world that they who live here and enjoy an asylum, could commit with impunity crimes for which English subjects might be punished. If a foreigner in a foreign land commits a crime and comes to England, we cannot punish him for what he has done in a foreign land; it would be contrary to the law of nations to attempt to do so. But we can legislate for our own subjects all over the world, and make them amenable in an English court for

anything which they have committed abroad. With regard to a foreigner who commits a crime abroad, we have no jurisdiction over the offence; but for everything done within the realm of England he is equally amenable as a native-born British subject. Lord Campbell had heard with astonishment that it was made a question whether it is any offence in England to conspire to murder the consort of the Emperor of the French at the time she was about to give birth to an heir to the throne. He was shocked that there could be the smallest doubt upon the subject. To conspire anything which is "*malum in se*" in England is an offence to the law, for which the conspirator would be liable to be prosecuted; and if it were to murder one of the lowest subjects in a foreign country, such an offence would most undoubtedly be committed. With regard to the consort of a Sovereign, there is the instance of Lord George Gordon, who was found guilty of libelling Marie Antoinette. The Bill which has been brought in elsewhere does not create any new offence; it only alters the punishment, and if it had been introduced as an amendment of the English code, he should most willingly have supported it, because he thought there ought to be uniformity of punishment in every part of the United Kingdom. He would advise any future Government to go on with this Bill; and if it came up to that House, he felt certain their Lordships would support it.

The Lord Chancellor said that the Attorney-General must have been misrepresented; it was impossible for him so to have expressed himself.

There could be no doubt, that if a native of another country commits a crime abroad and then comes to this country, it is impossible to punish him or give him up, except so far as it can be done by a treaty of extradition. The Attorney-General probably spoke with reference to a case of this sort; or perhaps he referred to the question that had of late been much mooted—namely, what would be the offence of a British subject who should murder a foreigner abroad. Their Lordships might remember the case of a man named Azzopardi, who was tried for that offence ten or twelve years ago. The case of this man was carefully considered, and the Judges ruled that for a British subject to murder a foreigner abroad was punishable as much as if the crime had been committed in this country. Although he was reported to have been a party to that decision, he had no trace of recollection of the fact; and on considering the matter now, he must say he should feel great difficulty in arriving at that conclusion.

Lord Lyndhurst concurred in the views expressed by Lord Campbell. With regard to the decision alluded to by the Lord Chancellor in the case "*Regina v. Azzopardi*," three Chief Justices agreed in it. The Government executed the sentence, and the man was hanged.

Lord Brougham concurred with Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Campbell. He did not, however, believe that anything like the doctrine imputed to the Attorney-General had been stated by him. Lords Wensleydale and St. Leonards also concurred with Lord Campbell.

The two Houses met again on the 26th February, when the Marquis of Salisbury, on behalf of Lord Derby, moved the adjournment of the House until March 1st, which, after some observations from Earl Granville, was agreed to.

In the House of Commons a number of new writs were ordered, on the motion of Sir W. Jolliffe, viz., for—

Buckinghamshire—in the room of Mr. Disraeli, appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer; *King's Lynn*—in the room of Lord Stanley, appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies; *Cambridge University*—in the room of Mr. Walpole, appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department; *Droitwich*—in the room of Sir John Pakington, appointed First Lord of the Admiralty; *Huntingdon*—in the room of General Peel, appointed Secretary of State for the War Department; *Oxfordshire*—in the room of Mr. Henley, appointed President of the Board of Trade; *North Wilts*—in the room of Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, appointed Chief Commissioner of the Poor-law Board; *North Staffordshire*—in the room of Mr. Adderley, appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education; *Stamford*—in the room of Sir F. Thesiger, appointed Lord Chancellor; *East Suffolk*—in the room of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, appointed Attorney-General; *Belfast*—in the room of Mr. Cairns, appointed Solicitor-General; *North Leicestershire*—in the room of Lord John Manners, appointed First Commissioner of Public Works; *South Salop*—in the room of Lord Newport, appointed Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household;

Dublin County—in the room of Colonel Taylor, appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury; *Bridgenorth*—in the room of Mr. Whitmore, appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury; *Cockermouth*—in the room of Lord Naas, appointed Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; *Tyrone*—in the room of Lord Claude Hamilton, appointed Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household; *Wenlock*—in the room of Colonel Forrester, appointed Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household.

Sir W. Jolliffe then moved the adjournment to the same day as in the Lords, and gave notice at the same time that on the next meeting of the House he should move a further adjournment till March 12th. Sir R. Bethell then took the opportunity to retaliate upon the Law Lords for their animadversions upon him on the point of law.

He enlarged on the inconvenience that would arise if in any nation possessing two deliberative assemblies the members did not observe the rules of decency and regularity, reciprocally abstaining from personal and offensive criticism. He then intimated, with the circumlocution technically demanded in such cases, that certain of the Law Lords in the House of Peers had repeatedly been guilty of a practice which might have been pardoned in younger members, but not in grave, reverend, and aged men, who ought to be examples of order, regularity, and decency. (*Much laughter.*) The practice, he said, had been repeatedly pursued, frequently remonstrated against in private, forborne to be noticed in public; and for his

own part he avowed he felt a great deal of pity for the irritable feeling that prompted these observations. He mentioned three cases in which the Lord Chief Justice had reflected upon himself as Solicitor-General or Attorney-General,—in August last, in discussing the Trustees Relief Bill; subsequently, in discussing the Supreme Court of Appeal, where Sir Richard was represented as attacking the judicial jurisdiction of the Peers; and in his own recent statement of the English law of aliens. He now repeated his statement on that subject, with the corroborative opinion of lawyers whom he had consulted. At common law, English subjects, and therefore aliens, are not amenable for criminal acts which they may do abroad. By statute, British subjects *are* rendered liable. That statutable and therefore limited liability casts at least a doubt upon the liability of aliens. The whole elastic law of conspiracy is subject to very general and loose definition, on which it is most unsafe to rely.

Mr. Scott, Mr. Whiteside, and Mr. Warren took some exception to the propriety of making these animadversions upon members of the other House in their absence, and the subject then dropped.

On the 1st March, the Earl of Derby, in his place as Prime Minister, made a full and comprehensive statement to the House of Lords with respect to his intended measures and course of policy. The noble Lord began his eloquent address in the following terms:—

“I hope, my Lords, that in asking your permission on Friday evening to postpone until this day the statement which consti-

tutional usage requires from those who fill the situation in which I have now the honour to stand, I shall not have been thought guilty of any disrespect to your Lordships. On the contrary, considering that during the whole of last week I was engaged day and night in making those personal arrangements which are necessary on the formation of a new Government,—a task which I had not previously the slightest idea of being called on to undertake,—and that consequently I had not had a single moment for reflection on any matter not immediately connected with those personal arrangements; and considering, too, the great importance of the subject, I thought it was more respectful to your Lordships that, having only just acceded to office, and having only departed from the presence of Her Majesty at half-past four o'clock, I should not come down here at five o'clock to lay before your Lordships what must necessarily, under the circumstances, have been but a crude and imperfect statement. Believe me, my Lords—and I say it with all sincerity—I address your Lordships from this place on the present occasion with no feeling of triumph or exultation. I am overwhelmed with the sense of my own incompetency to perform duly the arduous task which lies before me. I am overwhelmed with the sense of the magnitude of the difficulties which I must encounter, and of the questions with which I have to deal. But my satisfaction, my consolation, in feeling myself so unable to deal adequately with these great questions, is

that indulgence will be extended by your Lordships and by the country to one who, having been called suddenly to office by the favour of his Sovereign, has certainly sought for it by no unworthy means and by no underhand intrigues." (*Cheers.*)

Lord Derby then proceeded to describe the incidents which preceded and followed the dissolution of the late Government. The majority of the House of Commons which had caused it was, he admitted, made up of parties not usually found acting together; yet he had not heard any rumours or reports of combinations and coalitions, which were circulated when he last undertook to form a Government. The late Ministry had acted strictly according to constitutional usage in resigning when in a minority; but when called on to form a Ministry to succeed it, he, fully estimating the difficulty of the task, had hesitated, respectfully requesting Her Majesty to take time to consider whether some other could not be found more fit to undertake the duty. A note from her Majesty on the following day stated that reflection had confirmed Her Majesty in the decision; he had then hesitated no longer. The broad distinctions of political parties no longer existed; they were divided into the most various shades of opinion, and, such were the niceties of division, he believed there were many members of both Houses of Parliament who would find it difficult to say to what political denomination they belonged. Still, he hoped he might obtain for measures of progressive improvement the aid and

support of many of those not usually associated with him. The change of a Ministry necessarily occasioned much inconvenience in the course of public business. It required some time for the new Ministers to take up the threads of questions in the different public offices; he had as yet a very imperfect knowledge of many details, but on one subject he could express his satisfaction. The army, notwithstanding the drain on it for reinforcements to India, was left by the late Government in full strength at home; and he trusted that, by the bravery of the officers and troops in India, that unfortunate conflict was approaching its end. As to the war in China, he had never denied that we had many grounds of complaint against the Chinese, and he rejoiced in the success of the British arms against them. He hoped that success would afford the opportunity of making without delay a safe and honourable peace, and re-establishing that intercourse which alone could render peace of the slightest service. The foreign policy of the Government generally would be directed to the maintenance of friendly relations with all Powers, great and small; it would neither take a tone of haughty intimidation nor of servile submission. If differences should arise, the Government would endeavour to arrange them by a frank explanation. If any remains of animosity existed from the war in which this country had been involved with Russia, he trusted that feeling would speedily be replaced by the friendly relations that formerly existed between

England and that country. But of all our alliances, if there were one they should more than another seek to maintain, it was the alliance with our nearest neighbour—the powerful Empire of France. Everything rendered a good understanding between England and France necessary to the peace of the world, which was endangered by any quarrel or even coolness between them. England could have no wish but for the wealth, the prosperity, and contentment of France, to which, with its great resources, nothing was necessary but the absence of internal political commotion. That was the best government for France which best suited the temper and disposition of its people, but it was most important that it should not be subject to perpetual change. It was with this feeling he rejoiced that the Emperor and Empress had escaped the recent peril of assassination—an attempt attended with every circumstance that could aggravate the crime of such a dastardly attack. If the case had been reversed, and a similar attempt had been made on the life of Her Majesty, what would have been the feeling of this country, especially if it became known that it was made by foreigners who had abused the hospitality of a neighbouring country? Under such circumstances the expressions of feeling should not be too nicely scanned, though he did not think the sentiments of some of the addresses of the French colonels represented the general feeling towards this country of the great and noble army of France, because true valour never indulged in bombast. As to the foreign

exiles in England, although the law provided penalties for crime committed here, it was impossible to put the law in force without an overt act. It was most unfortunate that, together with the Bill introduced by the late Government, a despatch was made public, unaccompanied by any answer or explanation. That despatch would be answered, and, he trusted, in a manner that would remove all irritation from the minds of the people of this country. Under all circumstances, and without distinction, the right of asylum would be maintained inviolable; but it was an intolerable grievance that persons having that protection should by their acts involve or embroil England with its allies. As to the home policy of the Government, he first referred to the India Bill. A majority of the House of Commons had affirmed the proposition to transfer the supreme authority in that empire to the Crown. That decision would very seriously affect the position of the East India Company. It was the intention of the Government to introduce this session a measure that would secure most of the objects of the Bill of the late Ministry, and at the same time be free from some objections to which that Bill was liable. He thought abstract declarations of policy of little or no use, but the general course of the Government would be that which might naturally be expected from it. It would firmly and strenuously maintain the great institutions of the country, but not hesitate to propose measures of progress and improvement where amendments might be safely made. As to an

amendment of the present system of representation, he believed the House of Commons, under the last Reform Bill, had fairly represented the people. He should have been satisfied if, on a question so exciting, no alteration had been demanded; but for three or four years the demand had not only been made but promised by successive Governments, and occasionally in speeches from the Throne. He would not pledge himself now to introduce any Bill of the kind. But, as soon as the pressure of Parliamentary business allowed, he would carefully consider the defects in the existing system of representation, with an earnest desire that this great question should no longer be trifled with. He hoped next session to be able to introduce a measure which, though it might not please every one, would be accepted as fair and reasonable by impartial and moderate people.

Lord Derby concluded his speech by expressing his strong sense of his own incompetency for the duties of his office; but declared that he brought to their performance an earnest and conscientious desire, in reliance on the Divine blessing, to discharge them faithfully and diligently. He expressed his fervent hope that under his administration, be it long or short, he might retire without a stain on his public character, and with the consciousness that he had not left England in a worse position than he had found her. The noble Lord's speech was received with warm cheers.

Earl Granville, leaving Lord Clarendon to deal with the French question, took the opportunity to pass in review and glorify the

achievements of the Palmerston Administration,—in the Crimean, Persian, and Chinese wars, the Indian mutiny, the commercial panic, and the law reforms of the late Government. He made some hits at political opponents; reminding Lord Derby of his excuse for declining office in 1855, when he held that it would be a mockery and disgrace to form a Ministry with only 280 supporters in the House of Commons—a greater number than the present strength of his party; and expressing his surprise at the condemnation of the conspiracy Bill and “the plan of Reform” to be found in Sir Fitzroy Kelly’s electioneering address. Lord Granville gladly caught at the opportunity of referring to our military preparations.

“One of our great difficulties in this respect has been, that while it was obviously inconvenient and inexpedient for us to produce to parliament and the public details of military preparations which were in hand, our general assertions on this head were very often considered as mere mystified official statements which could not be tested or checked. We must therefore feel grateful to the noble Earl for his declaration; and I am proud to be able now to state, in the presence of those who can contradict me if I am wrong, that, while our naval preparations are in all respects in a very satisfactory state, and are in some respects in a position which they have never occupied before, our artillery, notwithstanding the drain made upon it, is equal and our effective strength of trained soldiers in this country is actually greater than at the outbreak of

the Indian mutiny. (*Cheers.*) I think it will be satisfactory to the public to know this, and I am glad to have this opportunity of first publicly stating the fact.”

The Earl of Clarendon said he discharged the duty imposed upon him by Lord Granville with very great reluctance. Much misconception, misrepresentation, and error prevails on the subject. It is supposed that the language of France has been insolent, and that an attempt has been made to bully us into changing our law. That is not so. When the late Government heard of the attempt on the life of the Emperor, the very first thought was to ascertain whether the existing law was sufficient, or whether it could be amended without violating the right of asylum. The question had been referred to the Law-officers before Count de Persigny read to Lord Clarendon Count Walewski’s despatch. “We felt it a point of national honour to pursue that course.” It was due to the public opinion of France and of Europe. After the Government had come to this determination, M. de Persigny placed in Lord Clarendon’s hands the despatch of Count Walewski, saying that the utmost care had been taken to avoid not only insult, but any expression that might wound the feelings of the English people.

“I told M. de Persigny, what I often said before to him and to Count Walewski, and upon more than one occasion had the honour of stating to the Emperor of France—namely, that no consideration on earth would induce Parliament to pass a measure for the extradition of foreign political refugees—that our asylum could

not be infringed, and that we adhered to certain principles on that subject which were so old and so sacred that they could not be touched. (*Cheers.*) At the same time, I said that we required no impulse from without to set in motion the existing law against conspiracy, provided we had evidence to go upon, and that it had been from want of such evidence that hitherto the law had not been carried into effect. I also said that it had been a question whether the existing law was sufficiently comprehensive or stringent, and that the whole subject had been referred to the Law-officers of the Crown, under whose consideration it then was. I moreover told M. de Persigny, that I had myself the day before written to the Attorney-General, inviting his attention to a certain point, and requesting an early opinion from the Law-officers of the Crown. Nothing could be more temperate, moderate, or straightforward than the conduct of M. de Persigny in this matter. I am sure that those of your Lordships who have the advantage of knowing that distinguished man must be aware that nothing could be more opposed to his inclination than to make use of insulting or irritating language. I told him that any attempt to insult England would be resented from one end of the country to the other. M. de Persigny said, 'We ask for nothing at all. We indicate nothing. The French Government has entire confidence in the good-will of England towards France. The similarity of the interests of the two countries renders it desirable that any course which may be considered practicable should be

adopted in order to prevent a renewal of these attempts.' Now, my Lords, with respect to the despatch of Count Walewski, upon which so much has been said, my noble friend does not appear to be entirely right. I am sure that I am as ready as any man living to maintain the honour and dignity of the country. I have read that despatch, and have been totally unable to find in it any insult to England, and I am certain that no insult was intended. In public as in private affairs it is always wise to observe the animus of those who address you, and never to take offence when there has been no intention to offend. . . . I really have been lost in amazement on finding that some persons have so misrepresented or misunderstood that despatch as to say that Count Walewski therein charges the people of England with preaching and practising assassination. Why, my Lords, the whole tenour of that despatch is precisely to the contrary. Neither in letter nor spirit does it contain anything that can be fairly regarded as insult or menace towards England." [Here Lord Clarendon quoted passages to justify his own interpretation.] With regard to the course pursued by the Government, Lord Clarendon admitted that he suggested it; that he desired to avoid angry controversy; that he could not answer the despatch because its statements were "strictly true." It has been said, if that was so, why were the laws not enforced against the conspirators? The reason is, that there was a want of sufficient evidence. The Government had received reports of inflammatory speeches—one

not long ago advocating the murder of the Emperor of the French. But they could not lay hold of the author, because the French expressions used could not be sworn to. He could not, therefore, honestly say that assassination had not been preached in this country. He could not say, without disrespect to Parliament, that measures inflicting greater punishment would be resorted to. He therefore suggested to the Government the course which has been taken, as the best course that could be pursued. But though no answer was forwarded to Count Walewski's despatch, Lord Cowley was fully informed of the views and opinions of the Government; and Lord Cowley made an able use of those communications.

Lord Clarendon proceeded to give copious extracts from his despatches to Lord Cowley, citing passages at length, in order to substantiate his statement that he had kept that noble Lord fully informed and instructed as to the views of the Government and the position of matters in England. After vindicating Lord Cowley and taking credit for the conduct of Government, Lord Clarendon commented on the current misrepresentations of the Conspiracy Bill. It was not, he declared, a "French" Bill nor an "Alien" Bill.

"Even up to the last moment this error seems to have continued, because in the address of the Attorney-General, I find it set forth that the Bill is a violation of the principle of independent action which has hitherto

been held sacred, and my noble friend opposite said the Bill was damaged by no answer being sent to this despatch, whereas there was a majority of 200 for that Bill after Count Walewski's despatch had been received, and when it had become notorious that no answer had been sent. Error and misconception have followed this Bill, and everything connected with it, down to the last moment. There was one delusion which I rejoiced to hear dispelled by the Lord Chief Justice the other night, when he described the Bill as an important amendment of the criminal law; he said he approved it and trusted your Lordships would pass it when it should come before you. It has been said that the Bill was brought forward for a particular purpose, but it has never been disguised that our object in bringing it in so early as we did was to check these conspiracies against the Emperor's life. When the true character of this Bill comes to be better understood, when it is seen to be a simple conversion of a horrible crime from a misdemeanor into a felony, I am greatly mistaken if the warm-hearted and generous people of this country will find any humiliation in passing a measure which will effect so proper a change in the law without the sacrifice of any one principle of our constitution." ("Hear, hear!")

After a few words from Lord Campbell in reference to Sir R. Bethell's late animadversions on him in the House of Commons, the discussion ended.

CHAPTER III.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER announces in the House of Commons the termination of the Misunderstanding with France—The question of the Cagliari steam vessel—Mr. Kinglake states the case on behalf of the English Engineers, Park and Watt, then imprisoned by the Government of Naples—Answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Remarks of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, and Lord John Russell—Mr. Bernal Osborne makes a keen sarcastic attack upon the Government, and demands a more explicit statement of their policy—He is answered in the same strain by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Remarks of Mr. Horsman, Lord J. Russell, and Lord Palmerston—Further discussion on the Cagliari affair—The release of one of the English Engineers is announced—Government of India—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the India Bill (No. 2) in the House of Commons—His statement, and the various comments on the Scheme—Mr. Bright and Mr. Roebuck denounce the Measure as Delusive—Parliament adjourns for the Easter Recess—Public opinion upon the India Bill pronounces a decided condemnation of its leading features—The position of the Government Endangered—On the re-assembling of the House, Lord John Russell proposes a new course, to proceed by way of Resolutions—The Government readily accedes to the proposal—Discussion on this occasion—Mr. Disraeli disclaims the intention of abandoning the Bill—The proposed Resolutions are laid on the Table—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moves a Committee of the whole House upon them on the 28th April—His Speech—Speeches of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, Lord J. Russell, Sir George Grey, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Horsman—The Motion is Carried—The House goes into Committee on the 30th April, when Lord Harry Vane moves a Resolution declaring the inexpediency of legislating on the subject of India this Session—After a full discussion, the Amendment is negatived by 447 to 57—The First Resolution in favour of transferring the Government to the Crown is agreed to after some debate, but without a Division—The Second Resolution respecting the mode of administering Indian affairs is carried with a slight modification of its terms—Interruption of the progress of Indian Legislation by the Canning and Ellenborough Controversy—Circumstances in which this Conflict originated—Character of Lord Ellenborough's Despatch, and the effect produced in the Public Mind by its Publication—Notices given in both Houses of Resolutions of Censure on the Government for the Despatch—Lord Ellenborough, in order to relieve his Colleagues from responsibility, resigns the Office of President of the India Board—Further Controversy respecting the Non-Production of Private

Letters received from Lord Canning by Mr. Vernon Smith—Important Discussions in the House of Lords on the Policy of Lord Canning's Oude Proclamation, and on the Conduct of Lord Ellenborough—Lord Derby pronounces a warm eulogium on his late Colleague.

THE Head of the Government having made an exposition of his policy, as stated in the last chapter, it appeared to be the intention of the new Government to proceed at once with the current business of the Session without further preface or introduction. Before proceeding, however, with the orders of the day on the re-assembling of the House of Commons, on March 12th, Mr. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a satisfactory announcement with respect to the relations between this country and France. The right hon. gentleman stated that those "painful misconceptions" which had subsisted for a time between the French and English Governments have "entirely terminated in a spirit friendly and honourable, and in a manner which will be as satisfactory to the feelings as it will be conducive to the interests and the happiness of both nations." Within the preceding hour, Lord Malmesbury had received a reply to a despatch which he had written to the French Government; and as soon as Her Majesty's permission should be obtained, the whole correspondence would be laid before the House.

Mr. Rich and Mr. P. O'Brien desired to know what the policy of the Government would be. They said that the speeches made at the hustings by the re-elected members were of a contradictory character, and that the country had a right to know on what principle the Govern-

ment was formed. Mr. Kinglake brought before the House the case of the *Cagliari*, which had been captured on the high seas by Neapolitan cruisers, and two English Engineers, Park and Watt, who were on board, had been imprisoned for some time at Naples, had suffered great hardships and rigours, and were still awaiting their trial. Mr. Kinglake briefly stated the circumstances of the case. The *Cagliari* was a mail-boat plying regularly between Genoa, Cagliari in Sardinia, and Tunis, and belonged to a steam-boat company in Genoa. She was advertised to sail on the 25th of June last. Her crew consisted of thirty-two persons, and there were thirty-three passengers on board. Her papers were regular, and the names of her crew were entered in the books in the usual manner. She left Genoa in due course. After being under steam for about an hour and a half, the captain was suddenly seized by a number of armed men, who told him that they had obtained possession of the ship, and that he was no longer her master, and who requested him not to attempt any useless resistance, but to give way to superior force. He was compelled to comply with their demand. The vessel at length arrived at Ponza. On that island there were a number of Neapolitan prisoners. They consisted of three classes—ordinary criminals, military prisoners, and persons detained for political offences. The insurgents broke open the

prison, released the prisoners, and brought them on board to the number of 391. The vessel then sailed for the mainland of Italy, and late at night on the 28th arrived at Sapri. It was then intimated to the captain of the vessel, for the first time since the rising against him, that he was a free man. The captain immediately determined to set sail for Naples to inform the consul and the Neapolitan authorities of the disaster, and on the morning of the 29th, while the *Cagliari* was on the high seas, at the distance, certainly, of not less than six miles from any land, she was seized by a Neapolitan squadron of two steam frigates under the command of a Neapolitan rear-admiral. It was important to remark that the Neapolitan steamers approached from a direction opposite to that in which the *Cagliari* was going, and consequently not in the direction of pursuit. In point of fact, this was the first minute the officers of the Neapolitan squadron ever set eyes on the *Cagliari*. Lord Clarendon, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, had stated that the captain of the *Cagliari* had surrendered to the Neapolitan officers, but from the log of the vessel, and from the statement of the Attorney-General of the Neapolitan Government, the truth of the matter appeared to be that when the *Cagliari* was sighted by the Neapolitan cruisers, and when the latter came near her, they fired a shot. The officers of the Neapolitan frigates made preparations for clearing for action, and then signalled the captain of the *Cagliari* to come on board with all his papers. When he went on board, he was treated to

all intents and purposes as a prisoner; he was subjected to an inquisition, an officer was sent on board the *Cagliari* to search for arms, and returned bearing two cases of arms; one of the cruisers was ordered to take the *Cagliari* in tow, and did accordingly take her in tow and brought her to Naples. It was clear, then, that there existed no right on the part of the Neapolitan cruiser to treat the *Cagliari* as a lawful capture. No sort of offence bearing the nature of an international crime was committed from first to last, and from the moment of the rising of the men against the Sardinian crew the offence committed was one against the municipal law of Sardinia. It being impossible for the Neapolitan Government to treat the case of the *Cagliari* as a case of piracy, they endeavoured to treat it as a case of war; but not of war between Naples and Sardinia, or England, but of war between the King of the two Sicilies and a small body of insurgents, and the Neapolitan authorities had endeavoured to deduce from this fanciful supposition of a private war the consequence that they had belligerent rights, not merely against the insurgents themselves, but also against all persons who happened to be neutrals in this great war; and that they were entitled to take Englishmen into custody, and have their innocence attested by Prize Courts—the Prize Court being an institution belonging exclusively to a state of war. The capture of the two unfortunate English engineers occurred as long back as the 29th of June last, and from that hour to the present those poor men had been subject to imprison-

ment. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by referring to the treatment experienced by the English engineers, the consequence of which was, that one was now suffering from illness, and the other was unfortunately reduced to a state of insanity, and inquired whether there were any further papers on the subject which, without detriment to the public service, could be laid on the table of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his sympathy with the engineers, but objected to the production of the papers. The late Government, acting upon the advice of the Law-officers of the Crown, had recognised the jurisdiction of the Government of Naples; the question is one of law, not of policy; and the British Government are foreclosed from opening the question. We can do no more than obtain prompt justice for our countrymen, and show them they are not deserted. Lord Malmesbury has sent a gentleman from Rome (Mr. Lyons) "to sustain and comfort them," and has protested strongly against delay. Mr. Kinglake had not expressed any "unamiable feeling" towards the Government of Naples, and Mr. Disraeli was glad of that, as intemperate or violent language would not improve the position of our countrymen.

This view of the question did not meet with approbation. Mr. Headlam denied the jurisdiction of Naples. Mr. Roebuck said that the Government had committed an act of piracy. Instead of using "amiable" language, he would have spoken with cannon-shot. Mr. Horsman said the question could not remain in the position in which Mr. Disraeli

left it, since Count Cavour, the Sardinian Minister, had disputed the legality of the Neapolitan proceedings. Count Cavour must not be left to fight the battle by himself. He trusted that the whole of the papers would be laid before Parliament. Mr. Gladstone also pressed for the papers. He wanted more minute information before he blamed any Government. But he had seen with pain, astonishment, and shame, that the duty of vindicating the law of nations and the rights of Englishmen had fallen, even by accident, into the hands of the people of Sardinia. The House of Commons must be placed in full possession of the facts. Lord Palmerston said he had no objection to the production of the papers. For a long time the late Government believed the *Cagliari* had been captured within the jurisdiction of Naples. It at length turned out, from papers published in connection with the trial, that the capture took place beyond the Neapolitan jurisdiction. That materially altered the case; and when the late Government retired from office, the question was still under consideration. Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the late Government knew in December the grounds of Count Cavour's claim, and they had arrived at the conclusion that even if the engineers had been captured on the high seas, they had no right to demand the liberation of the engineers until they had been tried. The present Government could not pursue a course different from that of their predecessors. Lord John Russell said that this was an unsatisfactory statement. If the Sardinian

Government had made a just claim, they ought to be supported. But even if the engineers were legally captured, their treatment had been needlessly harsh, severe, and cruel, so that one had lost his health, the other his reason.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer tells us to use 'amiable language' towards the Government of Naples. I have no confidence either in the justice of that Government towards these unfortunate men before trial, or in the court before which they are to be brought. I know it has not been unusual for the Neapolitan Government, for reasons of their own, to change the judges appointed to try prisoners either previously to the trial, or, it may be, during the course of trial; and I should not be surprised to hear, if the Neapolitan Government wish these men to be convicted, and the judges are not likely to convict them, that they had recourse to changing those judges for others more subservient. Whatever course the Government may pursue on this subject, and whatever this House may think it essential to do hereafter in reference to it, I am not ready to make the admission that we are to consider that everything that the Neapolitan Government has done has been according to justice, and that there is no need of enforcing on them the observance of those principles of equity on which other Governments act."

The discussion on the *Cagliari* affair here dropped, but the subject was more than once revived in the House of Commons; and we shall have occasion, in a succeeding chapter, to recur to it, and

to notice the satisfactory solution which it at last attained.

Mr. Bernal Osborne again attacked the Government, on the same evening, for their reticence as to their principles and intentions. He declared that the statement made by the noble Lord in "another place" was not at all satisfactory to the public mind; and he threatened the Ministers with a direct motion against them, which he should ask his friend Mr. M. Gibson, who was so skilled in amendments, to aid him in framing, unless Mr. Disraeli gave them a programme of the intended measures.

A few days afterwards, on the 16th March, Mr. Bernal Osborne proceeded, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, to renew his attack on the Government. He charged them with pursuing an unparliamentary course in abstaining from an intelligible declaration of their principles and policy, adverting sarcastically to the expositions of that policy given in the House of Lords and upon the hustings. The Government, he observed, had come into office with an acknowledged minority, and they called for three things—for time, forbearance, and money. But before the House granted these three demands it was bound to ask what were their claims, and to inquire what their conduct had been. When in opposition they had resisted all the measures of the late Government, yet, when they got into their places, they ransacked the pigeon-holes of their predecessors. Mr. Osborne greatly amused the House by his exposure of the conflicting opinions held by the members of the pre-

sént Administration upon all the great questions of the day—the East India question, the Bank Act, church rates, the Jew Bill, and reform of Parliament—in- sisting that, looking at the antecedents of its members, the House was entitled to ask what were the principles and the policy of the present Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, playfully remarking that Mr. Osborne's weapons of debate had become a little rusty from want of use, disavowed any intentional disrespect towards the House in not presenting a programme of the measures the present Government intended to introduce, which, he insisted, was not the course habitually or ever adopted in that House. He appealed to the practice of preceding Administrations; in one of which Mr. Osborne himself was a member. He retorted the charge, founded upon the fact that all the members of the present Administration were not upon all questions exactly of the same opinion, upon the late Government, the members of which differed, he said, regarding church rates, the Jew Bill, and the ballot. It was much better, when the general principles of a political connection were known, that every measure should be brought separately before Parliament, than a long catalogue of measures which were never passed. The policy of the present Administration was Conservative; they wished to preserve and to improve the institutions of the country. As to the East India Bill, he denied that there had been the slightest inconsistency on their part, and the course they proposed to take in respect to that question would be con-

sistent, and he believed eminently satisfactory to the country. Before Easter, Parliament and the country would be able to judge. Their Irish policy would be the same as had been heretofore adopted by Lord Eglintoun. The system of national education in that country would be held inviolate; but if that system could be combined with a just relief of Church schools, which now received no assistance from the State, it was a question which well deserved the consideration of Parliament. With respect to Parliamentary reform, at the accession of Sir R. Peel to power after the passing of the Reform Bill, he had accepted that measure heartily and sincerely as a settled question, and in that compact the Conservative party honestly concurred. When, however, they were told by the leader of the Whig party that there must be another Reform Bill, from that moment the Conservative party held themselves free to consider that measure, which was not to be taken up and laid down for party purposes, upon its merits. They felt it to be their duty, under the circumstances, to consider that question, and would endeavour to frame a measure that would be satisfactory to sober-minded people. It would not be a Bill to prop up a political party, or to serve the interests of a particular class, but would be founded upon principles of general justice.

Mr. Horsman observed that three courses might be pursued towards the present Administration—by a hostile vote to eject them at once from office; or to go on day after day making eloquent attacks upon them; or to extend courtesy towards them, as

servants of the Crown, and postpone till another occasion a decisive vote against them. The first and last were legitimate courses; but he objected to the second. If the present Government could be justly charged with obtaining office by factious or unfair means, they would be entitled to no quarter. But the late Opposition had conducted themselves with moderation and forbearance. The downfall of the late Government, and the disorganization of the party, he attributed to one cause—namely, the fatal and inveterate habit of Lord Palmerston of always looking to the Opposition benches for support, and turning the cold shoulder to his own party; of converting and neutralizing his foes, rather than confirming his friends. He reviewed some of the proceedings of the late Government, which he brought, he said, to the recollection of Lord Palmerston, in order that they might be well pondered on before he came again into office.

Lord J. Russell said he did not want from the present Government a declaration of their policy. It was their duty, as a House of Commons, to look at their measures as they were developed, and consider their merits. With respect to the question of reform, he complained that Mr. Disraeli had given an unfair and unfounded description of the Reform Bill in a speech to the electors of Bucks, and had cast a reproach upon the authors of that Bill (among whom was Lord Derby) which was totally unjust and groundless. This charge, he said, proved the spirit in which Mr. Disraeli would concoct a measure upon this subject, and he should

look at such a measure with suspicion.

Lord Palmerston, referring to what had fallen from Mr. Horsman, observed that recent events had shown that we could not place much reliance upon the support of the other side of the House. He had felt, and should still feel, it his duty, when head of the Government, to receive gladly the support of members from every corner of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he wished to remove from the public mind a misconception with reference to the case of the *Cagliari*. When the present Administration entered upon office they found, in their opinion, that the jurisdiction of the King of Naples in the matter had been absolutely admitted by their predecessors, and that they (the present Administration) were precluded from taking any steps contravening that jurisdiction. It appeared further that, after their knowledge of the circumstances stated in the recent debate, the jurisdiction of the King of Naples in the matter had been still recognised by their predecessors, and that it was not open to the present Government any longer to impugn that jurisdiction. They had then to consider what, under the circumstances, it was best to do in order to assist our countrymen, and they had instructed a person of character and influence to urge their immediate trial. But on the last occasion Lord Palmerston stated that the late Government were considering the whole question again previous to their retirement from office. He (Mr. Disraeli) felt bound to say that a careful examination of documents offered

no clue to that statement. This entailed a painful responsibility upon the present Government, but they had felt it to be their duty to submit a case to the present law-advisers of the Crown; and when their opinion was obtained and duly deliberated upon, they would act in the interests of law, right, and justice, recognising sovereign rights, and vindicating those of our fellow subjects. It was their opinion that, under the peculiar and exceptional circumstances of the case, it would be their duty to lay the opinion of the Law-officers of the Crown before the House.

Lord Palmerston said he was glad to learn that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to lay before Parliament the whole of the papers in this case. It was true that the late Government did practically acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Government of Naples, their impression having been that the capture had been made within its territorial jurisdiction; and when evidence reached them tending to show that the place of capture was beyond that jurisdiction, they were advised that it was not a case of forcible seizure that would entitle them to demand the release of the two engineers. When he said that the question was under the consideration of the late Government, he meant that they were expecting further documents from the Sardinian Government with regard to its claim upon Naples.

Some days later Mr. Disraeli informed the House that the Government had just received information that one of the English engineers, Watt, had been immediately released, and that the

other, Park, had been liberated on bail, and was awaiting his trial, with good hopes of a favourable result.

On the 26th March, the new Government made their first important essay in the work of legislation, by introducing their Bill (afterwards known as the "India Bill, No. 2," Lord Palmerston's Bill, which was not yet abandoned, being described as No. 1) for the transfer of the government of India from the East India Company to the Crown. The Chancellor of the Exchequer undertook the duty of bringing in the Bill, the leading features of which he stated to the House, not entering on that occasion into much argument to vindicate its provisions, but confining himself almost entirely to a simple exposition. He began by justifying the introduction of this measure by the present Administration. The vote by which a House of Commons recently elected had declared by an overwhelming majority that, in its opinion, the Government of India should be transferred to Her Majesty, appeared, he said, to the present Ministers to be conclusive as to one point, the termination of the authority of the East India Company—an institution which, though it had fallen, having for some time rested on a foundation that was sapped and hollow, had in its day done great service to the country. The task of devising a proper substitute was full of difficulties, and could only be accomplished with the assistance of Parliament. He then proceeded to describe the form of the Home Government for India which was embodied

in the Bill. It was proposed, in the first place, that there should be a high officer of State, a Minister of the Crown, who should occupy the rank and fulfil the duties of a Secretary of State, to be President of a Council of India. That Council would consist of eighteen persons, half to be nominated by warrant from the Crown, under the Royal sign-manual; the other moiety to be elected. It was proposed that each of the nine nominated members should represent some great interest in India, so that, in fact, they would be representative men. They would be appointed in this manner: each of the Presidencies would be represented by a member of its civil service who had served ten years; one in the Upper Provinces of India or in the countries under the authority of the Governor-General of India; another in the Lower Provinces of Bengal; a third for Madras, and a fourth for Bombay. The fifth member would have a peculiar qualification. It was thought that there should be in the Council of India a member possessing personal experience of the character and feelings of native princes, as resident or political agent at a native court. The other four nominated members, it was proposed, should represent the military services,—one, with a service in India of five years, the Queen's army; each of the armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay to be represented by an officer who had served at least ten years. It was intended to introduce into the Bill itself the names of the nominated members; so that, in the first instance, they would have not only

Royal, but Parliamentary sanction. Another portion of the Council of India was to be chosen by popular election. The qualification of four of the elected members would be this: they must be men who had served Her Majesty or the Indian Government in any branch of the Indian service whatever for ten years, or who had resided in India for fifteen years. They would be chosen by a constituency constituted thus: every person who had borne the commission of Her Majesty or of the Government of India for ten years, resident in this country, or who had been in the civil service of either for the same period, or who was a resident proprietor of 2000*l.* capital stock of an Indian railway or of public works, or possessed of 1000*l.* of India stock, would have the power of voting for the election of these four members of the Council. The number of the electors it was estimated would amount to 5000 persons. As to the other five elected members, their qualification would be this: they must have been engaged in the commerce of India, or in the export of manufactured articles thither, for at least five years, or resident in India for at least ten years. Their election would be confided to the principal seats of trade and industry in this country; one would be elected by each of the following cities,—London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast. The constituency to return these members the Government was of opinion should be the Parliamentary constituencies of these places respectively. Mr. Disraeli then read the names of the mem-

bers of the Council to be inserted in the Bill, and proceeded to detail the forms of procedure and general duties which the Council for India would have to fulfil. The Minister for India would have the power of dividing the Council into committees, exercising over them a general supervision, and the power to call a meeting of the Council. It would likewise be in the power of six councillors to call a Council by application in writing to the Secretary of State for India. The members of Council would not have a seat in Parliament, and their salary would be 1000*l.* a year. With respect to the exercise and distribution of the patronage, the result would be that there would not be the least alteration. Virtually, the patronage exercised by the East India Company would be exercised in the same way by the Council of India. As to the army of India, there would be no change except what resulted from the general scope of the Bill, which would, however, contain a clause that would facilitate any future changes in this respect. With regard to the finances, the Bill would fix upon the revenues of India alone the expense of the government of India; the accounts would be laid before Parliament, and there would be a sufficient audit. But, having said this, he was bound to add that the relations of this country with the Indian finances remained a source of anxiety, and he believed that the time would soon arrive when Parliament must give its serious attention to this subject. Notwithstanding the ability of the administrators of India, the state of its finances had always been

involved in obscurity and perplexity, and it would be the duty of Ministers to recommend to Her Majesty (and a clause was inserted in the Bill to that effect) to authorize a Royal Commission to visit India, to investigate the financial condition of every part of our establishments there, and to report generally on the whole subject. Without touching upon details, these, he said, were the principal features of the Bill. The plan, he observed in conclusion, was the first ever introduced to Parliament for establishing a Council of India which combined with knowledge and public spirit complete independence.

Lord Palmerston said, that in giving his assent to the motion for bringing in the Bill, he must be understood to reserve his opinion as to the merits of its provisions.

In the discussion, or rather conversation, which ensued, various opinions were expressed, but no opposition to the introduction of the Bill. Sir E. Perry thought the measure gave too much weight to class interests. Mr. Black thought there should be a representative for Edinburgh, and Mr. Vance on the same principle claimed one for Dublin. Lord John Russell desired that ample time should be given for the consideration of the Bill. The most decided opinions were pronounced by Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Bright. The former described it as a "sham" from beginning to end. The electoral principle was introduced, he said, to give colour to the despotic character of the Bill. Mr. Bright warned the Government to reconsider the measure. He thought,

as regards responsibility, that Lord Palmerston's proposed Council, of eight only, was to be preferred. It struck him that the provisions relating to popular election might be called claptrap. He wished for a Bill with distinct provisions, clear and broad in its features, simple, comprehensive, and easily understood.

After several questions respecting the provisions of the Bill, which were answered by Mr. Disraeli, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

On the same evening, the House of Commons adjourned for the Easter recess. During this interval, full opportunity was given for the discussion of the proposed measure by the press and throughout the country. The result was a verdict of unequivocal disapprobation. The first impression was not favourable, but the more the measure was examined the more clearly and strongly were the objections to it brought to light, insomuch that when the time arrived for the two Houses to reassemble, the Bill was found to have numberless opponents, and scarcely any advocates. Many of its provisions were regarded with dislike; but, above all, the proposition to make certain members of the Council elective, and to vest the choice of them in large Parliamentary constituencies, was strongly reprobated as an anomaly of the worst kind, repugnant alike to sound policy and constitutional practice—in fact, as a mere artifice to catch the support of the democratic section of the community, and to gain popularity for the Government. Certainly, if this were

the design, it wholly failed of success, for while Conservative politicians regarded these features of the measure with distrust, the leading members of the Liberal party showed no disposition to accept the concession, and even plainly expressed their opinion of the motives which dictated it. Before the Easter recess was ended, therefore, it became evident that the East India Bill No. 2 was not likely to pass, or, at all events, not without considerable alteration in its scheme and provisions. At the same time, the failure of this attempt at legislation appeared likely to affect very seriously the position of the Government. The moral effect of such a blunder in the commencement of their operations was very injurious, and it was felt that they met Parliament again under great disadvantage, by whatever method they might attempt to get out of the difficulty in which they were placed by their ill-advised measure. The forebodings of the friends of the Government were, however, unexpectedly disappointed. A door of escape was opened to them from a quarter in which it could have been little anticipated. Parliament on its first night of assembly, April 12, exhibited parties in a position suddenly shifted. It had been supposed that an immediate and decisive attack on the Treasury Bench by the Liberal party would be the first step on the termination of the recess. But scarcely had the House met and certain formal proceedings been gone through, when a wholly unexpected movement took place. It was strongly reported afterwards that the ma-

nœuvre was preconcerted; but for this statement there seems to be no sufficient ground, and the announcement made in the first instance by the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the intended course of business, and the India Bill itself, appears to be inconsistent with such a supposition.

Almost as soon as the right hon. gentleman had made his statement, announcing, among other things, that the second reading of that Bill would be proposed as soon as possible after the Budget, which he had fixed for that day week, Lord John Russell, "with very considerable doubt and hesitation," rose to suggest a course rarely adopted. He proposed not to proceed at once with the India Bill of the Government, nor with the rival Bill of Lord Palmerston, but to take resolutions in a Committee of the whole House, and thus practically to obtain a consultation between the Queen's Ministers and the House of Commons on the principles of the future government of India. "Great and sound objections," Lord J. Russell said, "had been felt to the Bill of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Bright's opinion of the delusive character of its provisions had much foundation and was largely shared. But if all the objections were stated, and the Government had to defend the Bill, that would give the discussion a party character, injurious to the question itself. It was desirable that the House should discuss the question without raising a party debate. This might be done by following the precedent of 1813, when Lord Castlereagh submitted

a series of resolutions on which the Bill of that year was founded. "Now, there are three ways, generally speaking, in which this question is looked at. There are some persons who would wish almost to see reconstituted, in another name, the East India Directory, with the power of initiating as an independent body. In this manner the name would be changed and the substance retained. Another plan of dealing with the question is that on which the Bills of the noble Lord, the head of the late Government, and of the right hon. gentleman opposite were founded,—namely, the appointment of a Minister of the Crown aided by a Council for the government of India; and the third plan is that which has been stated to-night in the petition from Manchester—namely, the appointment of a Secretary of State similar to other Secretaries of State, with subordinate officers. Now, I do not wish to enter into the merits of any one of these plans; but if resolutions might be discussed in a Committee of the whole House, we might be enabled to ascertain what the opinion of the House is as to the mode to be adopted. It would be very presumptuous on the part of an individual member to propose such resolutions, but I feel strongly that that is the only mode by which party discussion can be avoided. We have [seen the plans proposed by two different Governments, and I think neither of those measures would receive the full concurrence of the House without undergoing very considerable alteration. I do not know whether Her Majesty's

Government will be disposed to adopt the suggestion I have made, but I could not forbear offering it to their consideration and that of the House."

Mr. Disraeli at once fell in with this suggestion. Indeed, he caught at it with an eagerness which occasioned some amusement to the House. "The course suggested by the noble Lord," he said, "would be much more convenient than that proposed by the Administration. If it were agreeable to the House he would not shrink from proposing resolutions. At the same time he intimated, that, considering the noble Lord's great experience and ability, the undertaking could not be in better hands than Lord John Russell's.

"As the noble Lord recommended this mode of proceeding, and as he possesses in this House an authority which no one more deservedly exercises, I must say it would be more agreeable to me if he would propose the resolutions—(*A laugh*)—but, as I before said, I shall not shrink from the responsibility of doing so." (*Laughter and cheers.*) But there should be no unnecessary delay. The resolutions should be placed before the House as soon as convenient to the noble Lord; "we shall be ready to give up this day week, or Friday fortnight." With ample discussion devoid of party feeling the country will be satisfied that the best plan has been adopted.

Lord John Russell rejoined that he had spoken on the supposition that the Government might decline the course he proposed. As, however, Mr. Disraeli said he would not shrink from discharging the duty, it ought

properly to remain in the hands of the Government.

Sir Charles Wood said he had risen when Lord John Russell rose to express his utter astonishment that a question of this kind should be left in the hands of a private member. Government was not bound to legislate on petty subjects, but this was a subject of primary importance. It was surprising that Mr. Disraeli should indicate even the possibility that the Government should abdicate its duties. If they were willing, the House of Commons should not permit them to do so. As to the precedent of 1813, that did not apply, because many of the subjects then dealt with referred to trade and navigation, and therefore necessarily came before a Committee of the whole House. That was not the case now. In 1853 the Cabinet decided not to proceed by resolutions, and a similar course should be pursued now. Unless Ministers saw that the proposal they had made was not a good one, and ought to be abandoned, he did not see what could be gained by adopting the suggestion of Lord John Russell.

Mr. Ellice thought the House would do well to refrain from considering propositions on a question of this kind not brought before them by Ministers. They had better have one Government at a time, and leave the responsible advisers of the Crown to propose measures for the administration of our Indian empire.

Mr. Walpole supported the suggestion of Lord John Russell, but he rose chiefly for the purpose of reminding Sir Charles Wood that Mr. Disraeli said he would not shrink from the responsibility

of proposing resolutions; and of assuring him that the Government did not intend to abdicate its functions.

Lord Palmerston agreed: the future Government of India was far too serious a question to be made the shuttlecock for political parties. Deeply as he was impressed with the importance of transferring the Government to the Crown, he would prefer leaving things as they are rather than pass a Bill objectionable in its chief parts. The proposal to proceed by resolutions was, however, a "departure from the ordinary practice of the House of Commons;" there was no Parliamentary necessity for proceeding by resolution; if there were, both Administrations had violated the rules. The House had adopted the principle of transferring the Government of India to the Crown, and to discuss it again would be going backward.

"It is in accordance with the ordinary course of proceedings—it is consistent with the convenience of the House and with the rules of Parliament—that when we have two Bills before us framed in all their details exactly as those who proposed them think adapted to the case, we should proceed to discuss the merits of those Bills, and then in Committee of the whole House we can consider each clause as it is proposed, and each clause can be discussed quite as well as a resolution which is to form the principle of a future clause. We shall have the matter, too, in a more perfect shape before us, because the principle is put in a working shape when submitted as a clause of the Bill. Therefore it would be a considerable waste of time, and would

establish a very inconvenient precedent, if we were now to abandon the Bill before us, go back as if nothing had been done, and begin *de novo* by proposing resolutions, each of which would be, I apprehend, the representative of some future clause, which, if the resolution were agreed to, it would be the duty of some one to shape so as to form part of an Act of Parliament."

Mr. Disraeli, in reference to the censures of Sir Charles Wood, said he should have acted with the utmost arrogance had he refused Lord John Russell the opportunity he asked for. He stated that he should move the resolutions that day fortnight.

Mr. Bouverie said that Mr. Disraeli, in accepting Lord John Russell's suggestion with so much glee, seemed inclined to avail himself of any opportunity to get rid of his Bill.

Mr. Horsman pointed out the difficulties accumulating round the question. Both the Bills conveyed a distinct impression of the inherent difficulties of the subject. They were proposing to adopt a vital change without a preliminary inquiry. If only to give a colour to the consistency of Parliament, there should have been some investigation before proceeding to destroy a government created, after an inquiry, in 1853. Neither of the Bills before the House was satisfactory. A Committee might accept one and reject the other, or go on with the present Government until there had been an inquiry. There was a danger that party feeling might be imported into the debate; and, to avoid that, the wisest plan would be to discuss specific resolutions.

Sir Benjamin Hall having asked whether the Government intended to abandon their Bill, Mr. Disraeli answered that there was no such intention. He had a strong conviction that the Bill, though no doubt in a modified shape, was likely to become law.

A few days afterwards the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid on the table of the House of Commons the following propositions to be moved in the shape of resolutions:—

“1. That as the territories under the government of the East India Company are by law to remain under such government only until Parliament shall otherwise provide, this House is of opinion that it is expedient that the transfer of such government to the Crown should now take place, in order that the direct superintendence of the whole empire may be placed under one executive authority.

“2. That for this purpose it is expedient to provide that Her Majesty, by one of her Principal Secretaries of State, shall have and perform all the powers and duties relating to the government and revenues of India which are or may be now exercised and performed by the East India Company, or by the Court of Directors or Court of Proprietors of the said Company, either alone or with the approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

“3. That such Secretary of State shall be responsible for the government of India and the transaction of business in the United Kingdom relating thereto, in the same manner and to the same extent as any of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of

State are responsible in the several departments over which they preside.

“4. That, in order to assist such Secretary of State in the discharge of his duties, it is expedient that a Council be appointed of not less than twelve nor more than eighteen members.

“5. That in order to secure the greatest amount of knowledge and experience in the management of the affairs of India, it is advisable that the principal portion of the members of the Council shall have served in India for a term of years to be limited by statute.

“6. That, with a view to the efficiency and independence of the Council, it is expedient that it should be partly nominated and partly elected.

“7. That the members of the nominated portion of the Council shall be selected by Her Majesty, subject, as a general rule, to the qualification above expressed, and one-half at the least of the elected members shall possess the like qualification.

“8. That the members of the elected portion of the Council shall be chosen by a constituency composed of persons who have previously held military commissions or civil appointments in India, in Her Majesty's service or in that of the Government of India, or who may possess a direct interest, to an amount to be specified, in some property charged or secured on the revenues or territories of India.

“9. That the Council shall be presided over by the Secretary of State, or by some member of the Council to be nominated by him as Vice-President.

“10. That arrangements shall

be made from time to time by the Secretary of State and the Council for the meetings of the Council, for the mode of procedure at such meetings, and for the distribution and transaction of business.

“11. That all despatches, letters, orders, and communications shall be addressed to the Secretary of State, and shall be open to the inspection of every member of the Council, except such as are now by law addressed to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors.

“12. That the recommendation of persons for first appointments shall be made to Her Majesty by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Council; and the same rules shall be observed in the making of such recommendations as have been followed by the Court of Directors in the making of such appointments.

“13. That, for the purpose of ascertaining the fitness of persons for the several appointments for which they may be so recommended, the same rules for the examination of cadets and of clerks shall be adhered to which are now followed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, until the same be altered by the Secretary of State and Council of India.

“14. That provision shall be made for transferring to the Crown all the real and personal property of the Company, except their capital stock, and the dividend thereon, so as to vest the same in Her Majesty, for the purposes of the Government of India; for continuing the charge on the revenues of India alone, of the dividend on the capital stock of the said Company until the

redemption thereof, and of all the territorial and other debts and engagements which are payable by the Company out of the revenues of India; for auditing the accounts of the home Government of India, under the direction of Her Majesty's Treasury; for laying such accounts annually before Parliament; and for securing the preference given by the 3rd and 4th of William IV. to the dividends on the capital stock of the said Company, and the right of the said Company to demand the redemption of such dividends, and their right on the Security Fund undiminished and unaffected by the transfer to the Crown of the direct government of Her Majesty's Indian possessions.”

On the 26th April, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House would on the 30th of April, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the foregoing resolutions. In so doing he briefly reviewed what had occurred during the present session with reference to this subject. Leave had been given to Lord Palmerston to introduce a Bill to transfer the government of India from the East India Company to the Crown. Upon that occasion an amendment had been moved, affirming the inexpediency at that time of legislating for the government of India. But although there were very plausible and cogent reasons why that amendment should be favourably received, it was rejected by an overwhelming majority, and Lord Palmerston had permission to introduce his measure, but nothing more; none of the details of the measure were sanctioned by the vote. It must

be assumed, however, he observed, that the opinion of the House was in favour of the transfer of the government of India to the Crown. Unexpectedly a change of Administration took place, and the present Ministers had to consider the effect of this vote upon both India and England. He then proceeded to compare the main features and principles of the two Bills,—that of the late and that of the present Government,—and observed that two schools had each laid down a formula for the government of India. One boasted of the simplicity of their scheme. It consisted in the appointment of a Minister with undivided responsibility sitting in that House, assisted by a limited number of nominees,—an under-secretary and clerks—asserting that India ought to be governed like other external possessions of the Crown. He denied that there was any analogy between India, an empire comprehending many distinct nations, and any other possession of the Crown, or that such a scheme of Indian government would work in a satisfactory manner. But the adherents of the simple school said it did not much signify, because India must be governed in India. Much, however, was involved in this proposition. If the principle were adopted, the Governor-General of India would be placed in a position of power which the constitution of the country had not yet contemplated. The more he reflected upon the simple plan, the more he was convinced of its danger and impracticability. The other plan which had been laid before the House in the shape of a Bill had

been stigmatized as complicated. He did not agree that this was a fault in a form of administration for Indian affairs. Our own constitution was not a simple one, yet it worked well, and if the scheme of the Cabinet were proposed for the first time it would be condemned as absurd and unworkable. He assumed that the majority of the House was in favour of a Council. If so, it must be in favour of a real Council. It ought, then, to be numerous, for there were eight considerable heads of business which required to be managed by committees. Then, assuming that the Council should consist of the number mentioned in the Bill of the present Government, was the House prepared to intrust the nomination of these eighteen councillors to the Crown? This was a proposition which the country would never approve. Then recourse must be had to the elective principle. This was objected to as unconstitutional. He felt immense difficulty, he said, in encountering such an objection, which baffled discussion. He admitted that the application of the principle was anomalous, but the House was dealing with one of the greatest anomalies of modern times. Then, who were to be the electors? In the resolutions a constituency was proposed, analogous in character to the present, but infinitely improved, representing 59,000,000*l.* of capital, all invested in India. It was objected that it would be impossible to canvass such a constituency. He believed so, and he thought this was one of the great recommendations of the plan. Passing under review various

other objections to this part of the resolutions, he insisted that the proposition was a wise one; that if there was to be a real Council for India, recourse must be had to the elective principle; that this was an all-important portion of any scheme; and that other questions—such as patronage and finance—were subordinate and, comparatively, matters of detail. In conclusion, he urged upon the House that unless an efficient Council were appointed, equal in knowledge and experience to the Court of Directors, it would be better not to renounce the existing machinery; that unless a body was created in this country that could control the Government of India in India, and if they adopted the principles of the school of simplicity, they might depend upon it that the fate of our Indian empire was sealed, and it would be deservedly lost.

Lord Palmerston observed that any one who entered the House during Mr. Disraeli's speech without being aware of the question before it, would have concluded that he was moving the second reading of the India Bill, No. 2. That measure, upon which he had pronounced so unbounded a funeral panegyric, had been murdered by himself. If he thought so well of the merits of the Bill, why did he kill it? He should confine his observations, he said, to Mr. Disraeli's elaborate defence of his Bill, and especially to the advisability of having a Council of persons elected by Parliamentary constituencies. He contended that the argument in favour of the elective principle was founded upon a fallacious analogy. It appeared to him that

eighteen was an inconvenient number for the Council. Its functions were, not to decide, but merely to advise, in the department for the management of Indian affairs; not to control and overrule, for then the responsibility of the executive Government would cease, and there would be, in fact, a double Government.

Mr. Gladstone did not think that, after the decision of the House in February in favour of terminating the existing form of government for India, the best mode of proceeding was by resolutions, which had the effect of making a new commencement of the work. No progress had been made in the settling of this question since it was first introduced, and Lord Palmerston seemed to imply that the present session would not see its settlement. Looking at the state of public affairs and of public opinion upon this subject, he respectfully protested against affirming the motion before the House. He had heard from Mr. Disraeli an ingenious and elaborate defence of his Bill, but whatever scruples he felt towards the measure had not been removed by it. In neither plan, however, could he see any elements of a good scheme, and there was great difficulty in attempting to govern by one people another people separated not only by distance, but by blood and by institutions. The Court of Directors had been practically a body protective of the people of India, and there ought not to be a less efficient provision for that object. He looked in vain, however, he said, in either plan for any protective power that could be compared with the Court

of Directors. There should be a protection afforded to the people of India against the ignorance, error, or indiscretion of the people and Parliament of England. There had grown up, he observed, a system fraught with danger to the Parliament and to the liberties of the people of England, as well as to India, by the undue and unconstitutional exercise of power by the Executive here through the treasury and army of India, by which wars were commenced without the knowledge or consent of Parliament, and an accumulation of debt was cast upon India. There was no limitation on this power, or worse than none, in either plan, and he therefore remonstrated against the motion.

Mr. Gregory thought that the House had not sufficient information to legislate upon the subject, and moved as an amendment a resolution: "That at this moment it was not expedient to pass any resolutions for the future government of India."

This amendment was seconded by Mr. W. Ewart.

Lord J. Russell submitted that notice should have been given of an amendment which would reverse a previous decision of the House, and which ought to be fully debated. He should be very sorry, he said, if the House did reverse its decision, and he did not see why it should not proceed to consider the resolutions proposed by the Government, and come to some conclusion. In his opinion, the best mode of constituting a Council was, with certain restrictions and qualifications, to make the Crown responsible for the nomination of the members.

Sir G. Grey said, in the present position of the question, the Government Bill being withdrawn, he must vote for the motion, although he differed from the scheme proposed in the resolutions. The amendment appeared to negative any legislation upon the subject at all this session.

Mr. Walpole said he had supported the amendment moved by Mr. Baring when Lord Palmerston obtained leave to introduce his Bill; but the House having thereby affirmed by a large majority that it was expedient to legislate for the government of India, it would, by adopting Mr. Gregory's motion, affirm a resolution in April diametrically opposed to one in February. This should not be done without due notice.

Sir F. Baring likewise thought it advisable that there should be some notice.

Lord Goderich spoke in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Horsman remarked that both Mr. Gregory and Mr. Ewart had voted for the introduction of the Bill of the late Government, and that an opinion seemed to be gaining ground that the House had made a great mistake in entangling itself with Indian legislation before there had been some previous inquiry. It had by a large majority decided that there should be a transfer of the government of India to the Crown, and it might on a future day come to a resolution that the transfer should take place, but that further inquiry was expedient, and that a Committee should be appointed to consider the best mode of carrying that resolution into effect. This would relieve the House from much embarrassment.

Mr. Vernon Smith opposed this proposition, and after some further debate the amendment was withdrawn and the original resolution was agreed to.

On the 30th April, the House having resolved itself into Committee accordingly,

Lord H. Vane moved a resolution, "That the change of circumstances since the first proposal by Her Majesty's late advisers to transfer the government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, renders it inexpedient to proceed further with legislation on the subject during the present Session." After a review of the past proceedings upon this subject, and of the merits of the first and second Bills, he noticed the numerous questions involved in the resolutions laid before the House, the protracted discussions to which they must give rise, the discordance of opinions, and the difficulty of coming to any practical agreement, the public being by no means decided as to what ought to be done. If this were so, if grave doubts were entertained out of doors as to what the measure ought to be, there seemed to be no reason, he said, for proceeding with legislation upon this subject during the present Session. He was not opposed to an alteration of the present system hereafter; but, under the circumstances, there being no urgency, it was not wise, in his opinion, to break up this system, and to part with counselors well acquainted with the details of Indian government.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Gregory.

Mr. A. Mills opposed the motion, and was at a loss to under-
VOL. C.

stand what the circumstances were which should preclude the House from proceeding further with legislation upon the subject. Why, he asked, did not Lord H. Vane support the amendment of Mr. Baring? Whatever arguments might have been then urged for delay, were weakened now, and he hoped the House would not be deterred from legislation by such arguments as had been offered in support of the motion.

Sir F. Baring observed that the question was whether this was a fit moment to proceed with so great a subject; that it was no trifling matter for that House to undertake the framing of a government for such a dependency as India. He called the attention of the House to the state in which it came to the consideration of this question. The Government was not able to assist the House in this important proceeding. A Government which had the confidence of the majority of the House had a certain control over its opinion. Could that be said of the present Government? Were they able to advise the House on this question? It was from the difficulty of their position that they had been driven to their present course, and no one was so simple as to doubt what was the real opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was not, he said, the advocate of the East India Company, but he undervalued the main objection to their continuance, that it would prolong a double Government for India.

Mr. M. Gibson said, he had not heard one good argument in favour of the motion. No one could say that there was any deficiency of information; on the
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contrary, all necessary information was accessible to the House to guide it to a sound decision in devising a scheme of home government for India. As the proceeding by resolutions would furnish an additional stage for discussion, he thought it was the best and most practical mode that could be adopted. Why, he asked, was delay desired? Was it to leave the Company as it was, and to defeat the measure?

Lord Palmerston had no hesitation in saying that it was his intention to oppose the motion. He thought it would be inconsistent not only with the interests of the country, but with the honour and dignity of that House, if they retraced their steps and determined to do nothing. As things then were, he was ready to go into Committee upon the Resolutions, with a sincere desire to make them as consistent as possible with sound legislation.

Lord Stanley acknowledged that this was one of the most difficult and complicated questions with which the House could be called upon to deal, but the difficulties would not be diminished by time; they would not be less in 1859 than now. It had been said that a strong Government only could deal with this question; but a Government might be strong in regard to general policy, and yet not able to influence opinions upon Indian questions. Then, as to public opinion, such questions did not interest a large number of persons out of doors. Peculiar circumstances had of late excited public interest regarding India, but that interest would diminish as the incidents which created it passed away. As there was now a greater gene-

ral interest in this subject than there had been two years ago and would be two years hence, that was one great reason why there should be no delay. The possible danger of unsettling men's minds had been suggested. That might have been a fair ground of argument when the first Bill was moved for, but the matter having been unsettled was a reason for settling it again, and great mischief might be produced in India if an impression was made upon the native mind in India that there was any disunion upon the subject here. The question having been raised, and it having been proposed to transfer the Government of India from the Company to the Crown, in his opinion the only wisdom lay in completing the undertaking.

Upon a division the motion of Lord H. Vane was negatived by 447 to 37, and the House went into Committee on the Resolutions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved the first resolution, that "it is expedient to transfer the government of India to the Crown."

Mr. Mangles entered at much length upon a defence of the East India Company's administration; vindicating their rule from various imputations which had been made upon it.

The resolution was opposed by Sir Edward Colebrooke and supported by Sir G. Lewis, who insisted on the inherent defects of the double government, and that the time had arrived when the present complicated and superannuated system should be put an end to.

Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Wyse supported the resolution.

Mr. Horsman pressed upon

the Committee a point which, he observed, had not received due consideration. If the Indian revenue fell short after the government was transferred to the Crown, the deficit must be made good, he said, by England. The opium revenue was precarious, and if it failed there would be, with the existing deficiency, a sum of 5,500,000*l.* to be annually provided for by the taxpayers of this country. He objected to the resolution, therefore, because we thereby assumed liabilities not yet fully considered.

Colonel Sykes urged as a reason for not legislating for India at this time, that 105 petitions had been presented for the removal of caste, and 97 for the extension of Christianity in India; and that these matters were known to the natives of India, who looked upon the change of government as the means to be employed for carrying out these objects.

Mr. Gladstone, after objecting to the form and phraseology of the resolution, called the attention of the Committee to a difficulty which, he observed, had hitherto attracted no notice, with regard to the creditors of the East India Company. The territorial debt of India, 50,000,000*l.*, had been borrowed in the shape of loans to the Company, and, if the security were altered without the consent of the creditor, it was not enough to say that no harm was done to him; this was a question for him to decide. If the Indian creditor could say that Parliament had done what it had no right to do, it might lead to a controversy which involved a claim upon the Consolidated Fund.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the language of the resolution, and with reference to the other objection of Mr. Gladstone, said, he was at a loss to understand the strength of it. The security of the public creditor in India was not changed; he had exactly the same security as before, namely, the revenues and territories of India. In reply to Mr. Horsman, he observed that the transfer of the government could not diminish or increase any possible liability of the finances of this country which existed before.

The resolution was then agreed to without a division.

The second resolution, which affirmed the expediency of providing that Her Majesty should have and perform the power and duties relating to the government of India by one of her principal Secretaries of State, was met by an amendment moved by Mr. Rich, to substitute for the officer proposed "a President of Council for the government of India." After some discussion, Mr. Disraeli observed that the resignation of the new Minister was not very material, and he proposed to substitute the words, "one of the responsible Ministers of the Crown;" to which, as a reasonable compromise, Lord Palmerston gave his assent, and the resolution, so amended, was adopted by the House.

The House of Commons had proceeded so far in laying the foundation of a measure for the government of India, when a new phase of the subject presented itself, and a crisis arose which threatened to bring not only the India Bill but the administration itself to a fatal

termination. The question of legislation became completely merged in that of the political existence of Lord Derby's cabinet. Early in May there was published an incomplete version of a proclamation, addressed by Lord Canning, the Governor-General of India, to the inhabitants of Oude, the purport of which was to incite the insurgent landholders and other disaffected persons in that province to return to their allegiance, and submit themselves to the British rule, denouncing to those who should persist in hostility the penalty of confiscation of their lands to the Crown. A few days later a complete copy of the proclamation appeared, containing the certain paragraphs before omitted, and qualified, to some extent, by a letter of explanatory instructions from Lord Canning. This important document was immediately followed by a despatch to the Governor-General from Lord Ellenborough, the President of the Board of Control, condemning in language more than usually trenchant and severe the policy of the proclamation. Lord Ellenborough's despatch was forthwith laid, by the authority of the Government, before Parliament, their consent to its production in the House of Commons being accompanied by an expression of Mr. Disraeli, that Her Majesty's Government "disapproved of the policy of the proclamation in every sense." In regard to the production of the document an awkward incident occurred. It was laid in a different shape before the two Houses. To the Commons it was presented entire, to the Lords, in the first instance, with some

omissions. Lord Ellenborough afterwards took steps to rectify this error, and stated how it had happened. He explained that the whole had been placed before the House of Commons, but not before the House of Lords, in consequence of an accident. He had intended to present the whole. At a late period, Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, and himself agreed that certain passages should be omitted. But in the mean time Mr. Baillie, the Secretary of the Board of Control, had already laid the despatch *in extenso* before the other House. He also explained that a copy of the despatch had been sent privately and simultaneously to Lord Granville and Mr. Bright.

The appearance of Lord Ellenborough's despatch produced a great and sudden ferment in the political world. By the party opposed to him it was very strongly censured for the intemperate and unmeasured terms in which it passed censure upon a public man, absent at a post of great responsibility, and under circumstances of no common difficulty and peril. Even the supporters of the Government hardly ventured to defend the terms of the despatch, although they justified the propriety of some check on the extreme severity of Lord Canning's measures. At the same time, they scarcely concealed their impression that the publication of such a despatch at the present moment was a great indiscretion. The effect of that step on the stability of the Ministry which was jointly responsible for the act, and was assumed to sanction and approve the conduct of their colleague, appeared for a time very doubtful.

While the Conservative party felt considerable misgiving as to the consequences of what had been done, and the Liberal party were preparing to turn the error of their opponents to account, and combine with Lord Canning's friends in a vigorous assault upon the Government, Lord Ellenborough took a decided course to avert the danger from his colleagues, and to expiate his political fault by self-sacrifice. He resigned the office which he held, and retired from the Administration. This step, it is true, was not taken until notice had been given by influential Members in each House of resolutions reprobating in strong terms the publication of Lord Ellenborough's despatch, and pronouncing, in fact, a direct censure of the Government. The course of these important transactions, and of their effect on public opinion, will appear from some of the discussions in Parliament, to which we shall now refer.

On Monday, the 10th of May, Mr. Cardwell gave notice that he should on an early day move the following resolution:—"That this House, while it abstains from expressing any opinion upon the policy of any proclamation which may have been issued by the Governor-General of India in relation to Oude, has seen with regret and serious apprehension that Her Majesty's Government have addressed to the Governor-General, through the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, and have published a despatch condemning in strong terms the conduct of the Governor-General, and are of opinion that such a course on the part of the Government

must tend in the present circumstances of India to produce most prejudicial effects by weakening the authority of the Governor-General, and by encouraging to further resistance those who are still in arms against us."

On the same evening, Lord Shaftesbury gave notice that he should move on the 14th instant a resolution, of which he would next day state the terms, condemnatory of Lord Ellenborough's despatch.

The Earl of Ellenborough thought it might be convenient to Lord Shaftesbury if he communicated the despatch alluded to *in extenso*. The production of the complete despatch, which had been refused a few days previously, excited considerable laughter as the noble Earl laid the papers on the table. In doing so, he added he would take the opportunity of explaining the accident by which the document was given to the House of Commons in its original and unmutated form.

The noble Lord then gave the explanation to which we have already referred. He also explained the reasons why copies had been communicated to Earl Granville and Mr. Bright. He said that the contents of it had been communicated to some of the friends of Lord Granville, and he (Lord Ellenborough) thought it only right that other gentlemen should have the same opportunity of becoming acquainted with the subject. Lord Granville had received his copy first; the Member of the other House, to whom a copy was also sent (Mr. Bright), did not receive it till some hours afterwards, from the accident that he was

not at his residence when the messenger arrived.

The Marquis of Clanricarde asked if the Government had received any despatch from India with the copy of the proclamation, and, if so, whether it would be produced?

Earl Grey asked if the Government was in possession of any other information beyond what appeared in the papers on the table?

The Earl of Ellenborough regretted to say they were not.

Earl Grey inferred from that statement that the Government was only in possession of the first draught of Lord Canning's proclamation, not the copy actually issued by the authorities in Oude.

The Earl of Ellenborough admitted that this was the fact; the Government did not even know with certainty that the proclamation had been published in India at all. They had received no direct communication from the Governor-General for nearly a month.

An animated conversation ensued, in the course of which it transpired that Mr. Vernon Smith, the late President of the Board of Control, had, since his retirement from office, received a private letter from Lord Canning, in which he stated that the proclamation he was about to issue would probably require some future explanation, which the pressure of business prevented him from giving at the moment. That letter had not been communicated by Mr. V. Smith to his successor in office, and Lord Ellenborough was not aware such a letter had been received. Of this untoward circum-

stance in the conduct of Mr. Smith the Conservative party took full advantage in the debates which followed.

The Earl of Malmesbury said, it was usual for any Minister receiving a private letter, after quitting office, that contained anything relating to the business of the department, to communicate it to his successor. He had himself received such information from his predecessor in the Foreign Office, Lord Clarendon; he contended it was the duty of an ex-Minister to communicate such intelligence to the department, even though it was contained in a private letter.

The Earl of Albemarle, in consequence of the discussion that had arisen on the subject of Lord Canning's proclamation, postponed a resolution of which he had given notice, on the subject of the annexation policy of the East India Company. The resolution bore in some degree on the subject of the despatch to Lord Canning, and he could not sanction in any manner the extraordinary conduct of Her Majesty's Government towards the Governor-General, who had skilfully coped with the greatest military mutiny and the most wide-spread rebellion ever recorded in the history of any civilized country. The tone of the despatch, the time and manner of its publication, and all the circumstances connected with it, were to be deprecated. The conduct of the Government to the Governor-General was most unwise, indiscreet, and ungenerous, and he believed the publication of the despatch by the President of the Board of Control, before the person to whom it was ad-

dressed was cognizant of it, was even an illegal act.

The Earl of Ellenborough, with great warmth of manner, called on Lord Albemarle, as he had been so anxious to do justice to one Governor-General, also to do justice to another—not himself, that he did not expect—but to Lord Dalhousie. The resolution he had intended to move was the strongest possible censure of Lord Dalhousie's policy, which was supported by the late Government. But the principle of that policy was not stated fairly in the resolution; if the policy was to be censured, it ought to be described in Lord Dalhousie's own words; he hoped that would be done if the resolution should ever be moved hereafter.

On the next day, the Oude proclamation and the despatch again became the subject of discussion in the House of Lords, and the non-production by Mr. V. Smith of the private letter addressed to him by Lord Canning, formed again an element in the discussion.

The Earl of Derby contended that, as the despatch was not sent out till the 26th of April, and the letter had been received by Mr. Vernon Smith before the 19th, there would have been ample time, had its contents been communicated to Lord Ellenborough, to have considered how it affected the course to be adopted. This point was loudly cheered by the Peers on the Ministerial benches, and Lord Derby proceeded to show that it was the bounden duty of Mr. Vernon Smith to have made that communication, as Lord Clarendon had furnished information

received in a similar manner to his successor, Lord Malmesbury.

Earl Granville thought Lord Derby had made the most of the circumstance, but intimated that Lord Ellenborough had had an opportunity of hearing the contents of a letter Lord Granville had himself received at the same time from Lord Canning; but Lord Ellenborough paid so little attention to it that, not being able to finish reading it to him, Lord Granville had put it in his pocket. Mr. Vernon Smith was not aware of the existence of the letter till he returned from an absence in Ireland, and found it awaiting him in London. He could not anticipate that a censure of Lord Canning's despatch would have been penned within an hour of its having been received. It was natural to suppose that Lord Canning had deferred his explanation till he could send it with the form of the proclamation actually issued in India.

The Earl of Ellenborough gave the dates when the despatch was written and sent, to prove he should have had ample time to consider Lord Canning's allusion to the explanation he was prevented from forwarding at the moment, had he been made aware of it. But he defended the course he had taken in the most emphatic manner; he had heard no condemnation of the tenor of the despatch; no one had ventured to defend the principle of confiscation; the only question was the propriety of publishing the document. That publication was entirely his own act, and he took on himself all the responsibility of it. The proclamation of the Governor-General to the

people of Oude was directly opposed in principle to the policy the Government had determined to pursue; and he should have been unworthy of a seat in that House if he had done otherwise than condemn it. The despatch would be regarded in India as a message of peace, and tend to quiet those who now lived in dread of retribution from our power. He might have shown that despatch to his colleagues in the Cabinet, and taken their united opinion upon it; that might have been the right course, but that course he had not adopted. His colleagues ought not to be visited with any blame in the matter; he was alone responsible. In England it was only a question of party, but in India it would be understood as a conflict between the principles of confiscation and clemency. As the decision of Parliament might incline to one principle or the other, would be the prospects of peace or war in India. As that decision might be very much swayed by personal considerations, he had determined to remove them, as far as he was concerned, that the question might be considered on its own merits. He had, therefore, tendered to Her Majesty his resignation, which, he added, had been accepted.

Earl Grey protested against the question being represented as a contest between the principles of confiscation and clemency; that was not an accurate description of it. He objected also to anticipating a discussion on Lord Canning's policy in total ignorance of his reasons for adopting it.

The Earl of Derby, in replying to Lord Grey, was again referring

to the Oude proclamation and the Government despatch, when

Earl Grey rose to order. An opportunity would be given for discussing the question in the approaching debate on Lord Shaftesbury's motion.

The Earl of Ellenborough moved that one of the orders of the day, which stood on the paper, be discharged; and on this motion

The Earl of Derby addressed the House. He pronounced a warm eulogy of the course taken by Lord Ellenborough; if he had committed any indiscretion, he had more than atoned for it by the manly and generous manner in which he had acted. Lord Derby proceeded to defend the tenor of the despatch; but he regretted that the Secretary of the Board of Control, without any communication with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or with him, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, admitted that a despatch referring to the Governor-General's proclamation had been written, and promised it should be laid on the table. He regretted at the time that this premature announcement had been made; it was an imprudent act, of which the results might be unfortunate. He held the same opinion still. Lord Ellenborough, with the candour, frankness, and honesty which characterized him, took on himself all the responsibility of that act; and, though nothing was so painful as the feeling that he might possibly be suspected of sacrificing a colleague, yet he was bound to consider whether the Cabinet ought to stake its existence as a Government upon the discussion in Parliament of an

act of which they had not the slightest cognizance, and undertake the defence of what they felt they could not fully approve, or accept the noble self-sacrifice Lord Ellenborough had made, in order that his colleagues might have justice done them. On these considerations he had resolved to accept Lord Ellenborough's resignation. But he did so with the deepest regret, and he hoped they should still have the benefit of his impartial advice and great experience in the administration of the affairs of India.

Earl Glanville admitted that much of the eulogy Lord Derby had pronounced was well deserved. He would not enter on any further discussion of the general subject; but he wished to know whether Mr. Baillie had answered the question put in the House of Commons without any knowledge derived from his colleagues of what he was to state.

The Earl of Derby said that Mr. Baillie gave the answer wholly on his own responsibility.

The discussion then terminated.

CHAPTER IV.

AFFAIRS OF INDIA CONTINUED.—*Debates in both Houses on Lord Ellenborough's Despatch to Lord Canning—Lord Shaftesbury moves a vote of censure on the Government in the Upper House—The Earl of Ellenborough vindicates his own proceedings—After an animated Debate the Resolution is negatived by a majority of 9—In the House of Commons a Debate is commenced on the 14th of May, and continued for several nights by Adjournment—Speech of Mr. Cardwell in moving his Resolution—He is ably answered by the Solicitor-General—Speeches of Mr. Lowe, Mr. V. Smith, Lord Stanley, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Roebuck, Sir C. Wood, Mr. Hardy, Sir R. Peel, Sir George Lewis, Lord Goderich, Mr. Bright, Sir James Graham, and numerous other Members—Pending the Debate, which is protracted by various causes, information bearing on the point under discussion arrives from India—Change produced thereby in the feeling of the House—The combination opposed to the Government shows signs of dissolution—On the last night of the Debate several Members of the Liberal party urge Mr. Cardwell to withdraw his Resolution—He at first declines, but eventually, being much pressed by the House, and Lord Palmerston concurring, consents—Remarks of Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Bright on the withdrawal of the motion—Effect of this result in strengthening the Government—The Debates on the India Bill are resumed—Mr. Gladstone proposes a provisional arrangement for governing India by the existing Court of Directors for one year—This proposal is opposed by Lord Stanley, and rejected, after debate, by 285 to 110—Mr. Roebuck's motion for dispensing with a Council is also negatived—Discussion of the several Resolutions on India in Committee—Numerous Amendments are moved, but opposed by Lord Stanley on the part of the Government, and rejected in each instance by large majorities—Five of the Resolutions being passed, Lord Stanley announces his intention to proceed no further with the Resolutions, but at once to bring in the Bill—The second reading of the "Government of India Bill, No. 3," is moved on the 24th of June—Speech of Lord Stanley on moving it—Mr. Bright enters into a lengthened statement of his views respecting the Government of India—After speeches from Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. W. Smith, and other Members, the Bill is read a second time without a division—Numerous Amendments are moved in Committee by Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and other Members, but the propositions of the Government are in each case supported by the House—Some new clauses added—Lord Palmerston's Amendment to limit the continuance of the new scheme of Government to five years, is negatived by 149 to 115—The Bill passes the House of Commons with various comments upon it from some leading Members*

—The second reading of the Bill is moved by Lord Derby in the House of Lords on the 15th July—Earl Granville criticises the measure in some respects, but declines to oppose it—Lord Ellenborough expresses strong objections to some features of the Bill, especially the constitution of the Council and the competitive examinations for Engineer Officers—Debate in Committee on the proposed Council for India—The Duke of Somerset, Lord Broughton, Lord Wodehouse, and other Peers object to a Council altogether—The clause is eventually carried—Various Amendments opposed by the Government are rejected—Animated discussion between Lord Ellenborough and Lord Derby on competitive examinations—Lord Derby carries his clause—On the motion that the Bill do pass, the Archbishop of Canterbury makes some remarks on the duty of the British Government towards India in regard to religion—Observations of Lord Derby in answer, and of the Bishops of London and Oxford—Discussions between the two Houses on the Amendments made by the Lords and objected to by the Commons—The question of competitive examination for the Army is much debated, and ultimately the Lords succeed in retaining their Amendment—The Bill receives the Royal Assent on the last day of the Session.

THE resolution which the Earl of Shaftesbury proposed for the adoption of the House of Lords on the 14th of May, was in the following terms:—

“1. That it appears from papers laid upon the table of this House, that a despatch has been addressed by the Secret Committee of the Court of the Directors to the Governor-General of India, disapproving a proclamation which the Governor-General had informed the Court he intended to issue after the fall of Lucknow.

“2. That it is known only from intelligence that has reached this country by correspondence published in newspapers that the intended proclamation has been issued, and with an important modification, no official account of this proceeding having yet been received; that this House is therefore still without full information as to the grounds upon which Lord Canning has acted, and his answer to the objections made to his intended proclamation in the

despatch of the Secret Committee cannot be received for several weeks.

“3. That under these circumstances this House is unable to form a judgment on the proclamation issued by Lord Canning, but thinks it right to express its disapprobation of the premature publication by Her Majesty's Ministers of the despatch addressed to the Governor-General, since this public condemnation of his conduct is calculated to weaken the authority of the Governor-General of India, and to encourage those who are now in arms against this country.”

Having disclaimed any personal feeling or political motive in bringing forward the resolutions, Lord Shaftesbury contended that the resignation of Lord Ellenborough, who had taken the whole responsibility of the transaction, could not relieve the Cabinet of censure; logically and morally the case was not changed; the retirement of the President of the Board of Control made it

rather worse. For the whole policy laid down in the despatch the Cabinet was still collectively responsible. Nor was Lord Ellenborough the only Minister who had really published it. The language used by another Minister must equally be held as a publication of it. Lord Shaftesbury then mentioned the Chancellor of the Exchequer's answer to Mr. Bright in the House of Commons, when he stated that the Government, by its despatch, had expressed its disapproval "in every sense" of Lord Canning's proclamation. Those words published even a deeper censure than the despatch itself, because they had an indefinite application; and he thought, when the resignation of Lord Ellenborough was accepted, that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to have been demanded. He then recapitulated the circumstances of the case, arguing that Lord Ellenborough, throughout the despatch, had erroneously assumed that the confiscation contemplated was a confiscation of all the land in Oude, the property of the small holders and cultivators. Really the confiscation only applied to the proprietary rights exercised over those lands by the talookdars and others; if the forfeiture were what Lord Ellenborough supposed, it would apply to 2,000,000 of people; whereas, as understood by men of the greatest experience in India, it applied only to 600 persons, most of whom had been in arms against the English Government, and whose character for rapacity and violence might be learnt from the official report of General Sleeman. He dwelt on the danger of the home Government telling these

men that they had been cruelly treated. The despatch would be translated into ten or twelve native languages, and become a common topic of conversation throughout all classes in India. It was not safe to permit it to be supposed that the Government of England denounced the manner in which so much of the empire of India had been acquired. When condemning the policy of annexation, Lord Ellenborough should remember that he had himself annexed the whole territory of the Ameers of Scinde. The despatch was the most terrible rebuke ever administered to a public functionary, and the more severe on account of the very prominent station Lord Canning occupied. It must have been most painful to him, since his proclamation was actually issued in the spirit of clemency and moderation that had distinguished his administration. And this censure had been pronounced in total ignorance of the state of things! He dreaded the effect it was too well calculated to produce in India. How was it possible consistently to retain the government of Oude while condemning the principle on which its annexation was effected? The despatch would also be very injurious to our national character on the continent of Europe. Was ever such a thing known as for a Government to draw up a bill of indictment against the whole policy of the Administration of India, and hold up to execration all the great and good men by whom our Indian possessions had been obtained? Lord Canning, who had saved the Indian empire in a most dangerous crisis, was wronged not only by the publication of

the despatch, but by the sentiments it contained. The Government repudiated any desire to recall him; but, if so, why use language which must make it almost impossible for him to retain his office? It was most dangerous to weaken the authority of the Governor-General; the Government might have recalled Lord Canning, but should not have degraded his office. If the position of the Governor-General were lowered in the eyes of the natives, it would be impossible, with the great change that had taken place in the minds of the people, to continue to govern that country, and it ought to be shown publicly that the conduct of the Government was not supported either by the approval of Parliament or the voice of the country.

The Earl of Ellenborough said that facts contained in the blue-books, patent to all the world, bore him out in asserting that the war in Oude was rather a legitimate war than a rebellion. As to the annexation of that kingdom, the policy of Lord Dalhousie involved confiscation; but the difference between his policy and that of Lord Canning was this:—Lord Dalhousie's confiscation was prospective, and limited to those who might rebel; Lord Canning's was retrogressive, and affected the whole people. Confiscation was unknown in India. The successive conquerors of that country had changed the rulers of the people, but never appropriated the land, and had therefore been able to establish permanent governments. As to the allusion to what he had himself done in Scinde, he had struck down the Ameers because they

were guilty of treachery to the English Government; but he preserved every man in the possession of his property, and that was the secret of the undisturbed tranquillity of Scinde under English rule. He was told the proclamation was to be explained, but confiscation could not be explained. There were no exceptions made, and the effect on the people was likely to be maddening; he had therefore sent out his despatch as an antidote. Their military force in Oude was too small to contend against a general movement of the people, and by the policy Lord Canning had commenced he had gone into a sea of fire. The despatch only weakened his power to do evil; it would strengthen his hands for good. He did not believe that the proclamation represented Lord Canning's sentiments. It proceeded from other sources; Lord Canning had placed himself in bad and dangerous hands. The terms left the people no hope; to give them hope had been the object of his letter. He warned them, if they approved the proclamation, they would kindle a social war in India; in political wars England might be successful, but in a social war they must fail. He implored them to avoid that danger, and to adopt clemency as the basis of their policy in India.

The Duke of Argyll defended the course of Lord Canning, and described the publication of the despatch as an attempt to make political capital in England.

The Earl of Carnarvon cited the precedent of the published conversation between Sir Hamilton Seymour and the Emperor of Russia, to prove that there might

be some advantage in making public a secret correspondence. The Government could prevent the publication of the despatch in India by a special order.

The Duke of Somerset condemned the publication of the despatch, and ridiculed the political position of the Ministry.

The Lord Chancellor criticised the wording of the resolutions; the objection did not appear to be so much to the publication of the despatch as the "premature" publication. He denied that the head of a Cabinet was bound to justify every act of all his colleagues, and resign if they were not approved. He dwelt at some length on the incident of Mr. Vernon Smith withholding the private letter that accompanied Lord Canning's proclamation; had that letter been communicated to the Government it would have prevented all the mischief. He thought the resolutions could not be better met than by moving the previous question.

Lord Cranworth denied that the confiscation proclaimed by Lord Canning could apply to the whole body of landholders in Oude, and gave some legal definitions of confiscation to prove his position.

Earl Grey admitted that, according to the view Lord Ellenborough took of the despatch, he was bound to reply to it, though he might have written in a better tone. But the publication of the despatch was fraught with dangers and evils that could not be exaggerated. It was a dereliction of duty on the part of the Government to brand with injustice the policy of the Crown in the annexation of Oude. He was surprised the Ministry should

have met a vote of censure by the previous question; it was the first time it had occurred in Parliamentary history. Such a motion was generally met by an amendment that converted it into a vote of confidence.

The Duke of Newcastle, though he had no wish to see the present Government embarrassed, felt compelled to support the resolutions. If they avoided the motion by "the previous question," they would create the impression that they were indifferent to the state of India. There should be some decided expression of the opinion of Parliament to avert the evil likely to arise from the publication of the despatch. He warmly defended the character of Lord Canning.

The Earl of Derby could not believe that Lord Shaftesbury was so exempt from the influence of party as he represented himself, if he could judge by his votes; he also thought the motion looked something like a family arrangement, as Lord Shaftesbury gave notice of it the day after a meeting at the house of Lord Palmerston, which was held on a Sunday. He defended the principles of the despatch, but its publication he regretted; it was published without his knowledge, and he did not hold himself responsible for the act. Having detailed the facts of the case, he made a chief point of his defence the want of the information that would have been supplied by the letter to Mr. Vernon Smith; that letter could not have been so unimportant as represented, as it was shown, immediately it was received, to Lord Palmerston. He described the circumstances under which the despatch was

produced to the House of Commons, repeating his disclaimer of having had anything to do with the matter. The moment the Government knew the despatch had been made public, the Minister who had authorised the publication ceased to be his colleague. It was said that his resignation did not release the Cabinet from its responsibility; that might be constitutional law, but it was not constitutional practice. He cited the case of Lord John Russell's retirement from the Ministry in 1855, in consequence of his colleagues disavowing the treaty he had concluded at Vienna. The Cabinet was not held responsible for it, and on Lord John Russell resigning, the hostile motion in the House of Commons was withdrawn. The "previous question" was the best mode of meeting the resolutions; they would express no hasty opinion on imperfect evidence, and avoid pronouncing a judgment which, whatever meaning it might have here, would be liable to be misunderstood in India.

Earl Granville denied that the case of Lord John Russell was a parallel one; the allusion to a family arrangement was unworthy of the head of the Government; as to Lord Ellenborough, he had not defended his despatch; except two sentences which no one had attacked; he had only repeated his condemnation of the Governor-General.

The House then divided on what is usually termed the previous question, viz. that the resolutions moved by Lord Shaftesbury "be now put," when the numbers appeared to be as follows:—

Content—

Present	.	.	93
Proxies	.	.	65
			— 158

Not Content—

Present	.	.	118
Proxies	.	.	49
			— 167

Majority against putting the question . 9

The result of this division relieved the Ministry from censure as regarded one branch of the Legislature. It was felt, however, that in the present state of parties, the more formidable ordeal was in the other House, where the debate on Mr. Cardwell's motion stood for discussion on the same evening. With reference to this motion, great interest was felt, and speculation was busy in calculating the chances of defeat or escape to the Conservative government. Meetings were held of the forces on each side at the houses of the respective political leaders, and various calculations were made as to the results of the expected division, the general impression before the contest commenced being rather adverse to the prospects of the Government. Mr. Cardwell commenced the debate in a very full House by a very minute narrative of the incidents connected with the despatch in question, beginning with the receipt in this country, on the 12th of April, of a letter containing the draught of a proclamation intended to be published in Oude as soon as Lucknow had fallen. That important document, he observed, according to the declarations of the Government, was taken into their immediate consideration. They had had ample time. The

answer was indited on the 18th of April, and was not despatched from this country until the 26th, when it was sent through the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors. This was, therefore, he contended, the collective act of Her Majesty's Ministers. Pursuing his narrative of the transaction from the 6th of May, Mr. Cardwell detailed the question put by Mr. Bright to Mr. Baillie, the answer of the latter gentleman, and his promise that the despatch should be laid upon the table—a promise, Mr. Cardwell remarked, to which the House would not have held him if he had subsequently stated that the production of the document would be prejudicial to the public interests. He then adverted to the answer given by Mr. Disraeli to a further inquiry of Mr. Bright as to the tenor of the despatch—namely, that it disapproved the policy indicated by Lord Canning in every sense. He related the circumstances connected with the publication of the despatch, and the omission of certain paragraphs in the copy presented to only one House of Parliament, and complimented Lord Ellenborough upon the chivalrous spirit which had led him to take upon himself the whole responsibility of the transaction, and to resign his office. But he submitted whether the writing and sending of the despatch were not the collective act of the Government, and whether its publication could justly be said to be the act of one Minister. With regard to the proclamation of Lord Canning, it was not his intention, he said, to ask for any judgment upon it—a declaration which drew forth loud derisive

cheers. He stated his reasons for this determination. If he did ask for the judgment of the House, he should be met by the objection that the proclamation was not before it, but only a draught of a proclamation which had been materially modified. As to the despatch he condemned its tone and temper. He asked what would be the position in which Lord Canning would be placed, and whether his arm would not be paralysed, when it became known that his policy was condemned by Her Majesty's Government "in every sense," and what must be the effect of this announcement in Europe as well as in India? He objected upon these grounds to the writing and the sending of the despatch. It might be argued, he said, that the responsible Minister had resigned; but he held that Her Majesty's Government were collectively responsible for the despatch. He urged that the case had no parallel in the history of the British administration, and, in conclusion, he appealed to the House whether it would permit the Governor-General of India, the author of the policy of clemency, to remain under the censure which had been cast upon him.

Mr. Cardwell concluded by moving the resolutions of which the terms have been above stated. They were seconded in an able speech by Mr. Serjeant Deasy.

The Solicitor-General said when he first saw the resolution he was at a loss to understand its object, but after Mr. Cardwell's speech he found that it was an assault upon the Ministry. There were, however, rules which regulated such strife; one of which

was that the assailant must prove his case, but from that rule he had widely departed. The resolution contained a complex proposition. First, it proposed to express no opinion upon the policy of Lord Canning: secondly, it was a censure upon the Government for having expressed an opinion upon the proclamation; and, thirdly, it censured the Government for having sanctioned the despatch conveying that censure. But, if the House was to avoid expressing an opinion upon the policy of Lord Canning, it was impossible to approach the other portions of the resolution. The proclamation was either right or wrong; if right, the Government were wrong in censuring it; on the other hand, if the principle of the proclamation was not consistent with justice and good policy, Mr. Cardwell was bound to show why the House should condemn the despatch which censured it. He then examined the relations of the Indian Government with Oude, and the grounds upon which we took possession of that territory. Assuming, he remarked, that the policy of annexing it was right, was its annexation the result of voluntary submission, or of conquest? He said it was conquest, and he read the *dicta* of jurists as to the obligations of conquerors,—who warred with kings and governments, not with people,—towards the vanquished. The theory of Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Deasy, he observed, was that it was a mistake to suppose that the proclamation interfered with what we called the rights of property, since it only referred to feudal or baronial rights, which were a great curse

to the country. Supposing it were so, why, he asked, should even these rights be confiscated? But the proclamation was addressed not only to zemindars and talookdars, but to the landholders and people of Oude, and the proprietary rights of the soil were to be confiscated. This proclamation was received without any explanation; when received, was the Government, he asked, to form any opinion upon it or not? He insisted that they were bound to form and to give an opinion upon it, and not a moment was to be lost. The whole question turned, he said, upon whether the proclamation was right or wrong; the Government deemed it wrong, and they were bound to disapprove, and did disapprove, its policy. He concluded a very able speech which was greatly applauded, with a defence of the Government against the charge founded upon the publication of the despatch, which, he maintained, had fallen to the ground.

Mr. Lowe said the Solicitor-General, in arguing that the House was called upon to censure the despatch of the Government, and that to censure the despatch was to approve the proclamation, and *vice versâ*, was raising a totally irrelevant issue. The issue they were to try was as to the tenor and scope of the despatch, and the manner in which the Governor-General had been treated in it, and whether Her Majesty's Ministers were collectively responsible for the despatch and for its publication. He understood that the Government repudiated the act of Lord Ellenborough, but the rule of law and of common sense was that the

act should be repudiated as soon as it was known, which the Government had not done. In criticising the language of the despatch, to which he applied very strong terms of reprehension, he cited the description given by Sir W. Sleeman of the great landholders of Oude. He urged the Government to declare what was to be their future policy for India, —whether it was to be that enunciated in the despatch; if not, they were bound, he said, to make a public recantation of its doctrine.

Mr. Lindsay, who had given notice that he would move the previous question, thought there was sufficient evidence before the House to justify it in meeting the motion with a direct negative. He differed from Mr. Lowe, who had argued that the House was not called upon to consider the policy of the proclamation. He contended, on the contrary, that they were bound to examine the cause, of which the despatch was the effect, and he could not support the policy set forth in the proclamation, believing that our true policy in India was to temper justice with mercy. In his opinion the despatch would have a more favourable effect in Oude than the proclamation.

Lord A. Vane Tempest defended the policy of Lord Ellenborough, whose despatch he characterized as most able, and insisted, in opposition to Mr. Deasy, that Lord Canning had proclaimed the principle of confiscation—a dangerous principle in the present state of India—which had not been adopted in Seinde, in Gwalior, or in the Punjab, and he asked the House to look at the good effects of the policy pursued in those cases.

Mr. Dillwyn moved, as an amendment of the resolution, that the House generally approved Lord Canning's policy up to the time of the Oude proclamation, and was satisfied with his firmness and judgment, but declined to give any opinion upon the proclamation until it had further information. He did not like, he said, to meet the resolution with a direct negative, believing that Lord Canning had been hardly used in the despatch; but he admitted that there was a great deal of justice and force in what had been said by the Solicitor-General, and that blame was due to the late President of the Board of Control (Mr. V. Smith) for the suppression of Lord Canning's letter.

Colonel Sykes was convinced that Lord Canning never meant to carry out a system of confiscation of the lands of Oude. The zemindars, though termed landholders, were not possessors of land, but were hereditary officers, collecting the revenue derived from the land. He thought it would be a great misfortune to the country if Lord Canning were sacrificed to a paltry squabble in the House of Commons.

Mr. Baillie explained the circumstances connected with the answer he had given to Mr. Bright's question. He should like to know, he said, what would have been the result, after the proclamation had appeared in a newspaper, if, when he was asked whether the Government approved or disapproved it, he had replied that they had formed no opinion on the subject. A conciliatory policy, he stated, had been urgently desired by Sir J. Outram, but the confiscation

mentioned in the proclamation, if taken literally, would include not only the property of the talookdars, but religious property, the lands of mosques and Hindoo temples, as well as the possessions of the village communities, constituting a large portion of the property of Oude.

Mr. V. Smith was ready to take issue on the proclamation of Lord Canning, who had the best advice, and who, he had no doubt, was actuated by the notion, which had influenced every Governor-General, that it was the first duty of the Government in such cases to show their power. But this was not the issue before the House, which was whether the Government had not been precipitate in condemning the proclamation, which would have a mischievous effect in India, there being no necessity for such precipitation. He contended that this precipitancy and the publication of the despatch deserved the censure of the House of Commons, and he saw no reason for abstaining from a vote of censure, because the Earl of Ellenborough had left office. Mr. Smith then proceeded to vindicate himself from what he considered a personal attack made upon him by the Solicitor-General relative to the withholding of Lord Canning's letter, which, though repeatedly invited to read, he refrained from reading.

Lord Stanley complained that Mr. Cardwell had unduly and unfairly limited the inquiry; that he proposed that the House should condemn the conduct of the Government without considering the policy for censuring which they were to be condemned. The charges against the Government, he remarked, raised a twofold

issue—first, the narrow issue, who was responsible for the publication of Lord Ellenborough's despatch; secondly, was it a despatch that ought to have been written? Having discussed at some length the first question, he applied himself to the second and more important one, which could not be considered, he observed, apart from the merits of Lord Canning's proclamation. The Government thought that every day and every hour that proclamation in its original form was made public in Oude, would be so much added to our difficulties and danger there. Premising that a very large quantity of the soil of Oude was in small holdings, he considered the policy indicated in the proclamation inexpedient, and its effects, he believed, would be unjust.

Lord John Russell said the House must perceive that the matter had been brought to a very serious issue. Mr. Cardwell asked the House to give its opinion of the conduct of the Government irrespective of the merits or demerits of the proclamation. The Solicitor-General and Lord Stanley, on the other hand, asked that the whole case should be judged, and that a decision should be pronounced upon the merits of the proclamation of Lord Canning, as well as upon those of the Government despatch. So that the House was reduced to this alternative,—either to censure the Government, or to declare Lord Canning to be deserving of the most severe reprobation. But the proclamation before the House was an imperfect document: yet the moment the draught of the intended proclamation was received, it was

seized upon and censured. The duty of every Government towards such a man as Lord Canning, placed in so perilous a position, who deserved praise and approbation—fair and common justice demanded that any censure passed upon him should be of a nature that would not disable him from performing his difficult duties. Yet he had been visited by a condemnation resembling a lampoon rather than a grave rebuke, full of sarcasms and reproaches. The Government, he said, had written to Lord Canning in a way totally unbecoming of the Government of a great empire, and it was most mischievous and dangerous to our rule in India to publish that document; for this opinion he had the authority of the head of the Government. The Government were responsible for sending the despatch, and also for its publication,

At this stage of the debate an adjournment took place till Monday the 17th. It was then resumed by Mr. Roebuck, who began by urging the importance of the question, which concerned a large section of the human race, and whether the House was to be guided by the great principles of honour and virtue, or, utterly regardless of the helpless people of India, by a consideration for the sole aggrandisement of England. What, he asked, were they fighting for?—not the happiness of India, but a mere matter of party politics, as to who should sit on the different benches of the House. Addressing himself to the question raised by the resolution moved by Mr. Cardwell, he laid down three propositions—first, that Lord Ellenborough

was bound to write an answer to the proclamation of the Governor-General; secondly, that he wrote the right despatch; and, thirdly, that the Government were not answerable for the production of the despatch. Reading the proclamation in English, he declared the case to be one to which the history of mankind afforded no parallel. When the Government received this proclamation, which was calculated, he said, to make the people of Oude rebellious to the very end of their lives, what were they to do? If they had passed it over in silence, they would, in his opinion, have deserved impeachment. Lord Ellenborough was bound to write an answer to the proclamation, and to write the answer which his own judgment dictated; and the Government, having been interrogated in that House as to the tenor of the despatch, had no alternative, if honest men, but to produce the despatch, which he thought an honest one, and the country, he believed, would think so too.

Sir C. Wood complained that the attention of the House had been diverted from the real question at issue, which was simple enough. The supporters of the resolution, he said, contended that the Government, in prematurely condemning Lord Canning's proclamation, and in condemning it in unjustifiable terms, and, worse than all, in publishing their condemnation, to the detriment of the Governor-General's authority, had promulgated opinions almost incompatible with the maintenance of our power in India. The House was not called upon to approve the policy of Lord Canning with reference to

Oude, respecting which there was a deficiency of evidence; it was irrespective of that policy that he called upon the House to condemn the proceedings of the Government. He proceeded to argue that an incorrect construction had been put upon the proclamation; that misapprehensions prevailed as to the proprietary right in Oude; that the landholders oppressed and maltreated the people, for whose good it was desirable that the talookdar system should be extirpated—though he did not believe that this was the meaning of the proclamation, which was, he observed, of the usual character, and in accordance with the policy pursued in the Punjab. But if the proclamation was thought to be too severe, it ought to have been reproved in more appropriate terms, not with harshness and invective; and at all events it ought not to have been published. The responsibility for the publication could not, he insisted, be shifted upon a single Minister; the act must, upon constitutional grounds, and upon their own showing, be shared by all the Members of the Cabinet. He dwelt, in conclusion, upon the mischievous effects which the publication of the despatch would, in his opinion, exert upon the authority of the Governor-General, upon the population of Oude, and upon the people of India; contending that, instead of being a message of peace, the despatch would be a firebrand of war.

Mr. Hardy could not consider the motion an honest one. The resolution, he said, was involved and ambiguous in its terms, and shaped so as to catch votes. With regard to the proclamation, he

contended that there could be no mistake in India, any more than in England, as to its meaning, which was repugnant to the rules and principles prescribed in a despatch to India dated the 24th of March, and which was laid upon the table of the House on the 29th of April. Those rules and principles of justice and humanity, he said, had been acted upon by the Government, and enforced, he admitted, in strong and forcible terms in the despatch in question, which was intended not to insult but to warn Lord Canning, who, he believed, would read it in a very different spirit from that in which it was read in that House. If it was an error to condemn an act of a Governor-General before his explanation had been received, it was no more, he remarked, than had been done by a former Government of which some Members of the late Administration had formed a part, which had condemned an act of Lord Auckland in 1839, without giving him an opportunity to explain it. He read extracts from Indian newspapers to show the opinions entertained throughout India as to the effects of the proclamation, and that to carry it out would require a fresh army of 50,000 men.

Mr. Byng remarked that it was difficult to separate the real question at issue from the extraneous topics with which it had been mixed up. That question was, simply, whether the despatch was judicious and right, and whether it should have been laid before Parliament. As to the proclamation, it was doubtful, he said, whether it had been published in India or not; if it had been, he did not think it merited

the censure cast upon it. But by the publication of the despatch, condemning the proclamation, and censuring a public servant, the Government had committed an act which was, in his opinion, dangerous to our rule in India.

Mr. Hope, after a diffuse exordium, condemned the despatch as a rash composition, and its publication as a still greater act of rashness; and thought that if Lord Ellenborough had not resigned, the House could not have refused to pass the resolution. But that resignation had, in his view, virtually produced a great change, and had neutralized the latter and most important part of the resolution; and, as the object should be to strengthen the hands of Lord Canning, not to subserve a party cabal, he should vote against Mr. Cardwell's resolution, and for the amendment of Mr. Dillwyn, for which, he thought, the friends of Lord Canning ought to vote.

Mr. Atherton supported the original resolution. Assuming, he said, that the proclamation called for disapprobation, there were various ways of expressing it, and he complained, without reference to the policy of Lord Canning, of the terms in which the opinion of the Government had been conveyed to Lord Canning, which could not fail to make an undeserved and painful impression upon him—terms which he characterized as arrogant and insulting. The laying the despatch upon the table of the House was equivalent to placarding upon the walls of Lucknow and in the villages of Oude a document that vindicated the rebellion of the people, who

were, he said, as much the subjects of the Queen of England as the people of Bengal.

Lord Elcho likewise supported the original motion. With the proclamation he considered the House was not in a position to deal, as it was not in possession of the requisite information. What the House had to consider was the conduct of the Government of this country, who had acted, in his opinion, unjustly and cruelly towards Lord Canning, and most imprudently as regarded our Indian empire.

Sir R. Peel observed that Mr. Cardwell had referred to the motives and objects of his motion. Those motives and objects, in his (Sir R. Peel's) opinion, were, not the interest of poor Lord Canning, nor of the millions in India under our rule; but an opportunity was offered, and was not to be lost, for attacking the Government, and India must be made the battle-field. Such a motion, instead of tending to the assistance of our countrymen in India, must greatly increase their embarrassment, and the country must, he thought, deprecate the course pursued. After defending the policy of Lord Dalhousie in annexing Oude, he denounced in strong terms that disclosed in the "manifesto" of Lord Canning, and asked the House whether it was prepared to sanction arbitrary spoliation, or whether it would require that severe acts should be tempered with moderation. Assuming that this had been made a party question, Sir Robert discussed with great freedom the comparative merits of Lord Derby and Lord Palmerston, as First Ministers of the

Crown, making the scale preponderate sensibly in favour of the former, and he called upon the Liberal party to give their support upon this motion to the Government.

Sir G. Lewis denied that the motion was an attempt to raise a party issue; there was nothing further from the truth, he said, than that this question had not been forced upon the Opposition, who could not, without a dereliction of political duty, have passed it over. He reviewed the policy of annexing Oude from its inception, and then examined the proclamation, and the meaning of the term "confiscation" in that document, upon which so much stress had been laid. What he understood by it was, he said, not actual, but threatened confiscation. According to the fairest and most reasonable construction, what Lord Canning intended was, in case of rebellion, where the territory had belonged to the Crown and the East India Company, to declare as a penalty that the proprietary right should be forfeited to the British Government. It never could have been his intention to dispossess the entire population of Oude, and turn them adrift, which was contrary to modern policy, and the Government before assuming anything so improbable ought, he contended, to have waited for explanation. If after the despatch was officially brought to the knowledge of the House it took no step, but silently acquiesced in the writing and despatching such an instrument, it would share in the responsibility of the Government, and become an accomplice in their acts.

Mr. Whiteside began by remarking on the inconsistency shown by the supporters of a resolution which declared that the House abstained from giving an opinion upon the policy of the proclamation in defending its policy, and asserting that that was the true question before the House, and the foundation of the whole discussion. He observed that, although the publication of the opinion of the Government on the subject of the policy contained in the proclamation had been made the foundation of this resolution, this declaration of their views had been distinctly and unequivocally made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question put to Sir E. Perry, on the 23rd of April, the declaration being, he said, cheered by Members of the late Government. How, he asked, could they, after this, turn round and censure the present Government? He then commented upon the want of explanation of the proclamation and upon the "private letter," which was still not forthcoming, suggesting, as no explanation had yet been received from Lord Canning, that there might have been some other private letter, withheld as the other had been, the information of which would have afforded a material guide to Lord Ellenborough. Referring to the proclamation, which he termed an awful one, he contrasted its policy with similar documents promulgated by the Marquis of Wellesley and the Marquis of Dalhousie, and challenged the production of any proclamation issued by the British Government in which private property was not respected. The meaning of the

proclamation was disputed; but the question was what the document, when submitted to the Government, could be fairly understood to mean; and he contended that this monstrous proclamation could only be understood to be fulminated not only against large landholders, but holders of small properties,—a class martial as well as agricultural. He read the despatch of Lord Ellenborough by the light of this construction of the proclamation, and he repelled the objection of Lord J. Russell to the reference made in the despatch to the annexation of Oude. He defended the policy of the despatch, not, he said, in the letter, but in spirit; if the other side disputed that policy, he called upon them to bring the question to an issue upon a distinct motion, and try whether it was condemned by the House and by the country.

The debate was now adjourned till the following day, Tuesday, the 18th, but as Sir Charles Napier had a motion on the paper for that day, and declined to give precedence to the adjourned debate on India, it was found impossible to resume it, and Wednesday, the 19th, being the Derby Day at Epsom, and, according to annual custom, a Parliamentary holiday, the further continuance of the debate was necessarily postponed till Thursday, the 20th. To the friends of the Ministry this delay was rather acceptable than otherwise. It tended, from various reasons, to diminish the compactness of their opponents' ranks, and it gave time for the speeches on the Ministerial side,—which, by general admission, were more

effective than those of their opponents—to tell upon public opinion; and, above all, it deferred the decision until the arrival of further information from India, which, as will presently appear, materially strengthened the case of the Ministers. Although the main discussion was not continued on the 18th, some slight skirmishing on the incidental matters involved in it took place. Questions were addressed by various Members to the Government with respect to information supposed to have been received from Lord Canning, and insinuations were again thrown out against Mr. Vernon Smith for his refusal to disclose the private letters admitted by him to have been received. Another rather important incident was a question addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr. Dillwyn. That gentleman had given notice of an amendment to be moved by him upon Mr. Cardwell's resolutions, in the following terms:—"That this House generally approves Lord Canning's policy up to the time of the Oude proclamation, and is satisfied with the firmness and judgment he has evinced during the crisis in India; but this House declines to give any opinion upon the Oude proclamation until it has had further information on the state of Oude when the proclamation was issued, and also Lord Canning's reasons for issuing it."

Mr. Dillwyn now asked whether in the event of Mr. Cardwell's motion being negatived, and his amendment being proposed as a substantive question, the Government would support it.

The Chancellor of the Exche-

quer answered that he saw nothing in the amendment to which he would not give his willing assent.

Before the debate was recommenced on Thursday the 20th, Lord Palmerston, who, no doubt, felt the damaging effect on his party, of Mr. V. Smith's refusal to produce Lord Canning's letters, making a virtue of necessity, expressed his willingness to comply with the desire of the House and read some extracts from them.

He first referred to a letter from Lord Canning to Mr. Smith, dated the 20th February, drawing a wide distinction between the mutineers and talookdars of Oude. The former he could not pardon because it would be regarded as a sign of weakness; for the latter he would "proclaim a large measure of mercy and indulgence after Lucknow is ours." Then came a letter dated March 6. [It contained the suppressed passage, which is as follows]—

"My letter of the last mail mentioned a proclamation which I intended to address to the Oude chiefs and landholders. It goes to you officially by this mail. I hoped that it would be accompanied by an explanatory despatch, showing why it is in some respects so sweeping, and in others so indulgent, and defending it by anticipation (for it is sure to be attacked) on other points; but I have had things more urgent pressing upon me for every hour of the past week. You will not, of course, print it until it has been acted upon; at present it stands only as part of an instruction to Outram."

Those were the passages from

Lord Canning's letters to Mr. Vernon Smith. He also read a letter from Lord Granville, stating that Lord Granville had read to Lord Ellenborough as much as Lord Ellenborough would let him have of the only letter of political importance he had received from Lord Canning. "Nothing of real importance was omitted. Every word relating to the proclamation was read, including the fact that General Outram had objected to its severity," and that Lord Canning had in consequence added a sentence to the proclamation, which would make it clear that, though confiscation of proprietary right in the soil is the general penalty, restitution of it is the reward for coming in and behaving well."

Lord Ellenborough admitted in a letter that Lord Granville's statement was correct.

A still more important incident in favour of the Government turned up on the same day. The overland mail from India arrived and brought despatches. By the same mail came the intelligence which was calculated to have great weight in the ministerial scale, that Sir James Outram had expressed a decided disapprobation of Lord Canning's proclamation. This circumstance told with considerable effect on the House and still more forcibly on public opinion out of doors. When the debate was resumed on the 20th, it was evident that the ministerial party looked forward with much more hope to the division than they had indulged, in the early part of the week, and the calculation of those who watched the turns of the contest partook of the same tendency. The speeches delivered

on this evening again gave the ministry an advantage, those of Mr. Bright and Sir James Graham produced a marked effect on the House, which was but feebly counteracted by the efforts of the other side.

Lord Goderich, who spoke in favour of the original motion, was the first speaker.

Lord Canning, he contended, had only carried out the policy declared by Lord Dalhousie, when he announced the annexation of Oude; he was pursuing that policy when the mutiny broke out. With regard to the proclamation, he reserved, he said, his right to pronounce an opinion upon it until all the facts were before him. The despatch, its tone and tenor, he strongly condemned. But it had been published, and not only published, but it was always intended for publication, for it had been avowed that it was meant to be an antidote to the people of India against the proclamation of Lord Canning. He dwelt upon the effects of disavowing publicly the policy of the Governor-General, and of proclaiming that the possession of Oude had been acquired by fraud and violence, and he called upon the Government to state what was *their* policy on that subject. The amendment, which was to be supported by Government, he observed, forbore to give an opinion upon the proclamation without further information, yet the Government, without such information, had pronounced such opinion, and a censure upon the conduct of Lord Canning.

Mr. Bright, after declaring that there had been no arrangement between the Secretary to the India Board and himself with

reference to the proclamation, observed that he should have been content to leave the question to be decided upon the speeches of Mr. Cardwell the mover of the resolution, and the Solicitor-General, the latter of which was, he said, an exhaustive argument, and contained a complete and satisfactory answer to all the charges brought against the Government. The resolution eluded the real question; but, if carried, the people of Oude would regard the vote as an approval of the proclamation. The proposal in the resolution was [disingenuous; it was an attempt to lead the House into an unfortunate dilemma. All admitted that the people of Oude were not mutineers, or rebels, or enemies; yet the proclamation would produce, not a political, but a social revolution in that country. The extinction of the proprietary right in the soil would apply to more than 40,000 large landholders. He believed that the proclamation sanctioned this wholesale confiscation; and that the resolution sanctioned the proclamation; that it would be so read in India, and that this would be one of the most unfortunate declarations that ever went from this country to India. He gave a history of our pecuniary dealings with Oude, which, he said, ought to make the House pause before it filled up the cup of injury which had been presented to the people of that country. He reviewed the despatch, particularly its manner (to which Lord J. Russell, he sarcastically remarked, ought to be the last to take exception), and the effects it might produce upon the feelings of Lord Canning. If the question,

he said, was between hurting the feelings of Lord Canning and sanctioning this proclamation, he should have no hesitation as to his choice. In conclusion, he regarded the motion in its party aspect, expressing his belief that there was to be a desperate effort made to produce a change in the present state of affairs before Whitsuntide. In speculating upon the result of such a change, he kept the Ministerial benches in a state of excited mirth by remarks, sometimes bitter and sarcastic, sometimes whimsical and extravagant, upon the occupants of the opposite benches.

Mr. Collier observed that Mr. Bright, whose opinions upon subjects connected with peace and war were peculiar, had evaded the question before the House, which was whether the Government had not condemned Lord Canning without a hearing, and not for what he had done, but for what he had not done, since, up to that moment, it was not known what proclamation had been issued by him. He contended that the despatch was intended to wound and insult Lord Canning, and that, if the Government were not answerable for its publication, they must abide by the writing of it, although it stigmatized the annexation of Oude as an act of treachery. If the House affirmed the policy of the despatch, our Indian empire would not, in his opinion, be worth ten years' purchase.

Mr. K. Seymour regretted that a question of Indian policy should be made, as he said, in both Houses of Parliament the occasion of a party attack upon the Government. He asked independent Liberal members whether

they approved the policy of confiscation: if not, let them place themselves in the position of Her Majesty's Ministers at the time they received Lord Canning's proclamation. He should vote against the resolution.

Sir A. Elton said, in his opinion, the simple question was whether the proclamation was substantially wrong, and the despatch substantially right. He grounded his objection to the proclamation upon the last two paragraphs, which authorized he said, a wholesale appropriation of people's rights. The despatch, though deficient in courtesy, was, he thought, substantially right.

Lord Bury said the question was whether the proclamation would do more harm in India than the publication of the despatch. In his opinion the proclamation would do less harm than allowing the people of India to suppose that their Government was unsupported at home.

Mr. Gilpin said he should argue the motion upon its merits, as far as he could find any in it. The House was called upon to pronounce a decided opinion upon a document emanating from the Board of Control, and carefully to refrain from expressing any opinion upon the document which gave rise to it. By so doing the House would put itself in a most absurd position. When he considered how it happened that Lord Canning had come to issue a proclamation so unjust and immoral, and reflected upon the howl of execration that had reached him from the residents of British India because of his merciful tendencies, he believed that this influence had been brought to bear upon him to

such an extent as to compel him to do what his sober judgment disapproved. He should vote against the original motion, because he believed he was thereby voting in favour of the principles of justice and the rights of humanity.

Mr. Labouchere protested against the imputation of party motives in this discussion, declaring that, if he knew his own feelings in voting for the motion, he should give as conscientious a vote as he ever gave. He held the Government justly and deeply censurable for the state of affairs in India, for disturbing the harmony and unity of action which ought to subsist between the Government at home and that abroad. He considered this state of things to be traceable directly to the conduct of the Government, and that Parliament was bound to express its opinion of that conduct.

Sir J. Graham said he was no adherent of Her Majesty's present Government; on the contrary, his sympathies were with the Liberal party; it was with pain, therefore, that after much deliberation he had arrived at the conclusion that he was not prepared to give his support to the motion of Mr. Cardwell. That motion was said to be promoted by the intimate friends of Lord Canning; but he had the authority of Lord Aberdeen to say that, from the time of Lord Ellenborough's withdrawal, he (Lord Aberdeen) felt that all that was due to the honour of Lord Canning had been achieved, and he was not prepared to take part in a faction fight. His first impression on reading the proclamation, Sir James proceeded, was

that it was impolitic. He also thought that the despatch censuring that proclamation was, in the terms employed, harsh and unjustifiable. The publication of the despatch was, in his opinion, an indiscretion, but he believed it was nothing more. The doctrine of the collective responsibility of the Government had, he thought, in this matter, been pushed to a ridiculous extent. A consideration of the substance of the proclamation led him to the conclusion that his first impression of it was right, and that its substance was impolitic. No explanation of the proclamation had been received by the Government; all private communications from the Governor-General were addressed to their opponents, and no portion of those private communications had been made known to Her Majesty's present advisers. It had been stated that Sir James Outram and Sir John Lawrence objected to the proclamation, and he had reason to know that General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff to the Commander-in-Chief in India, expressed his disapprobation of its policy. He believed, also, that General Franks was of opinion that the proclamation was an unfortunate act. Considering the conflict of opinion between the military and the civil authorities, he feared that Lord Canning had lent his judgment to the influence of civilians. Sir James then discussed the policy of confiscation, which was generally condemned, observing that Lord Canning appeared to have promulgated a sentence of condemnation against a whole people, the proclamation being directed against the inhabitants of Oude at large. Pass-

ing from the proclamation to the despatch, he repeated that he was not prepared to approve its language; but, disregarding the critical niceties of composition, he was bound to say that the substance of the despatch was, in his opinion, sound and perfectly defensible, not even excepting the matter of Oude. The conclusion at which he had arrived, on the whole, was, that he thought the proclamation wrong, and the despatch substantially right; that the error of the proclamation was in its essence, the error of the despatch was in its form. Inquiring, then, what was the real object of the motion, to tell him that there was no party object in it was, he said, to draw too largely upon his credulity. He would cordially adopt the amendment, but if that were rejected he should give his vote against the original motion.

Sir J. Graham's speech evidently produced a great effect upon the House.

Sir R. Bethell, amid much interruption, made a vehement assault upon the Treasury bench, reproaching the present Government with want of gratitude for assistance rendered and forbearance shown by their opponents. The despatch, he said, consisted of two parts, one relating to the proclamation of Lord Canning, the other relating to the Imperial title to the kingdom of Oude. The latter part charged the Imperial Government with injustice and robbery, and it contained passages which a few years ago would have afforded matter for the impeachment of its authors. Of this despatch the language must, he contended, be held to be that of the united Cabinet,

and the publication of the document was not the sole unauthorized act of Lord Ellenborough, but the deliberate and well-considered act of the Government at large; and the consequence was that, as they were the accomplices of Lord Ellenborough, they should share his fate. He contended that the argument of the Solicitor-General against the proclamation was entirely beside the admitted facts of the case. Lord Canning was bound to have regard to the rights of dominion of his Sovereign, and to treat Oude upon the principles of public law applicable to a state of rebellion, however those principles might be moderated in practice. He could, therefore, he said, have issued no other proclamation consistent with his duty to maintain inviolate the rights of his Sovereign. When a policy of mercy was spoken of, such a policy should be one that would bring the country most speedily into a state of peace and tranquillity; but this result would not be obtained by telling the people that they have been wronged, and that they were under the dominion of a Sovereign not entitled to their allegiance.

The debate was once more adjourned for the last time. Friday had now arrived, and as the next week was Whitsuntide, and the House must, according to invariable practice, be adjourned for the holidays, it was evident that the protracted debate must now be closed, and the fate of the Ministry decided. Their prospects had been daily improving during this eventful week. When the discussion began, it was fully expected that Mr. Card-

well's resolution would be carried, and the amount of the adverse majority was the only matter on which conjecture varied. But the effect of the discussion, the able speeches made in defence of the Government, the powerful allies from the opposite side of the House who had come to their aid, and to whom it was now rumoured that Mr Gladstone was about to add his adhesion,—the new information received from India, and the feeling which gained strength in some quarters that Lord Ellenborough's resignation had sufficiently atoned for that which was after all rather his particular sin than that of the Ministry,—all these causes conspired to weaken the cause of the assailants, and to produce a more favourable view of the position of the Government. Still, notwithstanding this turn of affairs, few could have anticipated the extraordinary scene which presented itself when the House met on that evening for the renewal of the debate.

So strange a termination of a great Parliamentary contest has perhaps seldom, if ever before, been witnessed. On Mr Disraeli moving that the House at its rising should adjourn for the Whitsun holidays till that day week, Mr. Clay, one of the Members for Hull, rose, and proceeded to make an earnest appeal to Mr. Cardwell not to press his motion to a division. The reasons urged by Mr. Clay for this request were forcible, and ably stated. He said that from the moment of the retirement of Lord Ellenborough he had thought the motion inexpedient, and the papers recently received had made him more sensible of its inconvenience, although

they did not lead him to disapprove the policy of Lord Canning. The issue now proposed to the House was too narrow—and many other considerations would affect the division besides that which was directly raised by the motion. There were gentlemen on the opposite (the Ministerial) benches who would hesitate before they gave a decided opinion as to whether Lord Canning's policy was right or wrong. He believed that many of them shared the conviction that Lord Canning's policy had been right, but they would naturally vote with the Government because this was considered a party motion. ("Hear, hear!") On the other hand, very many gentlemen on the Opposition benches believed—and some of them had given expression to the opinion—that it was right to vote with the Government. Did they do so because they thought Lord Canning wrong,—because they disapproved the proclamation?—or because they thought the despatch was justifiable? No, but because they had no wish to see the Government removed from the position which it at present occupied. The people of this country and of India believed that the House of Commons was now deciding upon the policy of Lord Canning, whereas it was deciding on nothing of the kind. He, therefore, appealed to the right honourable gentleman, not in a party spirit, and not to save a party from a victory so small that it might be a defeat, but as a friend of Lord Canning he appealed to him not to place that noble Lord's reputation on an issue that unfairly represented the opinion of the House. (*Cheers.*) The question

then was, in what way this motion could be withdrawn consistently with the forms of the House? He could not answer that question. There might be some difficulty in withdrawing the resolution, and honourable gentlemen opposite might be unwilling that, as a party motion, it should be withdrawn. ("Hear, hear!") He could not, however, help believing that this appeal to the right honourable gentleman in the name of Lord Canning not to send forth a judgment or condemnation which would be influenced by so many motives besides the question of right and wrong, was an appeal so fair and honourable that honourable gentlemen on both sides of the House would throw no obstacle in the way of the withdrawal of this motion.

Mr. Bowyer seconded this appeal.

Mr. Cardwell declined to accede to it. He said, "No information has reached me that any change has taken place in the policy that I have censured. I do not, therefore, think it would be a wise, or would be regarded as a fair and straightforward course if I did anything but state that I think it right the motion should go on."

Then followed a string of appeals. One Member rose after another; all, however, on the Opposition side of the House, to deprecate the further continuance of the motion. Mr. T. Duncombe said he did not believe the House could conclude that night. There were new materials for a new debate. He had intended to vote for the motion, but to divide on it then would be absurd. If Mr. Cardwell persevered, he should

take off his hat and wish him good night, and leave him to the tender mercies of honourable gentlemen opposite. Mr. Owen Stanley said that the papers just presented altered the whole question. He asked Mr. Dillwyn whether he should persevere in his amendment. Mr. Dillwyn said that depended on Mr. Cardwell's motion. If the original resolutions were proposed, he should propose his amendment. Mr. Danby Seymour and other Members expressed doubts whether the proclamation had ever been issued at all. Mr. Locke King, Mr. Wyld, Mr. Joseph Locke, Lord Harry Vane, Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. Jackson, and other Members, strongly insisted that the division proposed to be taken would be on a false issue, and that the wisest course was to withdraw the motion. Mr. White, M.P. for Plymouth, caused much laughter by bluntly avowing the secret feeling which no doubt influenced many Members in desiring to get rid of the motion, viz. the fear of a dissolution of Parliament, which at the present time, when the country was but just recovering from a commercial collapse, would be, he said, a national calamity.

It became now evident that the phalanx arrayed against the Government was breaking up, and that to proceed further with the resolutions would only be to give a signal triumph to the Ministers. After holding some private communication with Mr. Cardwell and Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston rose, and, after justifying the motion under the then existing circumstances, observed that the papers laid upon the

table that morning had a very important bearing upon the arguments and tenor of the debate. No man, he thought, could read the last letter of Mr. Edmonstone, expressing the views of Lord Canning with reference to the proclamation he intended to issue, without seeing that it was to be confined to one class—namely, the talookdars, and that he only looked to security for the future; all who gave that security would be re-established in their possessions. He thought that the papers that were going out to India would counteract the effect of the despatch, and if it was the wish of the House that no further proceedings should take place, he recommended Mr. Cardwell to bow to that wish, and he put it to the Government whether they would not take the same view of the matter.

Mr. Cardwell observed that the motion was in the Speaker's hands, and he had not the power to withdraw it; but, after the numerous appeals made to him, he desired to act in conformity with the general feeling of the House and not to press his resolution.

Mr. Gladstone said his impression was that Mr. Cardwell had not misunderstood the prevailing sentiments of the House. Concurring in the spirit of the recommendation and in the decision of Mr. Cardwell, as advantageous to the public interests, he ventured to say a word on the subject of Lord Canning, whose character was connected with those interests. He agreed with Lord Palmerston that Lord Canning did not intend, in issuing the proclamation, in any point or

degree to compromise the principles of equity and humanity. He hoped that the House would concur in the course proposed to be taken by Mr. Cardwell, and that Her Majesty's Government, on the other hand, would not refuse to declare that, in the general conduct of affairs in India, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, Lord Canning had deserved and would receive approbation.

Mr. Disraeli said that the motion brought forward was a vote of censure. The Government looked without apprehension to the result of that vote, and were ready to encounter the consequences of a division. They had been on their trial, and looked back with satisfaction on the discussion. The Government had abstained from the debate as much as possible; the motion had been opposed by Members unconnected with them, and their eloquence had led to the strange result at which they had arrived. Dropping all considerations of a party nature, he said that it would be for the public welfare that the debate should be terminated as suggested. But they could not lose sight of the position of the Governor-General. With the exception of Lord Ellenborough's despatch, intended only for the eye of Lord Canning, the Government had given him their cordial support. That despatch they believed to be justifiable, and they considered that it was addressed to a willing and cordial agent. "As soon as these unfortunate occurrences took place, we communicated by telegraph with Lord Canning, and we assured him that in the

difficult position in which both he and the Government were placed he might rely upon our support." (*Loud cheers.*) As to the course to be pursued, he thought it would be best to let the motion and all its adjuncts fall.

"I beg the House to believe that in making this suggestion I am not actuated by any desire to avoid giving an opinion as to the previous policy of Lord Canning. The Governor-General of India is the servant of the Queen; we are the responsible servants of Her Majesty, and it is of the utmost importance that we should act together cordially and sincerely. We never anticipated the publication of the despatch which has produced all this discussion; but permit me to say that if the relations between Her Majesty's Government and the Governor-General of India should be cordial, they should also be sincere; and if it is supposed for a moment that I or those with whom I act are prepared in any way to retract the opinions which we have expressed with regard to the policy of confiscation which Lord Canning, under evil influence, unhappily adopted—(*Cries of 'No, no!' and 'Hear, hear!'*)—but which I hope, and have some reason to believe, he has by this time relinquished, the House will indeed have misinterpreted what I have said, and the country will indeed be deceived as to the policy which we intend to pursue. (*Cheers.*) I trust that Lord Canning will be influenced by those sentiments and that policy which distinguished his career at the commencement of these sad disturbances and disasters." Mr. Disraeli

VOL. C.

defended his Government from a charge made by Lord John Russell, that they had formerly attacked Lord Canning for his clemency.

Lord John Russell said, that under the present circumstances, especially since the production of the papers recently laid before the House, he was glad to be released from the necessity of giving an opinion. He thought they might rest satisfied with the treatment which the Governor-General was likely to receive from the Executive at home. He was satisfied with the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and hoped that without further discussion all the motions might be withdrawn.

Mr. Bright said, although the result of the long discussion would excite amusement, yet he thought the decision of the House, that the debate should go no further, would be ratified by the solid judgment of the country, and that the House would stand better with it than if the Government had succeeded by a small majority, or been overthrown.

The motion of Mr. Cardwell, and the amendment of Mr. Dillwyn were then formally withdrawn, and the House adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess. Such was the unexpected and lame conclusion of the great Parliamentary conflict, that for several days had held the fate of the Government in suspense, and kept the country on the tenter-hooks of expectation. All the anticipations founded on this movement—the conjectures of a change of Ministry, of a reconstruction of parties, of a dissolution of Parliament—at once fell to the ground, and the result left

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the Government of Lord Derby not only safe from impending overthrow, but morally strengthened and improved in their position. Their adversaries, as it turned out, had made a false move, and had lost ground which they were not likely at present to recover. The Cabinet had boldly faced the storm raised against them, and had won for themselves, not merely an escape, but a victory. The substantial value of their success was evidenced by the opinion now generally expressed, that, notwithstanding the paucity of their supporters in the House of Commons, the Administration of Lord Derby would retain their seats for the remainder of the Session. The ground was now cleared for the prosecution of East Indian legislation, and Lord Stanley, who had succeeded to the office of President of the Board of Control, vacated by Lord Ellenborough, applied himself to the task of conducting the deliberations of the House with great energy, and an earnestness of purpose which conciliated increased support to the Government. The India Bill No. 2 had before this been quietly withdrawn by Mr. Disraeli, that unfortunate abortion having from its first production received a nearly unanimous censure from all parties. Before, however, the consideration of the Indian resolutions was resumed, Mr. Gladstone interposed with another attempt to stave off definitive legislation for another year. On the 7th of June the right honourable gentleman moved a resolution in the following terms:—

“That, regard being had to the position of affairs in India, it

is expedient to constitute the Court of Directors of the East India Company by an Act of the present Session to be a Council for administering the government of India in the name of Her Majesty, under the superintendence of such responsible Minister, until the end of the next Session of Parliament.” The House, he observed, had determined not to postpone legislation upon this subject, and had affirmed two resolutions—the first, that the time had come when the government of India ought to be transferred from the East India Company to the Crown; the second, an inevitable corollary from the first, that the power so acquired by the Crown must be exercised through a responsible Minister; and he proposed to give effect to this judgment of the House by submitting a mode whereby the transfer may be made so as to satisfy the conclusion of the House, and at the same time meet, in a great degree, the practical objections which had been urged against the present system of Indian government on account of its cumbrousness and its delays. He proposed to remedy these inconveniences by placing the Minister of the Crown who was to be responsible for Indian affairs in direct contact and juxtaposition with the Court of Directors, as a provisional measure. It was not practicable, in his opinion, during the present Session, to perfect a scheme of government for India that would be worthy of Parliament and of the public. The problem of Indian government was one of the most formidable ever presented to any nation or any le-

gislature in the history of the world, and the evils of delay were insignificant in comparison with those of crude and hasty legislation. He reviewed the important matters involved in this question, including the two Indian services, the civil and military, and the constitutional difficulties incident to the latter, the local Governments of India, and the subject of finance and of liability for the Indian debt. Nothing, he thought, could be more inconvenient than that Parliament should proceed, or profess to proceed, to definite and complete legislation for the government of India at a time when the war in India continued on its present extended scale. His proposal made a considerable change, but a change that was safe, and that did not rebel against, but was in harmony with, the previous votes of the Committee; and if it was thought fit, after a year's experience, to engraft upon it other changes, his proposal offered no impediment.

Lord Stanley observed that, although the object of Mr. Gladstone's amendment differed from that of the proposition submitted to the House six weeks ago (on Lord H. Vane's motion) to postpone legislation upon this subject until next year—which was negatived by an overwhelming majority—yet some of his arguments had been heard before. Among the objections he had urged against legislation at present was the state of the war in India. He (Lord Stanley) feared that the military operations would be long and harassing, and that they would involve a considerable sacrifice of valuable lives; but he did not see how this should impede our efforts to improve the

Indian Government. Mr. Gladstone had dwelt upon the complexity and difficulty of the problem; and he (Lord Stanley) would not deny that it was a most difficult one; but it appeared to him that Mr. Gladstone had confounded two things essentially distinct—the administration of Indian affairs in India, and the general superintendence and control exercised in England. He objected to the proposal to constitute the Court of Directors a Council provisionally, for various reasons. It would place the Directors in an inconvenient position; they would be told that they were doomed; that nothing would avail to prolong their power, and this must diminish their zeal and energy, while it would impair the confidence of the public. Delays would still continue, and the public service would derive no advantage from the proposal, which, however, was a matter of detail; he opposed the amendment because it substituted a provisional and temporary for a permanent measure.

After a long discussion which embraced the policy of the whole measure, and in which the amendment was supported by Mr. Milnes, Mr. Liddell, Mr. C. Bruce, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Bovill, and opposed by Sir George Lewis, Mr. Lowe, Mr. A. Mills, and Mr. D. Seymour, the amendment was negatived on a division by 285 votes to 110.

Mr. Roebuck then addressed the House in opposition to the third resolution, which provided for the appointment of a Council to assist the Secretary of State. The question was, he observed, whether a Secretary of State, responsible for his own acts, or as-

sociated with a Council, was best, and he was of opinion that a Secretary of State, alone responsible for all his acts, relying upon his own mind as his guide and counsellor, having a more direct interest in doing right, was morally and mentally the best governor for India. So sure as the House adopted the proposition of a Council it would adopt an irresponsible Government for India. He moved to omit the word "Council" from the resolution.

Lord Stanley observed that this question was a narrow one. Only two grounds of objection could be taken to the appointment of a Council; one was the expense, which was hardly worth consideration; the other was, as Mr. Roebuck argued, that it would diminish the responsibility of the Minister. This would depend upon the relations between the Minister and the Council. The latter would be bound to give advice to the Minister, and he would be bound to hear the advice, but would not be bound to take it, and, whether he took it or rejected it, he would equally act upon his own responsibility. Whether termed Counsellors or Clerks, there would always be persons to advise the Minister.

After some remarks from Mr. C. Bruce, the amendment was negatived. The same result followed the proposition of another amendment by Mr. Lindsay, viz. that the first Council of India should consist of the existing Court of Directors. By this expedient he thought that many difficulties would be avoided, and there would be a body competent to advise the Minister.

Lord Stanley thought it would

be premature to accept this amendment, as the Committee had not settled for how long a period the appointments of members of Council were to be held, and the members of the Court of Directors could not be asked to accept these appointments, without telling them whether they were to be held for life, or a term of years, or at pleasure.

The limits of our space will not allow us to follow in detail the prolonged discussions upon the remaining resolutions, and upon the clauses of the Government of India Bill No. 3, in which they were afterwards embodied. We must content ourselves with a brief summary of the most important results, and the principal amendments made in the measure of the Government before it passed into a law. The House of Commons having definitely pronounced in favour of a consultative Council to assist the Minister for India, much discussion ensued upon the number of which that body should consist, their qualifications, mode of appointment and removal, salaries, and other privileges. The Government, under the able guidance of Lord Stanley, gained some signal triumphs in the divisions which took place on these questions, and ultimately succeeded in carrying all the most important features of their measure against their various opponents. With regard to the number of the Council, Lord John Russell advocated twelve, Mr. Thomas Baring eighteen. Lord Stanley proposed not more than fifteen nor less than twelve. The Government carried the last proposition by a large majority.

The next contest took place

on the question of the mode of appointing the Council. The resolution moved by Lord Stanley provided that it should be partly nominated and partly elected, to which Lord John Russell moved an amendment that the Council should be nominated by the Crown. Sir James Graham sketched out a plan of his own, in which he said that his friend, Lord Grey, concurred with him, that when a vacancy occurred the President and Council should agree upon three names, from which the Crown should select one to be laid upon the table of both Houses of Parliament for a given time—say a month—the nomination not to be complete until one or both Houses should concur in it. If there was not an effective Council exercising a moral control—only a moral control—over the Minister for India, he should be driven in hopeless despair to the opposite alternative, and should prefer to have a Minister alone responsible, with subordinates of the highest character and station amply paid. —

Sir George Lewis, Lord Goderich, Mr. Vernon Smith, and Lord Palmerston, spoke in favour of Lord John Russell's amendment. Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Willoughby, and Sir Francis Baring, inclined to Sir James Graham's plan. Mr. Baillie and Mr. C. Bruce adhered to the proposition of the Government. On a division, Lord J. Russell's amendment was negatived by 250 to 185. Much cheering followed this result. An attempt being made to report progress, and to prevent the original question being put, the Ministers gained another decisive

majority of 239 to 155. The House had now arrived at the sixth resolution, which was in the following terms:—"That the members of the nominated portion of the Council shall be selected by Her Majesty, subject, as a general rule, to the qualification before expressed, and one-half at the least of the elected members shall possess the like qualification."

Lord Stanley, after adverting to the position in which the Committee was placed by its past votes—one of which had decided that the members of the Council should not be all nominated exclusively by the Crown, but that they should be partly nominated and partly elected—reviewed the plans suggested for providing an organ of election. The proposal of looking to India for a portion of the Council would, he observed, rob the Civil Service of India of the maximum of efficiency in order to give it to the Home Government; and that of Sir James Graham, while it would not meet all the difficulties of the case, would open the door to many and great abuses. The Government proposed not to vest the election in any particular constituency, but to deal with the first appointments thus:—Accepting the number of fifteen, they proposed that, out of the fifteen members, eight should be nominated by the Crown, and that the other seven should be elected out of their own body by the existing Court of Directors. For the filling up of vacancies, they proposed that every alternate vacancy should be filled up by nomination by the Crown, and by the choice of the members of

the whole Council. He thought, if nomination and election by a constituency were put aside, the Committee, in order to combine the two principles, were thrown back by a kind of logical necessity upon some such a plan as this.

Lord Palmerston suggested that, before this new proposition was considered, it should be placed upon the votes, and that time should be given for deliberating upon it. He entreated the House, however, to deal with the Council upon the established principles of the British constitution. According to those principles the responsibility of nominating the councillors should be left to the advisers of the Crown, and he was ready to leave them that discretion. He strongly urged the House not to resort to any unconstitutional *hocus pocus*, or to adopt any principle in this question contrary to our constitutional system.

After some further discussion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that the sixth and seventh resolutions relating to the constitution of the Council should be omitted, and the debate deferred until the Government proposition should be printed. In the course of the succeeding discussion, the tenure of office by the members of Council, their patronage, salaries, and the nature and execution of their functions, were considered. Lord Stanley gave explanations on these and other points, and concluded by saying that as the resolutions already passed had answered their purpose (a remark which occasioned some laughter), he was prepared to consent, on the part of the Government, to proceed

no further with them, but at once to introduce the Bill. This proposition appeared to be acceptable to the House, already somewhat wearied with the long discussions, and looking forward with some anxiety to the end of the Session. The sixth and remaining resolutions were accordingly withdrawn, those agreed to were ordered to be reported, and a Bill founded upon them to be introduced that evening, and proceeded with as speedily as possible. The Bill was accordingly brought in and read a first time.

The Government were now clear of the rocks and shoals which had obstructed the progress of their measure, and henceforward their course lay in comparatively smooth water. They had also acquired the prestige of success, which was mainly due to Lord Stanley's able management and candid dealing with the House, and little doubt was felt that within a few weeks this troublesome and much-contested question would be fairly settled.

The debate upon the second reading of the India Bill No. 3 took place on the 24th of June. Lord Stanley, in moving that stage of the measure, said, that, considering the full discussion that had already taken place, he thought any lengthened comments were unnecessary, and the details would be best considered in Committee. The principles of the measure—that the government of India should be transferred to the Crown, that the administration of Indian affairs should be by a responsible Minister, and that this Minister should be assisted by a Council—had been already sanctioned by the House. He then proceeded

to justify the proposed constitution of the Council, the number of fifteen, the members to hold office for life, the mode of their appointment, seven to be elected by the Court of Directors of the East India Company from among persons who were or had been of their own body, the other eight to be nominated by Her Majesty, and the manner in which vacancies were to be filled up. The salaries of the members of Council it was proposed to fix at 1200*l.* a-year, with retiring pensions, upon a large and liberal scale, of 500*l.* after ten years' service, and 800*l.* after a service of fifteen years. He explained the duties and procedure of the Council, adding that he should propose in the Committee a proviso (not in the Bill) that the Council should meet once a week. He stated what were the powers and what was the moral influence with which it was desired to clothe the Council, and with respect to matters requiring secrecy the Minister would have the option of creating a Secret Committee. As to the finances, it appeared to the Government that the machinery contained in Lord Palmerston's Bill was totally inadequate and illusory, and that the object would be better attained by regular and periodical Indian accounts being laid before the House. With regard to the army, it was proposed that the scientific departments should be open to competition; that one tenth of the other cadetships should be given to the sons of Indian civil or military servants, and the remainder disposed of according to the existing system, it being the object of the Government to disturb as little as possible the present

state of things. The 29th clause in the Bill, empowering the Governor-General to appoint Lieutenant-Governors, the Government proposed to submit to full and free discussion in the Committee, holding themselves at liberty to abandon it. There was a provision in the Bill for sending out to India a Commission to inquire into its finances. This clause he proposed to withdraw, it being intended to settle in communication with the Indian Government the best method of attaining the same end.

The most important feature of the debate which followed was a long, able, and comprehensive speech from Mr. Bright, in which that gentleman made a full exposition of his own views as to the best mode of governing our great dependencies in India. He said that he did not rise to oppose the second reading of this Bill, although there were clauses in it to which he had serious objections. On the general question of the government of India, assuming that a simpler system, which he desired, was obtained at home, what were the changes required in the government in India? What was the condition of the people of India? The great body of them were in a state of great impoverishment, dejection, and suffering. Industry was neglected, and as to our courts of justice, in proportion as our administration of justice prevailed, perjury and its attendant evils prevailed. As to public works, in a single English county there were more roads than were to be found in the whole of India, and the city of Manchester, in supplying its inhabitants with water, had spent a larger sum than the East India

Company had spent in fourteen years in public works of every kind throughout their vast dominions. There could not be a better test, in the long run, of good government than the state of its finances, and the normal condition of the Government of India was one of financial deficiency and bankruptcy. The Government of India, therefore, was a bad Government, and he traced its vices to its extravagance in the carrying on of unjust wars and its wholesale annexations. The edifice reared in India was, he said, too vast. The power of the Governor-General was too great, and he should, if he could, propose, as an indispensable condition, that this office, the duties of which were far greater than any human being was competent to fulfil, should be abolished. Then he might be asked to suggest a substitute. He thought we should have presidencies in India, and not an empire. If he were Minister, and could get the House to agree with him, he would have five Presidencies in India, perfectly equal, administered from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, and Lahore. Among these Governments there would be a generous rivalry for good, instead of utter stagnation; evil ambition would be checked; there would be no Governor so great that he could not be controlled, and if we were at last driven from India, we should leave it in the form of so many compact States, able to support their own Governments, and not a prey to anarchy and discord. In conclusion, he said he would, when this Bill passed, proclaim a general amnesty, put an end to all mischievous inquiries into

titles to landed estates, and hold sacred the right of adoption, telling the people of India that the Christian religion was true and the best for mankind, but that that religion taught us to respect the rights of conscience, and that the Parliament and the Queen of England had resolved that no wrong should be done to the millions that professed creeds that they believed to be true; and he would establish a Court of Appeal in India, composed of judges of high character, for the settlement of disputes between the Government and its subjects.

Mr. Whiteside observed that while Mr. Bright had preached hesitation in approaching this question, he had proceeded to demolish everything existing in India in the shape of government. The matters which he had treated so lightly—the land tenures for example—abounded in difficulties, multiplied by the peculiar character of the natives of India, their religious opinions, and their institutions. He ridiculed Mr. Bright's scheme of government for an Eastern dependency, and thought his reflections upon the past government of India did not prove much, though he admitted that in many of the instances of annexation of territory there was wanting the principle of legality. At the same time he condemned all general sweeping censures of the East India Company. The task which the present Government had in hand was one of the most formidable ever undertaken by any Government, demanding the utmost care to ensure its performance wisely and well; but he augured good results from the scheme submitted to the House.

Mr. V. Smith observed that the speech of Mr. Bright had suggested subjects worthy of grave consideration, especially whether India might not be advantageously divided into Presidencies. He (Mr. Smith) still thought that some central authority would be required. Referring to the Bill, he dwelt upon the importance of the question as to the constitution of the Council. He objected to the number fifteen as cumbrous and inconvenient, and thought the Bill provided a sort of sham responsibility. He strongly urged the adoption of the principle of nomination, self-election being, in his opinion, only a bad form of nomination. He reviewed some of the other details of the Bill, the second reading of which he supported.

Mr. Roebuck said he believed the Bill was not destined to a very long existence; that it was brought forward under pressure by persons unwilling to do what they were forced to do. He now regarded Lord Palmerston's Bill as better than this, which was a thing of shreds and patches. He condemned the scheme for constituting the Council, which would be a body for the government of India that would be responsible to nobody. Upon this rock the Bill would be eventually wrecked. The Council would be the real governors of India; the Government of India would give offence to that House, and would be put down.

Mr. T. Baring protested against the adoption of Mr. Roebuck's theory, that the whole power should be entrusted to a single Minister, unless India was to be left, like the colonies, to govern itself. As the House had

determined to legislate for India this Session, it was its duty to take care that there should be an independent Council to assist the Minister.

The Bill was then read a second time. On the committal of the Bill, several divisions took place, but with an uniform result in favour of the Government. An amendment by Lord Palmerston, that eighteen should be the maximum number of the Council instead of twelve, was rejected by the decisive majority of 227 to 165. On the same noble Lord proposing to insert words vesting the nomination of the Council wholly in the Crown, he was again defeated by 240 to 147. An amendment, moved by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, was also defeated by 221 to 77. The next attempt was one, made by Mr. Gladstone, to have the first members of the Council named in the Act. Lord Stanley objected to this proposal, and it was negatived without a division. Another proposition from the same right honourable gentleman, to limit the number of elected Directors, met with the same fate. An experiment, by Mr. Vernon Smith, to alter the proposed regulation in regard to the persons eligible to the Council, was lost by 146 to 71. Lord Palmerston once more tried to limit the tenure of office of the members of Council by some limit more definite than good behaviour, but the motion of Mr. Gregson, supported by the noble Lord, procured only 118 votes in its favour against 154. A still more important principle involved in the Bill encountered some serious, but ineffectual opposition. This was the clause which made the mem-

bers of Council incapable of sitting in Parliament. Mr. Liddell moved the negative of this clause. Lord John Russell supported the amendment. Lord Stanley and Mr. Vernon Smith vindicated the exclusion, arguing that, to give the Councillors seats in the House would be to make them the critics, rather than the coadjutors, of the Minister, and that it would be unseemly to have the latter giving his opinion on Indian affairs, and his Councillors opposing him. Mr. Liddell's amendment was rejected by 245 to 141. The amount of the salaries of the Councillors was the next subject on which issue was taken. Mr. Collier tried to reduce the amount from 1200*l.* a year to 500*l.*, but was outvoted, after a long debate, by 224 to 57. With regard to the retiring pensions, however, Lord Stanley, being much urged by the House, consented to give way. A pension of 500*l.*, after ten years' service, was substituted for 800*l.*, after fifteen years. The last attempt to carry an amendment was upon the clause providing that orders heretofore sent through the Secret Committee should be sent by the Secretary of State without communication with the Council. There was much discussion as to this enactment. Lord John Russell opposed, but Lord Palmerston supported it. Ultimately it was carried by 119 votes against 95. On the clause providing for the distribution of the patronage of the military cadetships between the Ministers and his Council, the Government, opposed by Sir Erskine Perry and Mr. Lowe, again triumphed, 165 members voting with them, and 91 only on the other side. The Bill had now

been gone through clause by clause. Some additional clauses were afterwards brought up. Among these,

Mr. Gladstone moved a clause declaring that "except for repelling actual invasion, or under other sudden and urgent necessity, Her Majesty's forces in the East Indies shall not be employed in any military operation beyond the external frontier of Her Majesty's Indian possessions without the consent of Parliament to the purposes thereof." He said he cordially accepted that principle of the constitution which treats the making of peace and war as strictly a part of the prerogative of the Crown. But in practice Parliament has always limited the exercise of that power. Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt, who hardly agreed in anything else, agreed in the necessity of limiting the powers of peace and war that were to be exercised in the East Indies. Their provisions for that purpose were ineffectual, but it is now practicable to make arrangements more efficacious. The necessity for those arrangements he justified by a reference to the Affghan and Persian wars, both undertaken without the assent of Parliament. He appealed to the members of the late Government to say whether it was not a most dangerous precedent that it should lie in the discretion of the Executive to make use of what might be called extraneous finance and an extraneous army for the purpose of making war, the expense of which was hereafter to be charged on the British people.

Lord Stanley said that the Government were willing to accept the clause. The sole reason why

it was not included in the original Bill was, that as a practical check it would not have much force. Sir George Lewis said that if they adopted such a principle in regard to India, they might in time extend it to all other wars in derogation of the prerogative. Lord Palmerston criticized the clause, and said he was surprised that Ministers, the natural guardians of the prerogative, did not protest against the doctrine involved in Mr. Gladstone's clause. Mr. Disraeli replied that they were considering a state of affairs apart from the constitution of the country. In the case of India, however, if the power of declaring war and concluding peace were left entirely in the hands of the Sovereign, there would be no means of exercising in this country any control over the use of that power, and a policy extremely injurious to the national interests might be pursued. Such a provision as was contained in the clause would be extremely salutary, and although some change might be necessary in its terms, he did not think it involved any invasion of the constitutional prerogative of the Crown. Lord John Russell supported the clause, but suggested an alteration in its terms, and after some discussion, Mr. Gladstone agreed that it should read "Her Majesty's forces maintained out of the revenue of India" shall not be employed, &c. Upon this, the House divided, and the clause was carried by 152 to 46.

Lord Palmerston then moved to make the operation of the Act in a great measure temporary by means of a clause to the effect "that so much of the Act as relates to the nomination, elec-

tion, numbers, duration of service, salaries, and retiring allowances of the councillors shall not continue in force longer than for five years, from the 1st day of August, 1858."

Lord Stanley opposed and defeated the clause by a majority of 149 to 115. Finally an ineffectual attempt was made by Lord John Russell to omit the clause already referred to relating to the transmission of orders now sent through the Secret Committee. But a majority, almost as large as in the preceding division, put a negative upon the noble Lord's proposition.

On the 8th of July this measure, which in one shape or another had engaged the attention of Parliament for so many months, arrived at its final stage. There was no opposition, but a variety of comments from various quarters. Sir Edward Perry described the Council as nothing more than a *rifacimento* of the old Court of Directors; pointed out that in the whole Bill there was not a single allusion to the native interests of India; and predicted that the new Government would not last five years. Lord Palmerston thought it right to say that although he maintained his objections to the Bill on many points, yet, as the Bill embodied a great principle of infinite value and importance, he gave to the third reading not a grudging, but a cordial and hearty assent. Mr. Roebuck launched what Lord John Russell described as a "malediction" against the Bill; declared the Government would not work; defied anybody to propose a worse form of government—a form that had not one quality a Govern-

ment should have; and reasserted the prophecy of Sir Erskine Perry. Lord John Russell held that the Bill had "redeeming features;" recapitulated the course of legislation; spoke upon land tenures and revenue, which he said required careful investigation; and paid compliments to Mr. Bright, with whose principles of Indian government he generally agreed. Mr. Disraeli thanked the House for its assistance in improving and passing the measure, and eulogized its conduct in abstaining from party warfare on an occasion when all should combine for the common good.

Thus the India Bill passed the House of Commons amidst considerable cheering.

Its course through the Upper House was considerably speedier and more easy. The second reading was moved on the 15th of July, by the Earl of Derby, with an expression of regret that that duty had not devolved on his noble friend and late colleague (Lord Ellenborough). The greater part of the speech by which he supported his motion consisted of a recapitulation of the steps taken in regard to Indian legislation, beginning with the opposition made by his party to any legislation, and ending with the passing of the present Bill. Having drawn this historical sketch, he proceeded to unfold and comment upon the provisions of the Bill, and to defend in detail the plan adopted by his Government: all matters with which every one is familiar.

On one or two points he proposed to offer amendments. One was to make clearer Mr. Glad-

stone's clause touching the employment of troops paid out of Indian revenue. He should propose an amendment to remove all ambiguity, to the effect that it shall not be competent, except to repel actual invasion or in a sudden and urgent emergency, to make the revenues of India applicable without the consent of Parliament to defray the expense of military operations, carried on beyond the frontier.

Another amendment, contemplated by Lord Derby, he thus explained:—"The other point to which I would refer is contained in an earlier clause of the Bill—I think the 32nd or 33rd—which has reference to admission to the civil service. The law as it stands provides that all persons who are admitted into the civil service of the East India Company shall pass such examinations as shall be from time to time prescribed and regulated by the Court of Directors and the President of the Board of Control. That power is now transferred to the Secretary of State; but this Bill goes further than I think the justice of the case warrants, and gives to the principle of competitive examination, for the first time, a Parliamentary sanction, fettering the acts of the Executive by an Act of Parliament, and compelling an adherence to the principle of competitive examination. It is my intention to move the omission of the words which render it necessary for the Government to admit candidates for the civil service in the order of their proficiency at a competitive examination, leaving the law as it stands with regard to admission to the Indian civil service, subject to such regulations

as may be issued by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the Crown, and laid before Parliament." Finally he intimated that the Government would be happy to give the fullest and most impartial consideration to any amendments which might be suggested in the course of the discussion of this Bill. (*Cheers.*)

No opposition was offered to the second reading. Earl Granville, after paying a tribute of praise to Lord Derby's lucid statement, criticized the course taken by the Government in not at once adopting Lord Palmerston's Bill and making the requisite modifications in it—the provisions of this Bill being in so many respects the same as those of the late Government—instead of seeking a little credit by bringing in a new Bill. He then examined the measure in detail. The drift of his statements and arguments went against the establishment of a Council at all, and he said that he had only concurred in proposing one in deference to public opinion, and because the Council Lord Palmerston proposed would not have had the disadvantages of that form of Government. He not only objected to the composition of the Council, but to its number, and complained that he could not understand its course of procedure. Powers are given to the Council to stop the supplies, while other powers which they ought properly to exercise are refused them. Clause 55, restricting the Crown in the employment of the troops in India, appeared to him altogether unconstitutional, and he hoped it would be much modified.

"It is likely that in a very

short time we shall have again to discuss the question, how is India to be governed? Even the most ardent admirers of this scheme must admit that the whole thing is an experiment, and that it ought to be very much treated as such."

The Earl of Ellenborough, adverting to the feeling Lord Derby had expressed relative to himself, said—"My Lords, I feel still greater regret in stating that it would have been impossible for me, as a Minister of the Crown, conscientiously to ask your Lordships to agree to this Bill, because, desirous as I am that whatever measure is adopted should be a permanent one, I could never have called upon you to agree to any Bill under which a portion of the Council of India was not chosen by popular election; nor could I have asked you to ratify a proposal for introducing what is called competitive examination into the engineers and artillery of the Indian army." But he considered this Bill as "more the Bill of the House of Commons than that of the Ministry." That House was determined to legislate—to put an end to the double Government—to make a responsible Minister—but what had they done? They had only put an end to the Court of Proprietors. The mode of choosing the Council affects the Minister's responsibility, and "unless the nominees of the Crown and the elected members can come to some amicable arrangement for dying alternately—(*laughter*)—it will be impossible to preserve the proper proportion." The Minister will not be solely responsible here, for he will not be able to expend a shilling; he will not be respon-

sible in India, because a material part of the Government—the Councils of the Governor-General and Governors—will be elected not by him, but by the Council at home. Every man in India will look to the Home Government to reward his services. Then the members of the Council will not retire on 500*l.* a year, but will keep their patronage. “You make a Council, then, part of which in ten years must be effete, and they will then be very much in the position of a conclave of Cardinals with a dying Pope. (*A laugh.*) Canvassing will go on continually; each man will be looking into his neighbour’s face to see who is to die first, and ample preparations will be made, in the most pious disposition, for filling his place. After eight or ten years, therefore, canvassing will be perpetually going on for succession to those respectable old men.” Lord Ellenborough also strongly objected to the abolition of the Secret Committee. He concluded by expressing, in warning tones, the anxiety—never greater than now—with which he looked to the future. It was necessary to send out a larger force than we could spare, but even that reinforcement would not enable us to maintain your position in that country unless we sent out also a policy intelligible and acceptable to the natives.

The Bill was then read a second time.

The principal discussions in the Committee turned on the seventh clause, regulating the constitution of the Council. Lord Broughton, who had at one time been President of the India Board, said he should rejoice in the abolition of

the Company if a better scheme were substituted for it, but he did not find that better scheme in the Bill. He would prefer to govern India by a Secretary of State alone than by a Council like that proposed; the effect of which he thought would be to insure the greatest amount of strife and diversity of opinion. One of the great merits of the Court of Directors had been that they chose good and wise servants.

The Earl of Derby said the question was simply should there be a Council or no Council. The Secretary of State must have some means of resorting to persons of the greatest knowledge and experience. The means proposed in the Bill would not bring back the double Government; on the contrary, it would do away with the two separate and distinct authorities existing under the present system. The Duke of Somerset was strongly opposed to the proposed Council, and he moved the omission of the clause from the Bill. The Earl of Albemarle dreaded to see the Council composed of “old Indians.” An “old Indian” was, as he well knew, a person of great knowledge of a small locality, very ignorant of things in general, but utterly ignorant of English state-manship. Lord Monteagle defended the class attacked by Lord Albemarle. Lord Wodehouse opposed the Council, which he believed would be a hindrance to the administration of India. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe gave his voice in favour of a Council, but thought the number proposed too large. Lord Belper supported the clause. Its opponents did not press for a division, and the clause was agreed to. On clause

11, Lord Ellenborough strongly objected to appointing Councilors during good behaviour, and moved that their tenure of office should be for five years only. This also was negatived without a division. Some debate took place on the disqualification of members of the Council to sit in Parliament. The Earl of Shaftesbury proposed to make three of the number eligible. The Duke of Newcastle was for admitting all—but the clause passed as it stood in the Bill. Earl Granville moved that no Councillor should carry on any office, trade, or profession. There was a division on this motion, which was carried for the Government by 50 votes against 35. On the clause regulating the admission of persons into the Indian civil service, Lord Derby proposed and carried an amendment transferring the power of making regulations for such admission to the Queen in Council. Another animated debate took place on the clause regulating appointments to the scientific branches of the Indian army. Lord Ellenborough warmly opposed the scheme of giving these appointments by competition, which he described as a homage to democracy, and he spoke with some contempt of the inferior class of persons, the sons of tradesmen and shopkeepers, who would thus gain admission to the service. He said it would affect injuriously the future efficiency of the artillery and engineers of the Indian army.

To this argument of his late colleague Lord Derby made a spirited reply. He maintained that the principle of competition was actually in force at Woolwich and Addiscombe. He was not

insensible to the advantages of birth and station, but he could not join with Lord Ellenborough in saying that, because a person happened to be the son of a tailor, a grocer, or a cheesemonger, provided his mental qualifications were equal to those of his competitors, he was to be excluded from honourable competition for an appointment in the public service. By omitting the last three lines the clause would not introduce the system of strict competition. The clause provided that persons should be admitted into the artillery and engineers upon an examination, the regulations for which examination should with all convenient speed be prepared and prescribed by the Secretary of State under the authority of the Crown.

The Duke of Somerset opposed the clause; and after a discussion in which Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Cranworth, Lord Brougham, and Lord Broughton took part, the Committee divided as follows:—

Contents	41
Non-contents.	34
<hr/>	
Majority for the clause	7

The Bill thus passed through Committee with but trifling alterations. On the motion that the Bill do pass, which was made on 23rd of July, after some supplementary clauses had been adopted, the Archbishop of Canterbury observed upon the responsible position held by England as a Christian nation ruling over a nation of heathens. He hoped that a system would be followed which would lead to the final conversion of India to Christianity. He recommended the Govern-

ment, for instance, not to recognize the distinction of caste.

The Earl of Derby said that due protection ought to be given to the professors of all religions in India, and nothing should be done to discourage the efforts of Christian missionaries; on the other hand, he deemed it essential to the interests, the peace, the well-being of England, if not also to the very existence of her power in India, that the Government should carefully abstain from doing anything except to give indiscriminate and impartial protection to all sects and all creeds, and nothing could be more inconvenient or more dangerous on the part of the State than any open or active assistance to any attempt to convert the native population from their own religions, however false or superstitious.

After some remarks from the Bishops of London and Oxford, the Bill was passed.

Although the amendments made by the Lords were not very numerous or considerable, they failed in some instances to gain the acquiescence of the House of Commons. In particular the amendment affecting competitive examinations for the Indian service gave rise to some controversy, the Lords having struck out of the clause certain words directing that candidates should be recommended for appointments in the order of proficiency shown at their examinations.

Lord John Russell, reminding Lord Stanley that he had declared in favour of the principle of competitive examinations, asked him to give an explanation of the views of the Government. The clause, as amended by the Lords,

would enable the Minister of the day to put an end to these examinations or not as he might deem it expedient. As that would be unadvisable, he moved that the Lords' amendment be disagreed to.

Lord Stanley said that Lord John Russell had only done him simple justice in stating that he was favourable to the principle of unrestricted competition. That remark was equally applicable to other members of the Government. If the Lords' amendment in clause 32 would have the effect of destroying the principle of free examination, he would rather resign office than assent to it. But it would have no such effect. No existing right would be impaired by the amended clause. He had originally intended to recognize in an Act of Parliament, instead of in an Order in Council, the right of admission to the public service by competition.

"When that change was proposed we were told that it would be quite opposed to constitutional practice, inasmuch as its effect would be to give to administrative and executive appointments the sanction of a Parliamentary title. There is, as far as I can ascertain, no precedent for adopting such a course. We, therefore, felt ourselves obliged to admit that the objection was a valid one. Then arose the question, how were we to secure the adoption of this competitive principle? The clause under consideration was passed as affording the best means of attaining that object." Now, the continuance of the system would not altogether depend upon the Minister of the day. The regulations for these examinations must be laid down by an Order

in Council. If that order is modified, it must be laid before Parliament; but as the majority of the House is known to be in favour of unrestricted competition, that is a sufficient guarantee that no order will be sanctioned which will modify or repeal that principle. Suppose a minister returned to the old system of nominations. Then the House would discuss the change, and would it be possible for any Minister to carry out his views in opposition to the House? Therefore, the practical guarantee for the maintenance of the principle rests on the known feeling of the House of Commons.

Sir James Graham said he had full confidence in the assurance of Lord Stanley; but he could not agree with him that there was no difference between a statutable recognition and an Order in Council. The change made by the Lords amounted to a reversal of the decision of the Commons; and as Sir James had the highest confidence in the success of the competitive system, he should vote with Lord John Russell.

Mr. Walpole said that the only question was, should the system of competition be tied up in the four corners of an Act of Parliament, and leave no opportunity for any modification that might be desirable? That was a course quite unprecedented. Some discretion must be left to the Crown.

Mr. Wilson said that that argument implied the surrender of the principle of competition. The Solicitor-General repeated the arguments of Lord Stanley. Sir Edward Colebrooke and Mr. Vernon Smith supported the original clause. On a division the House voted to disagree with the Lords'

VOL. C.

amendments by 73 to 60. Other amendments made in the Upper House were also negatived.

The last stage of this long parliamentary conflict was the consideration by the House of Lords of the amendments made by the Commons to their amendments. The Earl of Derby on the 29th of July made a full statement of his views upon the several amendments that had been made, declaring his intention not to insist on any of those made in the Lords which the Commons dissented from excepting one—viz., that relating to competitive examinations for the scientific corps of the Indian army. He entered into this question at some length.

"If you provide, as I think you must do, that with regard to the military service of India, as well as with regard to the military service of this country, all appointments of this description should be vested in the Crown, it is almost a contradiction in terms to say, in the first instance, that all cadetships in the scientific branch shall be vested in Her Majesty, and to follow that up by saying that no persons shall be recommended except in the precise order as they come out of a competitive examination, and that the Crown shall be compelled to exercise its authority according to the result of that competition. . . . It is, I believe, due to the prerogative of the Crown, due to your Lordships' own position, due to the great interests involved, as well as respectful to the other House itself, that it should be invited to consider the marked distinction between the two cases, and that, as the formal mode of attaining that end, your Lordships should be advised to insist on your amend-

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ment, which strikes out that absolute and imperative condition imposed on the Crown of selecting for cadetships in the scientific branches of the army those persons who may have most distinguished themselves at the examination, and that, too, in the exact order in which they have so distinguished themselves."

Earl Granville remarked upon the strange conduct of the Government, and the want of understanding between its leading members in the two Houses. This very amendment relating to competitive examinations which Lord Derby called on their Lordships to insist upon, was opposed by the President of the Board of Control in the other House, who declared that in his opinion it was perfectly indefensible.

Lord Campbell was astonished at the passionate affection which the House of Commons had recently shown for competitive examination. They had actually gone wild on that subject. Competitive examination might most usefully be applied to the House of Commons itself. (*Laughter.*)

Lord Ellenborough made a long speech directed against the principle of competitive examination. Finally, the House agreed to the proposals of Lord Derby, and the House of Commons having acquiesced in the retention of the amendments which the Lords insisted on, the India Bill received, on the last day of the Session, the assent of the Crown, and became law.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS—*State of the Income and Expenditure of the country at the commencement of the Session—General apprehension of a Deficit—The Budget—Mr. Disraeli, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, makes his Financial Statement on the 19th of April—He states his views of the condition of the country—Proposes to postpone the repayment of the Exchequer Bonds, to equalize the Spirit Duties, and lay a Tax on Bankers' Cheques—The reception of the Budget is generally favourable—Remarks of Mr. Gladstone, Sir G. Lewis, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Cardwell, and other Members—The various Bills for giving effect to the financial arrangements are passed with little opposition—Sir G. C. Lewis, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, vindicates his own financial administration, and impugns the policy of postponing the Exchequer Bonds and Sinking Fund—Speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Bright, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Bankers' Cheques Bill is passed after a short discussion—Mr. James Wilson moves a Resolution, affirming that loans of money for war purposes ought to be for a limited term, or otherwise provided for by gradual repayment out of surplus revenue—The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposes the Motion, which is also disapproved by Mr. Gladstone, Sir G. Lewis, Mr. Cardwell, and Lord J. Russell, and is negatived by the House—The Paper Duty—Mr. Milner Gibson moves a Resolution condemnatory of this Tax—The Chancellor of the Exchequer gives a qualified opposition to the Resolution, but is willing to assent to so much of it as condemns the permanent continuance of the Duty—Speeches of Mr. Bright, Sir G. Lewis, Mr. Drummond, and Lord J. Russell—Mr. Gibson consents to give up the latter clause of his Resolution and the former part is agreed to—The Naval Estimates and State of the Naval Defences—Sir John Pakington moves the Estimates on the 12th of April, announcing some reductions upon those prepared by the late Ministers—Sir Charles Napier praises the First Lord's statement, but desires further improvements in order to render the Service more efficient—Sir Charles Wood vindicates his own administration of the Admiralty—Speeches of Admiral Walcott, Lord Clarence Paget, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Horsman—The Votes are agreed to—Manning the Navy—Sir Charles Napier proposes a Motion for issuing a Royal Commission to inquire into this subject—His Speech—Answer of Sir J. Pakington, who assents to the Commission, with some reservations—Observations of Admiral*

Walcott, Lord Clarence Paget, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Bentinck, and other Members—On Lord Palmerston's recommendation, Sir Charles Napier assents to the suggestion of the Government—A Commission is issued accordingly.

HAVING in the last chapter traced the long course of legislation on India from its outset at the beginning of the Session to its final completion on the day of the prorogation, we must now retrace our steps and take up some of the proceedings which occupied the attention of Parliament at an earlier period, between the intervals of the Indian debates. One of the most important questions with which the Administration of Lord Derby were called upon to deal when they assumed office, was of course the state of the finances. In this respect, the prospects of the country were somewhat less favourable than usual. The commercial embarrassments of the preceding autumn had had their natural effect in lessening the returns of the revenue; besides which, the large reduction in the rates of the Income tax in the preceding year, had created a considerable defalcation in the sources of supply. On the side of expenditure, on the other hand, increased demands were to be made for various objects, especially for the naval service, which, in the rather dubious state of our relations with France, the nation desired to see rendered as efficient as possible. In addition to these prospective burthens, the obligations incurred during the Crimean war were now about to make themselves felt. Part of the Exchequer bonds that had been made payable within a limited period were soon to fall due, and the sinking fund which had

been imposed by the Acts which authorized the creation of the recent loans for the war, would become a further drain upon the income of this and the succeeding years. Under these circumstances, it seemed but too probable that the financial statement of the Session would exhibit an unsatisfactory balance-sheet, and that the expected deficit would have to be supplied by the unpalatable resource of fresh taxes. The present Budget, therefore, was a rather severe ordeal for the financial skill of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some apprehension was felt by the supporters of the Government, lest a failure in this important branch of their Administration should imperil their stability. The 19th of April, which was the day announced by Mr. Disraeli for this Financial Statement, was looked for with much anxiety, both by the various parties in Parliament and by the public in general. On that day, the House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered upon his task.

The right honourable gentleman began by describing the effect of the commercial disturbance and distress of 1857 upon the revenue, and quoted many figures to show that in the first three quarters of the year the receipts fell short of the estimates, while in the fourth quarter, the period of restored confidence, the revenue derived from Customs, Excise, and Stamps exceeded the

estimate by 1,500,000*l.* There were at this moment many circumstances that conduced to the increased prosperity of the country. Interest was low; capital abounded; the cost of the necessities of life was less than in either of the preceding years.

After reading returns of the British trade and navigation in 1855, 1856, and 1857, and comparing them with the returns for 1853, the year before the war, he proceeded to consider our financial condition, the charges upon the revenue, and the means at our command to meet them. There had been, he said, a considerable restoration of commercial confidence; capital was abundant, and the prices of the main articles of consumption were lower; but it was his conviction that, although the general condition of the country was at the present moment sound, and although there were indications of improvement, he could not indulge the belief that there would be a rapid return of the spirit of enterprise. After stating the amounts at which the several items of expenditure had been estimated for the last year by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and their actual amount, he detailed the estimated expenditure for the year 1858-59, viz.:—

Funded and unfunded debt . . .	} £28,400,000
Civil List, &c.	1,900,000
Army	11,750,000
Navy	9,860,000
Miscellaneous	} 7,000,000
Civil Services	
Revenue Departments	} 4,700,000
Liabilities	3,500,000
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£67,110,000	

The resources to meet these charges he estimated as follows:—

Customs	£23,400,000
Excise	18,100,000
Stamps	7,550,000
Land and Assessed Taxes	} 3,200,000
Property and Income tax	} 6,100,000
Post Office	3,200,000
Crown Lands	270,000
Miscellaneous	1,300,000
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£63,120,000	

The expenditure being 67,110,000*l.*, and the estimated revenue only 63,120,000*l.*, there would be a deficit of 3,990,000*l.* This deficiency, he remarked, was not occasioned by any falling off in the resources of the country.

If the Income tax remained at 7*d.*, and the debt of 3,500,000*l.* were deducted, we should have a surplus of 500,000*l.* The deficit is occasioned by our engagement to pay off debt: 2,000,000*l.* of Exchequer bonds, and 1,500,000*l.* war sinking fund. There are two sinking-funds in operation—the General, and the War sinking funds. The House thought fit to recur to the old system of allotting a fixed sum to the liquidation of debt without reference to the state of the revenue; but by a strange inconsistency they did not repeal the previous general Act, founded on a different principle, allotting the application of surplus revenue to the redemption of debt. Last year we paid off two millions and a quarter of debt, not out of surplus revenue, but out of the balances at the Exchequer. If past and present burdens are brought to act simultaneously on the revenue, the consequence will be, that we must have war taxation in time

of peace. This system of artificial sinking funds is in principle highly fallacious and erroneous. We have to pay off 3,500,000*l.* of debt. We have no surplus. The House would not sanction the raising of a loan to meet a debt; that is the last resource of an individual in distress; it is a most blundering means of squaring accounts. To raise 3,500,000*l.* by taxes is a perplexing question, and if that sum were so raised there would remain a deficit of 500,000*l.* He therefore proposed that the War Sinking-fund Act should be repealed, or at least suspended until the Exchequer bonds were provided for; and he proposed to postpone until 1862 and 1863 the payment of these bonds.

One large section of Mr. Disraeli's speech was occupied with the Income tax. He described it as an unjust, unequal, inquisitorial tax; one that ought not to be permanent. In 1853 an eminent member of that House submitted a great financial scheme to secure its diminution and final extinction at the end of a certain term of years; and that scheme was cordially embraced and sanctioned by the country. A great national emergency interposed; the tax was made the source from which the power of England flowed forth to support the honour and interests of the country; it was not until peace was secured that a voice was raised for the remission of war taxation. But the increased liabilities arising from the war do not furnish reasons strong enough to make us regard the scheme of 1853 as visionary and fantastic. The Income tax is one that is paid without a murmur in

time of war, but it excites public dissatisfaction in time of peace. The Government, therefore, think that the deficit ought not to be supplied by proposing an increase of the Income-tax.

It must be supplied by new taxes. Some members might say that the expenditure ought to be reduced, but this process could not be accomplished without more time and deliberation than it was possible for the present Ministry, who had so recently acceded to office, to devote to the subject. Although it might be practicable to earn a momentary popularity by retrenchments, unless they were the result of thought and management, they would only lead to a fatal reaction of increased expenditure. He then came to a statement of the new taxes he proposed. They were, first to equalize the duty on spirits, a measure which, citing the example of Scotland, he argued, would be a real benefit to their Irish fellow-subjects. From this measure he hoped to obtain 500,000*l.* The other new tax would be a stamp on bankers' cheques, which he anticipated would yield 300,000*l.*, and so produce a surplus of revenue.

"Now let us see, if the arrangements which I have proposed are agreed to by the Committee, what will be our prospects in the year following this. You will have again a loss on the Income tax, as compared with your present revenue, of 1,000,000*l.*; and assuming that all things remain the same, and that your revenue and expenditure are exactly what they are now, you will have a loss in 1859-60 of 1,000,000*l.* in your Income tax, while 2,000,000*l.* of

Exchequer bonds will become due. You will have this 3,000,000*l.* reduced by the amount of surplus which I may obtain this year; but say that you have to meet 3,000,000*l.* of deficit. Now, I put it to the Committee—is that a prospect which ought to alarm us? Can we entertain a doubt but that, with fair commercial prosperity, with a fair revival of trade in this country, the resources of our revenue, aided by well-considered and wise retrenchments, will be sufficient under these circumstances to meet our engagements, to pay these bonds, and to encounter that diminution of income? Well, if you do that,—and I feel confident that you will be able, should no disaster, against which human provision is unavailing, overtake the country,—in what position shall we stand in that famous 1860 which has been the pivot of modern finance? There are certainly 2,000,000*l.* of bonds due in that year; but you will have annuities to the amount of something like 2,150,000*l.* per annum expiring at a time when I hope and believe you will possess a large, abounding surplus of revenue; and you will be able, if not to the letter, at least in spirit, to accomplish the plan of the right honourable gentleman. It is for that reason—in order that we may act fairly, candidly, and sincerely towards the country on this question—in order that the wise arrangements of the right honourable gentleman may be assented to, and that that great policy—for a great policy with regard to the Income tax I believe it to be—should be accomplished, that I shall propose not to encumber 1860 or 1861 with the

bonds which at present we cannot meet, but I shall propose that in 1862 and 1863 1,000,000*l.* should be apportioned to each year. When that is done I have no doubt the policy of 1853 will be carried into effect."

Mr. Disraeli concluded by moving the formal resolutions, the first being with respect to the spirit duties, and sat down amidst considerable cheering. The debate, or rather conversation, which ensued was generally favourable to the proposals of the Government. Some Irish members, however, objected to the alteration of the spirit duties. Sir George Lewis contended that there was nothing fallacious in the redemption of debt last year, and he specified a number of items—Sound Dues, Persian Expedition, Militia, and other charges—paid out of the revenue of the year. Mr. Glyn and other members who were bankers, objected to the duties on cheques. Mr. Dodson complained of the omission of any mention of the hop duty. Mr. Gladstone expressed a general approval of the financial scheme, adding an emphatic warning against excessive expenditure. Mr. Cardwell said he should have preferred the continuance of the existing rate of Income tax for one year. Lord John Russell thought the expenditure was reduced as much as it safely could be, but he thought it would have been a good example if the country had been called upon to pay this year some of the debt incurred in the last war.

On the whole the reception of the Budget out of doors was favourable. The immediate reduction of a part of the Income tax and the prospect once more offered

of its total cessation at no distant time, were decidedly popular; the equalization of the spirit duties met with few objectors, and was thought a wise arrangement by all not actually affected by it; while, as regarded the postponement of the payment of the war debts and the sacrifice of the sinking fund, it was a measure only too palatable, as former experience had proved, to the feelings of the community. The only symptom of active hostility that appeared was to the stamp duty on cheques, and the banking interest showed some indications of opposition; but experience had made the general public rather friendly to the system of penny stamps, and the bankers, seeing, as it appeared, little prospect of enlisting other auxiliaries to support their views, ceased to agitate their objections. The members of the late Government, however, in whose particular charge the finances had been, and who felt that their own policy was reflected on, or their arrangements unsettled, by Mr. Disraeli's plans, did not let the Budget pass without an attempt to vindicate their own measures and enter a protest against the reversal of them which was now proposed. On the 3rd of May, when the order of the day for the second reading of the Exchequer Bonds' Bill was moved, Sir G. Cornwall Lewis took the opportunity of stating his views to the House, and a general debate on the financial policy of the late and present Administration was the result. The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer began by referring to an impression which had existed in some quarters that the late Government, and he in

particular, as the Finance Minister, had handed over to their successors the finances in a disordered and unsatisfactory state, and he entered into details to refute this charge, and to show that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made arrangements in order to avoid present difficulties, which, in his opinion, might produce greater difficulties hereafter. With respect to the Exchequer bonds, as the same amount of 2,000,000*l.* would be due next year, and 1,000,000*l.* the year following, these liabilities, he contended, must be met by having recourse to re-borrowing; and as to the war sinking fund, he regarded this as the only plan of that character which was practicable; and unless Parliament was prepared to make it obligatory upon the Government to adopt a plan by which a certain portion of the debt would be annually extinguished, it must make up its mind to perpetuate the present national debt. He objected to the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as a scheme which made no attempt either to pay off any part of the Exchequer bonds or to keep up the war sinking fund. The relief afforded by the fall of the Income tax would not, in his opinion, be very sensibly felt, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his arrangement in respect to that tax, and in not reducing the Exchequer bond debt, he contended, had violated an important principle, without any substantial and effectual relief to the payers of the Income tax. Considering the disproportion between the amount of direct taxation and that of indirect taxation, it seemed to him, he

said, that the House ought not to come to a distinct pledge as to the period when the Income tax, or any other tax, should cease, or incur any rash obligations. In the present state of parties, he remarked, it was the Government which had become the great advocate of economy in that House, and the pressure upon the Government was not, as in former days, to diminish expenditure, but propositions came from various quarters to increase our expenditure, which it was difficult for the Government to resist. The problem, however, must be solved, how to equalize the expenditure with the revenue.

Mr. Gladstone agreed that the financial condition of the country called for further consideration than it had received on the Budget night. He concurred with Sir G. Lewis in his endeavour to draw the attention of the House to the serious consequences of the practice of using the House of Commons as a stimulus to expenditure. The Government, however, was not without blame in this matter, because it offered to such attacks a feeble resistance, and abandoned functions properly belonging to the Executive. Sir G. Lewis, he said, had deprecated rash engagements on the part of the House; but Sir George had himself entered into a rash engagement to pay off 1,500,000*l.* in the name of a sinking fund. With regard to such a fund, if the plan were a good one, the House should determine to act upon it; but, if bad, let them have done with it altogether. As to the Exchequer bonds, he denied that there had ever been any pledge on the part of the

House that any portion should be reduced in 1858; and, with regard to the Income tax, he approved the course taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If it were the opinion of the House that the Income tax should be permanent, let it be so; but he had two objections to the tax—one a moral objection, believing that its essential nature was to corrupt and demoralize; the other objection was, that, as long as Parliament consented, without a special purpose, to vote the Income tax as part of our ordinary expenditure, so long would it be vain to talk of economy and an effective reduction of expenditure.

Mr. Cardwell observed, that the question was not one of retrospective or prospective finance, but whether, in framing the financial arrangements for the current year, Parliament was, or was not, bound to deal with the repayment of a debt, according to statutory engagements, falling due the present year. The House was going to postpone purposely the payment of this debt until a period when the Income tax would expire, to avoid breaking an engagement with the public regarding this tax. At that period there would be a loss of 6,000,000*l.* taxes, and a gain of 2,000,000*l.* from the falling in of the terminable annuities; so that our finances would be then probably 4,000,000*l.* worse than now. How was this amount to be raised? Only by re-borrowing, and we were practically re-borrowing now.

Mr. T. Baring replied at some length to Mr. Gladstone in defence of the war sinking fund.

Mr. Bright observed that the House was trying to do an im-

possible thing—to make a very heavy taxation easy to bear. That taxation rested upon the masses of the population, whose incomes were small while their consumption of taxed articles was very large. A great deal of this taxation was owing, he said, to the foreign policy we were pursuing, which he discussed and strongly censured; and he contended that it was the duty of Parliament either greatly to reduce the expenditure or to maintain the Income tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that considerations of high policy were connected with the Income tax, which, if it were to be maintained, it would be impossible for the House to avoid; that complaints against this tax came from professional men and the humbler classes of society on account of its injustice, impolicy, and inquisitorial character, the clamour against the tax never having arisen from the opulent classes; it was, therefore, in his opinion, impossible to maintain this tax as a permanent feature of our financial system. As to the war sinking fund, it would be idle, he thought, to contend that it should be maintained in the present circumstances of our finances. There was, he admitted, a very great difference between the engagement to pay the Exchequer bonds and to maintain the war sinking fund; but the House had been of opinion that it was most inexpedient, in the present state of the country, to load it with an amount of new taxation in order to enable it to fulfil these engagements. Mr. Disraeli then explained the favourable arrangements he had entered into with

reference to the Exchequer bonds; he intimated the encouraging prospects of the balances in the Exchequer, and read a statement of the revenue in the month just expired, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, whence it appeared that, under the three heads of Excise, Stamps, and Land and Assessed Taxes, the increase amounted to 430,000*l.* In conclusion, he protested against the position of Mr. Bright, that the burden of taxation rested upon the masses of the population whose incomes were small, contending that it was, on the contrary, borne by people of property. He deplored, with him, he said, the great expenditure upon armaments; but he did not despair that in due season the wisdom of Cabinets would bring about the reduction of military expenditure, which it would be for the interest of all nations to encourage.

Mr. Wilson subjected the financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a very close analysis, pointing out what he considered to be fallacies and errors in his calculations.

Mr. Hamilton replied to Mr. Wilson, and explained the mode in which the amount of the principal estimates had been arrived at.

After some remarks from Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Cayley, and Mr. Ewart, the second reading of the Bill was agreed to.

On the Bill for imposing a stamp duty on bankers' cheques being read a second time,

Mr. T. Baring said, although he doubted the soundness of the principle of this tax, he thought the plea of the Chancellor of the

Exchequer that it was necessary to have a little surplus revenue was a sufficient reason for not opposing it. He suggested various objections to the tax, and was of opinion that artifices would be resorted to in order to evade it.

Mr. Greaves, not opposing the Bill, recommended, on behalf of the country bankers, some modifications of the tax. Mr. Baxter spoke in favour of the measure. Mr. Turner looked upon it as a step in the wrong direction, and as calculated to throw an additional burthen upon commerce. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying to objections, urged that the Bill involved no new principle: it only sought to extend a principle already in force, and terminated an exemption which no one could justify. The Bill passed without any further material opposition.

Another debate on the financial principles involved in the Budget took place on the occasion of the House going into committee on the Funded Debt Bill on the 28th of June. The late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Wilson, moved a resolution, "That the extraordinary expenditure incurred during a war beyond what is obtained from taxation should be raised in the form of terminable loans, the redemption of which should be provided for within a specified period after the return of peace; or, if raised by loans in the shape of permanent annuities, that a provision should be made for the liquidation of the same by moderate annual instalments, after the war expenditure shall have ceased, from surplus revenue." He did not desire, he said, to disturb the Budget or to embarrass the

finances of the present year; he only wished to caution the House against committing itself rashly to the absolute repudiation of obligations contracted at the commencement of the late war. In viewing our financial prospects, he dwelt upon what he termed the alarming aspect of our national debt, and insisted that, by going on as at present, it would be impossible not only to repeal taxes but to fulfil our obligations, the succession duty having disappointed expectations, while the Income tax, our sheet-anchor, was to be abandoned, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's promised surplus was melting away and becoming a deficiency. He urged that the Bill should be altered so as to postpone, instead of repealing, the sinking-fund clauses, and that there should be an inquiry next Session into the state of our finances.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that the resolution involved propositions of a very questionable character, and that, if there was to be an inquiry into our finances next Session, it might have been as well had Mr. Wilson postponed his motion until then. It was unwise, in his opinion, for the House to bind itself by such a resolution. The great objection he had to an artificial sinking fund, created by imposing taxes, was that it was a mere theoretical arrangement that would not work. The real practical question was, would the House support the law of 1829, which had fulfilled its purpose? We could not have the sinking fund of 1829 and the artificial sinking fund adopted during the war. The former could not

be given up but upon a demonstration that it had failed in its object, whereas he maintained that it had succeeded.

Mr. W. Williams denounced the Bill as a breach of faith with the public creditor, and a repudiation of an important financial engagement.

Mr. Gladstone denied that the Bill was an act of repudiation or a violation of any engagement with the public creditor. He was grateful, he said, to Mr. Wilson for having called attention to the subjects noticed in his speech, in which there was much that was sound. But it was impossible for him to vote for the resolution, because he was sceptical as to Mr. Wilson's views regarding a sinking fund, and because it was prospective and theoretical. Mr. Wilson had passed over a capital point, the state of our expenditure. A true sinking fund was to be found in public economy. He thought the Act of 1829 sufficient, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was right in doing away with the sinking fund of 1855.

Sir G. Lewis said, he was not prepared to support the resolution on the ground of any contract with the public creditor. He admitted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had put the question upon a fair issue, but he disputed the correctness of his theory respecting what he termed a natural sinking fund, resting only upon a surplus, and what he called an artificial sinking fund. He (Sir George) could not but think that a compulsory sinking fund, which was in constant application by the House for the extinction of debt, was a sound and wise principle.

Mr. Cardwell thought it would not be wise to adopt the resolution, which would be only a new prospective engagement for the reduction of our debt. Nothing was easier than to make such an engagement; the difficulty was to keep it.

Lord J. Russell said Mr. Wilson had raised two questions; one was of an abstract nature, relating to the mode of reducing the debt; the other referred to the financial arrangements for the present year. With regard to the first he differed from Mr. Wilson; he believed that the Act of 1829 was founded upon a sound principle, and he did not regret that we were going back to it. As to the financial proceedings for the present year, it was indispensable that there should be a clear surplus revenue, and he did not see that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had provided for such surplus.

Mr. W. Ewart said that he could not vote for the resolution. The motion was then negatived, and the Bill went through Committee.

All the financial arrangements of the Government thus received the sanction of Parliament, and, upon the whole, met with the approval of the public. There were fewer attempts than usual made in the present Session by individual members to interfere with the policy of the Government by proposing the repeal of particular taxes. The only important exception was Mr. Milner Gibson's motion, already made in several preceding Sessions, against the Excise duty on paper. This motion was proposed by the right honourable gentleman on the 21st of June, and was in the

shape of a resolution, which he asked the House of Commons to affirm in these terms:—"That the maintenance of the Excise on paper, as a permanent source of revenue, would be impolitic, and that such financial arrangements ought to be made as will enable Parliament to dispense with that tax." Mr. Gibson said that the reason why he had not brought forward this proposition as a substantive motion, was because it was intimately connected with a large vote to be proposed in the committee for promoting education, and he believed that the repeal of a duty which stood in the way of the diffusion of knowledge would be a means of promoting education. He proceeded to set forth the grounds of his motion. Taxation, he observed, was one thing, revenue another; and it was possible to repeal taxation judiciously, without permanently injuring the public revenue. The paper duty was a most pernicious tax. Paper-mills were diminishing in number, and the manufacture was falling more and more into the hands of a few large capitalists. The duty did not press upon a large book or a three-volume novel, but it operated as a check upon cheap publications of extensive circulation, and its removal would improve cheap literature, and thereby benefit, morally and intellectually, its numerous readers. It might be said that he should suggest a substitute for this tax; but he protested against this doctrine. If he proved that this tax, forming only one sixty-fourth part of the public revenue, was a pernicious tax, it was sufficient; yet he had no doubt that if this duty were

repealed, the other sixty-three parts would swell out and cover the deficiency. The remission of the paper duty, about a million a year, would do more good to the general interests of the community than an additional million voted for education, while the abolition of the vexatious Excise regulations would give freedom and encouragement to the manufacture, in which we were now a generation behind foreigners.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ingram, and supported by Mr. Salisbury and Mr. Ayrton, who urged the inconsistency and injustice of many of the exemptions from the tax, and contended that a reduction of the public expenditure would afford a margin for the remission of it.

Mr. Cowan testified to the correctness of Mr. Gibson's statement that the duty interfered with our export trade in paper. He supported the resolution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the paper duty was one of those taxes which, upon a favourable opportunity, he should be glad to see removed. He could not, however, assent to the resolution, though to a portion of it he had no objection. He agreed that the maintenance of the duty as a permanent source of revenue would be impolitic; but he could not agree that arrangements should be made that would enable Parliament to dispense with the tax. This part of the resolution would cripple and hamper the Government. The paper duty was not the only part of our indirect taxation that required revision. There was no doubt that, notwithstanding the improvements in the mode of raising our revenue during the

last ten, or even twenty-five years, there was still great room for further improvement, and it would be the duty of the Government during the recess to take both branches of our indirect taxation into consideration, and to offer some proposition to the House. He hoped the House would not, by passing the resolution, hamper the course of the Government, and cripple their efforts for the improvement of that portion of the revenue which is derived from indirect taxation, and that Mr. Gibson would be satisfied with having brought forward this important question, and not press the resolution to a division.

Mr. Bright thought it was not a statesmanlike course to put a million of taxation exacted from the people upon sugar or any other article, in comparison with a tax so injurious as the paper duty. When this duty was taken off we should have paper made from straw, and especially oaten straw, and no doubt Ireland offered an admirable field for a very great extension of the paper trade, as well as the agricultural districts of England. He recommended Mr. Gibson not to press the whole of his resolution, but, in order not to hamper the Government as to the future, to omit the latter portion.

Sir G. Lewis objected to a mere abstract resolution, that such or such a duty ought to be abolished. When the Income tax ceased, 5,000,000*l.* of direct taxation would be abandoned, and the question would be, not only whether the paper duty must not be retained, but whether other indirect taxes must not be imposed. He thought it

was most objectionable for the House to bind itself to any abstract proposition. When we had a surplus revenue it would be time to consider what tax had the first claim to the consideration of the House.

Mr. Drummond observed that simply repealing a tax without pointing out the means of replacing it was wronging the public.

Lord J. Russell thought that the question of repealing this or that particular tax should be left to the Government on a review of the whole of our indirect taxation. He recommended Mr. Gibson to adopt the offer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Gibson consented to omit all the words of his resolution after the word "impolitic," and the resolution, thus modified, was agreed to without a division.

The condition of the Royal Navy was a subject of more than usual interest this year, both in reference to the state of our relations with foreign States, and the alarm, somewhat widely diffused, of a possible invasion from France, and also on account of its bearing on the state of the finances, the charge for this branch of the service being considerably in excess of former years. The Estimates for both the Naval and Military Services had been prepared by the late Government previously to their removal from office, and the Ministry which succeeded had adopted, to a great extent, the calculations of their predecessors, but in regard to the Navy they proposed some considerable reductions of outlay, the propriety of which formed a topic of contention between the present and the late party in power. The

Estimates for this service were brought forward by the new First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir John Pakington, on the 12th of April. On his moving that the House should go into Committee of Supply for the purpose of considering them, Mr. W. Williams, after showing, by comparison, that the present Estimates were considerably in excess of those of former years, moved that they should be referred to a Select Committee. Sir John Pakington opposed this proposition. He thought that a Committee would be more likely to increase than to reduce the Estimates. On a division, the motion was negatived by 161 to 24. The House being in Committee, the First Lord made his statement.

The estimate for the number of men and for wages was larger than that submitted in recent years, and the late Government took a bold and wise course in making that recommendation to Parliament. Last year the vote was for 55,700 men. This year it was proposed to increase that number to 58,700 men. The vote for the wages for this force was 2,401,599*l*. The increase was rendered necessary by the presence of 75 ships, carrying 953 guns, with a force of 11,863 men in the Indian and China seas, and 29 ships with 215 guns and 3353 men on the African station. We had now in our harbours some of the most noble ships that ever floated on the ocean, but we wanted men to man them. Thus for want of men, the *Renown*, *Marlborough*, and *Euryalus*, could not proceed to their destinations. He could not too strongly lament that last year Sir Charles Wood had allowed 3000

continuous service men to be discharged, an act they regarded as a breach of faith. Now the Government was of opinion that seamen should be enlisted for continuous service, with a margin of non-continuous service men to meet emergencies. They were also of opinion that we should never be without a Channel squadron. We had an example in France. They did not allow their coasts to be left deenceless, nor did they allow their officers and sailors to remain without opportunities for practice. On the contrary, with great prudence, and with his usual sagacity, the Emperor of the French had assembled at Toulon a force which would form a squadron of evolution, and he (Sir J. Pakington) hoped before the present summer had passed away that we should see in our own Channel a squadron worthy of England and her naval reputation assembled for the same praiseworthy object. He wished he could consistently with his duty have proposed a lower amount, but he trusted the explanation he have given would convince the Committee that it was not unnecessarily large in order to maintain the Navy in a state of efficiency. He hoped the policy of this country would ever be, while adapting its force to the varying circumstances of the time, to maintain the Navy in an effective condition, to keep up an effective Channel squadron, and further to have a reserve of available seamen to man our ships upon an emergency without the recurrence of so humiliating and unsatisfactory a state of things as we had lately witnessed in our ports. To do this the 2000 additional men were required and

the crews of the ships coming home from the Eastern seas.

The vote for victuals for the fleet was 1,027,357*l.*, an increase of 165,159*l.* upon the vote of last year.

The vote for the dockyard establishments showed a reduction from 12,190 men proposed by the late Government to 10,850, the number voted last year. This Sir John seemed to think too large, but he explained the pressure upon the establishments as at present exceptional, being occasioned by the necessity of repairing ships thrown out of commission last year. "I have already expressed my regret that the late Government took, under pressure, a step which deprived us of 3000 of our seamen, and I no less regret that under the same pressure they threw out of commission seven or eight ships and several frigates last year, every one of which is now being refitted for commission at great expense to the country. I do not blame the late Government for having done so, and, in fact, admit that I am responsible for having contributed to the pressure under which they acted; but if ever there was a case of penny wise and pound foolish, it was that throwing out of commission ships upon which we are now spending thousands upon thousands to put them in sailing order. The whole strength of our dockyards is now being applied to the repair of those ships which were last year thrown out of commission. I am therefore justified in saying that the present pressure upon our dockyards is exceptional, and that increases my reluctance to propose an unprecedented amount

of force in our dockyards until I am satisfied of its necessity." [Incidentally he expressed his opinion that ships should be commissioned for four instead of three years, and showed that it would save expense.] He proposed, instead of increasing the permanent establishment, to expend 50,000*l.* in hired labour.

The vote for naval stores, 1,464,724*l.*, he proposed to reduce by 75,000*l.*, including 50,000*l.* for steam machinery. The vote for new works, 694,862*l.*, he would reduce by 108,756*l.* The three largest items included in this reduction were for the purchase of land at Devonport, Portsmouth, and Malta. The vote for the transport service, 495,000*l.*, would be reduced by 85,000*l.* The total reductions effected on the estimates of the late Government would be 318,756*l.*, bringing the excess of this year over last year to 613,845*l.*

Sir Charles Napier said that Sir J. Pakington was really so well instructed he might pass for a sailor. He blamed the late Prime Minister for not telling the House of Commons that the continuous service men must be discharged; urged the Government to get rid of sailing ships, and to build smaller steam vessels cased in iron: and exhorted them to keep the best ships in commission fully manned.

Sir Charles Wood explained the circumstances under which the continuous service men had been discharged.

For the preceding year the House voted the number of men as really necessary for war at 56,000, but in January, 1857, when the estimates were prepared, the

country was in a state of profound peace with every neighbouring Power. The number of men to be voted for 1857-58 was then fixed, omitting the Coast-guard and Marines, at 33,000 men. Was that, then, an inadequate number for the peace establishment of the Navy? It was the largest number of men voted at any time during profound peace since 1815, and was precisely the same number as was voted in 1853, when war was looming over our heads. He did not know on what grounds the Ministry would have been justified in proposing a larger number than that. He was as much opposed as any man to an unwise economy; but, on the other hand, no Government would be justified in proposing an expenditure in time of peace far beyond a reasonable peace establishment. What was the number of men in April, 1857? Instead of 33,000, there were then 40,000, being 7000 above the number sanctioned by the House of Commons. The right honourable Baronet reminded the House that the leaders of the great parties—the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, the right honourable Member for Oxford University, and the noble Lord the Member for London—urged upon the Government economy and reduction. What, then, was it the duty of the Government to do? It was as speedily as possible and without injustice to reduce the number of men borne on the Navy to the number voted; but it was found that unless they allowed persons entered for continuous service to take their discharge, if they chose, there was no possibility of reducing the number of men in the

Navy to the amount voted by the House of Commons within any reasonable time. This course, therefore, was adopted in May; but no faith was broken, for the men were told that if they liked to go they might, and the Government would not enforce the bond of continuous service against them. In spite of this step, the excess in the month of May was upwards of 3000 men beyond the number voted by the House of Commons.

Sir Charles insisted upon the necessity of keeping up an adequate reserve, and regretted that Sir John Pakington had reduced the estimate which would have provided for the accommodation of the Coast-guard service and the Coast Volunteers. He objected to the reductions in the vote for dockyard establishments, for steam machinery, and for the purchase of land; and he reminded the House that both France and Russia were creating large steam fleets. These reductions were of almost vital importance, and could not, in his opinion, be carried out consistently with the maintenance of the superiority of our Navy to that of any other Power.

Mr. Drummond said that the person we were most likely to quarrel with is our next-door neighbour.

And what sort of a person is he? Is he a dull, slow, heavy, matter-of-fact, circumlocutory, red-tapist gentleman like ourselves? Not at all. The Germans are of that nature. You could not have any very sudden attack from the Germans; but this is a very lively gentleman. You judge how a man would act in the future by the way in which

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he has acted in the past, and has not our neighbour always acted by *coups de main*? Did they suppose that they would receive from him a declaration of war, and then a month's notice to get their Coast-guardsmen into their ships? No! never. A maritime force is not essential to the existence of any country except Great Britain. Every other country can lose a naval battle without the smallest detriment. France was not one whit the weaker because she lost the battle of Trafalgar; but whenever we lose the mastery of the sea there is an end of us.

Several other members took part in the discussion. Mr. Corry repeated the explanations given by the First Lord. Sir George Pechell and Mr. Bentinck saw in the speech of Sir J. Pakington promise of amendment in the conduct of our naval affairs. Admiral Walcott regretted the reductions that were proposed. Lord Clarence Paget argued against the construction of enormous vessels and recommended smaller ships, such as the French are constructing, capable of going at greater speed, armed with few but heavy guns, and able to carry fuel for several days. He also proposed that ships' crews should be kept together when paid off, so that with their officers they might be ready to man other ships. It would be a good thing also if open competition for cadetships were introduced into the Navy.

Lord Palmerston thought that we should, in ordinary times, spend more on the material of defence, ships, and stores, than upon men. He considered that the reduction in the number of men last year was an inevitable result of Government acting in

deference to the opinion of Parliament and of the public. When public opinion demanded that certain taxes should be discontinued, it was, he thought, the duty of Government to submit to the decision of Parliament and to make the most prudent application in their power of the moneys placed at their disposal. Applying that principle to the course about to be adopted by the present Government, he, Lord Palmerston, thought that the course which they were pursuing was not the wisest or the best for the interests of the country. He thought they were right in saying that there ought to be a Channel fleet, and that the number of men ought to be raised which was proposed in the Estimates; but he thought that the reductions they were making in the number of ships to be built, the stores to be provided, and the improvement and enlargement of the dockyards, were improvident retrenchments, and not justified by financial necessities. He defended the building of line-of-battle ships. The French Government were taking measures which, within a few years, would give to France a fleet of screw line-of-battle ships very nearly equal in number to those we should have at the same time. The Russian Government also were constructing as fast as they could a formidable fleet of large men of war. It would be extreme imprudence in this country to give up the idea of increasing the very inadequate number of screw line-of-battle ships she now had. He hoped the Government would reconsider the course they were about to pursue.

Mr. Horsman said he was no

alarmist, but he thought it was our duty to be secure against all contingencies. At present it appeared we had not the command of the sea. We ought to be prepared not only for war, but for surprise. We had lost the command of the Mediterranean, where the French force was double that of the English. There was a railway between Toulon and Cherbourg. A blow might come unawares. Let the Government tell the truth, fairly explain the state of our Navy and our dockyards, and the House of Commons would generously answer any appeal. He wished the Government had asked for larger votes.

After an explanation of some details by Sir John Pakington, the votes were agreed to.

The next notice in Parliament of naval affairs was on the 18th of May, when Sir Charles Napier had a motion on the notice paper on the subject of manning the Navy, and though the great debate on Lord Canning's Proclamation was at that time proceeding, the gallant officer was firmly resolved not to give up his motion, although at the time much pressed to postpone it. It was in the form of a resolution praying the Queen to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the best means of manning the Navy, and improving its management with a view to reduce its expenditure without impairing its efficiency. The system of impressment had never been abolished, and unless some regular mode of manning the Navy were adopted, we must, in a moment of emergency, have recourse to that system again. But the seamen, who know their rights better now, would not stand it.

We were in a defenceless state, and ought to put the Navy in a proper condition without delay. Greater encouragement should be held out to those who enter the service. The wages of petty officers should be increased, and they should be allowed to rise to the rank of mate. The Merchant Seamen's Fund should be better managed. Sailors should be entered for five years. Ships should be kept constantly moving about. Sailors should be allowed to go ashore. The French had forty, we had forty-three screw steamers; but they had 70,000 seamen. A quarrel might arise, and we should be prepared to send a fleet to sea certain of victory. He wanted, he said, a commission of experienced men to inquire into the dockyards, and to make a thorough investigation into every branch of the service.

Admiral Duncombe moved, by way of amendment, that the inquiry should be conducted by a Select Committee, concurring in the object of the motion, but believing that the mode of obtaining it which he proposed was preferable to a Commission. The object, he said, was of paramount importance, and the time had arrived when Parliament must apply its attention to it. Magnificent ships were unable to proceed to sea for want of sufficient crews.

Mr. Lindsay was in favour of delegating the inquiry to a Parliamentary Committee. Admiral Walcott preferred a Royal Commission. He gave a more encouraging picture of the resources of the Royal Navy than that drawn by Sir C. Napier. Mr. Bentinek was in favour of a Commission.

Lord C. Paget was of opinion that there were ample resources in the hands of the Admiralty for maintaining an admirable fleet in regard both to manning and ship-building. He, however, thought there were matters connected with manning the Navy which deserved inquiry, especially as to keeping up the Coast-guard, and that the inquiry should be intrusted not to a Commission, but a Committee.

Sir J. Pakington admitted that this was a subject of immense importance, and he had pressed it upon the attention of the House in moving the Navy Estimates, when he adverted to the slow manning of our ships. But he denied that the country was, as alleged by Sir C. Napier, in a defenceless condition. We had in our ports some of the noblest ships of war ever built, and if a case of emergency should arise, with the means at our disposal, a very powerful fleet could be prepared for sea at a very short notice. He admitted that the question as to manning the Navy was a fair subject for inquiry, and as a previous Commission

had not considered an important point—namely, by what means the mercantile marine could be made more useful in contributing to the Royal Navy, he consented to so much of the motion (preferring a Commission to a Committee); but he could not assent to the second part, extending the inquiry into the dockyards, the Admiralty, and other branches of the service.

Lord Palmerston observed that all agreed as to the importance of this subject; the only difference of opinion was as to the relative advantages of a Commission and a Committee. Perhaps either would accomplish the object in view; but there were reasons why the former would, in his opinion, be preferable. He recommended Sir C. Napier to accept the limitation proposed by Sir J. Pakington.

Sir C. Napier having consented to accept Sir John Pakington's proposition, the motion was agreed to. A Royal Commission, of which the Earl of Hardwicke was the head, was shortly afterwards appointed.

CHAPTER VI.

RELIGIOUS AND ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS. Admission of Jews to Parliament. Lord John Russell brings in a Bill to alter the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and to relieve Jews from the necessity of using certain words in the Oath—The Bill is read a second time unopposed—Discussions in Committee—Mr. Newdegate moves the amendment of Section 5, containing the relaxation in favour of Jews—Speeches of Mr. Walpole, Mr. Roebuck, Lord John Russell, Sir R. Bethell, and other Members—The Clause is carried by 297 to 144—The Bill is passed through the House of Commons—Lord Lyndhurst moves the Second Reading in the Lords—Speech of the Earl of Derby, who consents to the Second Reading, but intimates his intention to oppose the Section in favour of Jews—Debates in Committee—Lord Chancellor Chelmsford moves the omission of the 5th Section—His Speech—He is answered by Lord Lyndhurst—After a full debate, the Clause is rejected by 119 to 80—The House of Commons on the Motion of Lord John Russell refuses to accept the Bill as altered, and appoints a Committee to draw up reasons for their dissent—Mr. Thomas Duncombe moves that Baron Rothschild be a member of the Committee—He alleges a precedent for this course—Discussion in which most of the legal Members take part—Mr. Duncombe's Motion is carried by 251 to 196—In the House of Lords the Earl of Lucan proposes a solution of the difference between the two Houses by a Clause enabling either House by its Resolution to modify the form of Oath—This proposition is favourably entertained by the Government, but it is suggested that a separate Bill be brought in—The Earl of Lucan and Lord Lyndhurst each prepare a Bill in the form suggested—The Earl of Derby on the part of Government prefers Lord Lucan's Bill—It is passed by the House of Lords—Lord John Russell, while objecting to the mode of proceeding by the Upper House, intimates his intention to accept the compromise offered by Lord Lucan's Bill—He moves the Second Reading, which is resisted by Mr. Newdegate and other Conservative Members—The advocates of the Jews condemn the course pursued by the Lords, but support the Bill as the best practicable solution—It is passed by a large majority—The Oaths Bill is also passed—Lord John Russell moves Resolutions pursuant to the new Act to relieve Baron Rothschild from the objectionable words of the Oath—The Motion is opposed by Mr. Warren and other Members, but without success—On the 26th of July, Baron Rothschild takes his seat for the City of London. CHURCH RATES. Sir John Trelawny brings in a Bill for a total abolition of Church Rates—The Second Reading is carried after considerable debate by 213 to 160—Various Amendments

are moved in Committee—Discussion of Mr. Puller's scheme for imposing a fixed charge on the owners of property in lieu of Church Rates—Mr. Buxton moves an Amendment—After much debate, both Motion and Amendment are rejected—Speeches of Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Walpole, and other Members on the Third Reading of Sir John Trelawny's Bill—The Bill is passed by 266 to 203—It meets with an unfavourable reception in the House of Lords—The Second Reading moved by the Duke of Somerset—Speeches of Lord St. Leonards, Lord Wodehouse, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Derby, Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Granville, Bishop of London, Earl Grey, and other Peers—The Bill is lost by a majority of 187 to 36.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER. Viscount Bury brings in a Bill to legalize these Marriages—The Bill is strongly opposed by Mr. Hope, Lord R. Cecil, Mr. Lygon, Mr. Puller, and the Lord Advocate, and supported by Mr. Baines, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Collier, Sir G. C. Lewis, and Mr. Milnes—The Second Reading is carried by 174 to 134, and the Bill passes the Commons—In the House of Lords, Lord Redesdale moves to postpone the Second Reading for six months—The Bill is supported by Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Wodehouse, the Bishop of Ripon, Earl Granville, and Lord Overstone, and opposed by Lord Cranworth, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Exeter, Oxford, and Lincoln—It is finally rejected by a majority of 46 to 22.

SPECIAL COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Earl Stanhope moves an Address to the Crown for the discontinuance of the Services for the 5th November, 30th January, and 29th May—His Speech—The Motion is supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Oxford, and Cashel, and Lords Campbell, Cranworth, and Ebury—The Bishop of Bangor, and the Duke of Marlborough, and Earl of Malmesbury express some objections—The Motion is carried without a division.

REVISION OF THE LITURGY. Lord Ebury moves an Address to the Crown praying that a Commission may be issued for this purpose—The Motion is opposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Derby, the Bishops of Cashel and St. David's—Earls Grey and Granville intimate a favourable leaning, but recommend that the Motion should not be pressed—It is therefore withdrawn.

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT. Mr. Spooner brings forward his annual Motion against the Grant on the 29th of April—His Speech and that of Mr. Walpole in answer—The House abstains from discussing the subject, but decides against the Motion by a division of 210 against 155.

A BILL was introduced early in the present Session by Lord John Russell for the settlement of the question which had for so many years been the subject of contest in Parliament—the admissibility of Jews to seats in the Legislature. The opponents of this measure in the House of

Commons, of whom Sir F. Thesiger had been one of the most prominent, declared their resolution at the outset to continue their resistance to it, but intimated that they should refrain from occupying the time of the House of Commons by discussing the often-debated question until the later

stages of the Bill. The second reading was therefore passed without opposition, and there was little discussion in Committee; but on the consideration of the report a debate of some importance took place.

Mr. Cogan moved an amendment, providing that one form of oath should be taken by all the members of the House. The object was to remove the Roman Catholic members out of the position of "invidious inferiority" in which they are placed by leaving unaltered the oath prescribed for them in 1829, while the oaths for other persuasions are amended.

Mr. Walpole opposed the motion, as there was a tacit compact made in 1829, and it ought not to be altered.

Lord John Russell admitted that to have but one oath would be a benefit. But when in 1854 he proposed one oath, he did not help the cause of the Roman Catholics, while he injured that of the Jews. If he now took up the amendment, he should again embarrass the cause of the Jews. The Roman Catholics enjoy privileges from which the Jews are debarred; and it is not reasonable on their part, because they object to the oath they take on entering the House, to shut the door upon the Jews.

Mr. Cogan's amendment was supported by Mr. Collins and Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, and opposed as inopportune by Mr. Horsman, Mr. Gibson, and Lord Palmerston. Upon a division the amendment was rejected by 345 to 66. After some discussion on the clause which negatived the jurisdiction of any foreign prince, prelate, or potentate, terminating, however,

in no result, Mr. Newdegate moved the omission of the fifth section, containing the material enactment of the Bill, by which a Jew was empowered to take the oath with the omission of the words "on the true faith of a Christian." He had held, he said, for many years a strong conviction that it would be highly impolitic and absolutely wrong, that this country, which had for a thousand years been governed by a Christian Parliament, should at once cast away the recognition of God as they knew Him, and as He had declared himself through our blessed Mediator. He asked the House still to exclude the Jews from sitting in a Christian Legislature. The clause objected to would bind persons to a religion immoral, anti-national, anti-social. Persons professing Judaism would be placed on a par with persons professing Christianity. The Jewish religion is not based on the Old Testament; it is based on the Talmud—of those traditions, which, in the words of our blessed Redeemer, had made the Law of none effect. Mr. Newdegate quoted a document from the records of Hamburg, to show that isolation is the predominating mark of the Jews—that they are often absolutely repulsive to persons of a different creed; and he referred to the works of Dr. Mc'Caul and the elder Disraeli to show that moral obligations are loosened by the oral law, and that the Jewish religion is one to which the pride of dominion is congenial. He referred to cases to prove their immoral practices. Continuing to quote, Mr. Newdegate brought forth a pamphlet on Jewish emancipation by a Jew, a sermon by Rabbi Adler, from

which he sought to prove that the Jews would ever remain strangers in the land, and that their ardent desire is to return to Palestine. The first Jesuits were Jews—he had the authority of *Coningsby* for that. There is a great similarity between the Jews and the Roman Catholics. Who supported the proposition before the House?—The very Jesuits who are mimics of the Rabbis. There was but one Roman Catholic who ever voted against the admission of the Jews—Mr. Raphael, and he had been persecuted by the Jews from whom he had seceded. In 1850 two Jews were admitted to the corporation of Amsterdam. The result was, that in a short time a new prayer was adopted from which the name of Jesus and every Christian pledge was removed. It was proposed to admit Jews into the Prussian Parliament, providing they would declare they did not believe the dogmas of the Talmud that the injury of Christians is sanctioned by Divine authority. Not a single Jew would accept that test. Finally, he quoted the New Testament condemning the spirit of Antichrist, and applied the condemnation to the measure before the House.

Mr. Spooner seconded the motion.

Mr. Gilpin claimed as a supporter of the clause to be acting on the Christian side of the question. He was resisting bigotry, and endeavouring to remove what he regarded as a penalty upon the sincerity and conscientiousness of the Jew.

Mr. Drummond said that this was a purely religious question: unless the admission of Jews was objectionable on religious grounds,

there was no ground at all for excluding them. Mr. Byng argued that the exclusion could not be justified either on religious or political grounds. Mr. Hugessen and Mr. Fortescue advocated the same view. Lord R. Cecil opposed the clause.

Mr. Walpole stated the sole ground upon which he opposed the admission of the Jews to Parliament. His opinion was, that it was not owing to the words in the oath, but in consequence of the inability inherent in the Jews themselves of amalgamating with the people of this country. They were not excluded by positive enactment, it being taken for granted as an indisputable fact that Jews were inadmissible. He discussed the question of the asserted right of the Jews to be eligible to a seat in Parliament. He showed that certain classes were excluded for specific reasons, and Jews, he said, were excluded because the whole of our laws were founded upon Christianity, and because in altering or framing laws every person concerned in legislation ought to be a Christian. If a Jew had a right to be admitted, it must be derived either from the constituency electing him, but it was their duty to elect only those who were eligible by law; or the right must be in the person elected, but Baron Rothschild could not maintain that right on the ground of civil or religious liberty, according to the true definition of the terms. Then it only remained to consider whether it was expedient to alter the law. He adhered to his opinion that it was not expedient to make a change in our institutions that would alarm the Christian mind of the country.

Mr. Roebuck, in reply to Mr. Walpole, denied the efficacy of an oath which excluded only the conscientious. He did not say that the Jew had any right but what the law conferred upon him. He said that every man who gained the suffrages of a constituency was entitled to be a member of that House, unless a good reason could be shown why he should not be so. The only reason assigned for the exclusion of a Jew was, that he was not a Christian.

Sir R. Bethell observed, that the admission of Mr. Walpole, that the exclusion of the Jews was not a consequence of the words of the oath, proved that, as far as the oath was concerned, the Jews had been deprived of their birthright by a fraudulent abuse of those words. This fraudulent application affected, not the eligibility of the person, for Baron Rothschild had been elected, and if this Bill were rejected, he would give the House an opportunity (unless Lord J. Russell took that course), before the Session terminated, of declaring that it was not only empowered to determine, but justified in determining, this question, affecting its own privileges, by its own authority,

Lord J. Russell admitted, with Mr. Walpole, that constituencies could elect only those persons who were eligible by law; but the City of London, he contended, had a right to say, "Unless you show a fair reason for excluding Jews, you ought to take the person we have elected." The only reason shown by Mr. Walpole was that all our laws were founded upon Christianity. In like manner, the exclusion of the Ro-

man Catholics had been justified on the ground that our laws were founded upon Protestantism. All this religious intolerance, however, was gone as a basis of public policy. He believed that the feeling of the country was that the time was come for the settlement of this question, and that, so far from the admission of Jews being contrary to Christianity, by admitting them a nearer approach would be made to its spirit.

After a division, Mr. Newdegate's amendment was negatived by 297 to 144. The report was then agreed to.

The Oaths Bill passed through the House of Commons without difficulty, but it was in the Upper House that it encountered its chief danger. The second reading having been moved by Lord Lyndhurst on the 23rd of April, that noble Lord explained that the objection formerly made to a similar measure by the Earl of Derby, that the question of the Oath of Abjuration and that of the removal of the disabilities of the Jews were mixed up together, was obviated in the present measure. The two questions were separated, and stood by themselves. On each of them the House could come to a distinct vote. The portions of the Oath of Abjuration referring to the supposed descendants of the Pretender were cancelled, and the remainder of it, referring to the succession, supremacy, and allegiance, formed one oath, to which the words "on the true faith of a Christian" were annexed. The question of the disability of the Jew was raised on the fifth clause, by which it was provided that on the oath being administered to a Jew the words "on the true faith

of a Christian " might be struck out. In committee on the Bill it would be competent for any noble Lord to move the omission of the fifth clause, and thus the whole question of the Jewish disabilities would be distinctly raised. He thought any discussion till the next stage of the Bill would be unnecessary.

The Earl of Derby saw no objection to modifying the existing forms of the oaths, and omitting those portions of them which had become obsolete. He should not, therefore, object to the second reading of the Bill. But, as to the clause removing the disabilities of the Jews, he had heard nothing to change the opinion he had formerly expressed; and he must say, with some regret, but without hesitation, that he could not take a different course as to the present measure. If the omission of the fifth clause were moved in committee, he should support the motion.

Earl Grey reminded their Lordships that the House of Commons had several times, during the last quarter of a century, declared itself against continuing the exclusion of Jews from Parliament. It had never once receded from that principle, and the majorities in favour of the admission of the Jews had gradually and steadily increased in number. The opinion of the nation on the subject was conclusively made up, and to that opinion it would not be dignified in the House of Lords to oppose an obstinate resistance. It could not permanently close the doors of Parliament against the Jews, and it should not take up a position it could not maintain. If the clause were rejected, the re-

sult would be a series of conferences, adverse votes, and an open rupture between the two Houses, and finally the House of Commons would carry out its decision without their Lordships' assent. That might produce a conflict between the Houses of Parliament and the courts of law, which must be most injurious, however the question might be decided. It was important their Lordships should consider these points some little time before they came to a decision. He recommended the Earl of Derby to follow, with regard to this question, the example of the Duke of Wellington on the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

The Earl of Wicklow protested against the assertion that the projected alteration of the oaths would meet with universal acceptance. The Bill was then read a second time. On the 30th of April, it went into committee, and after some debate on an amendment moved without success by Lord Wicklow, on an earlier clause, the House came to the fifth section, which was the operative part of the Bill. The newly-appointed Lord Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford, who, as Sir Frederic Thesiger, had been one of the staunchest opponents of the Jewish claims in the House of Commons, moved the omission of this clause in a speech of much energy and eloquence. In opposing the measure, he claimed to act, not upon prejudice, but upon principle. The Jews, he allowed, were respectable, but he declined to substitute personal considerations for general principles. He apologized for going over ground so frequently traversed; but "old

arguments can only receive old answers." He contended that the Legislature has a right to impose disabilities, that the Jews were not accidentally, but directly excluded; and that there is no analogy between the exercise of certain rights on the part of Jews, such as the franchise, and the claim to sit in Parliament. He rated the City of London for acting in defiance of the law by choosing a Jew in order to overawe the Legislature; and he said that "the other constituencies of the country are justified in expecting from them submission to the law." This was the "lower" ground on which he based his opposition. The "higher" ground was the argument that to admit the Jews would be to un-Christianize the Legislature. Finally he referred to Earl Grey's appeal on the second reading.

"According to the doctrine of the noble Earl the House of Commons has only to determine to carry some object on which it has set its heart, and to persevere. [Lord Campbell: 'No, no!'] My noble and learned friend says 'No,' but with great submission to him I say 'Yes.' I repeat that, according to the noble Earl's doctrine, the House of Commons has only to knock at our doors sufficiently long, and in a sufficiently loud and threatening manner, for us to submit at discretion. That, it appears to me, would reduce your Lordships to a state of dependency. I can well understand that on a nicely-balanced question of ordinary policy or expediency, if you can catch the voice of the people and find it opposed to your own opinions, you might be disposed to yield your views to their judg-

ment. But we are on no such question here. We are on a matter of conscience and religious duty. Whatever may be the threats by which it is sought to intimidate your Lordships, I trust you will proceed fearlessly and steadily in what you consider to be the path of duty. I cannot think so ill of the House of Commons, from which I have so recently been taken, as to suppose that for the accomplishment of any object of their own they will violate the constitution; but if they do, then with the greatest respect to them I say, on their heads be the blame of all the consequences of their act. If we are to yield at discretion in this way, it would have been better to yield earlier, when concession would have had the grace of a voluntary act; but certainly the doctrine of the noble Earl, by which he would persuade us to abandon our functions and to abdicate our duties, would leave us nothing more than a register-office for the decrees of the House of Commons. (*Cheers.*)

Lord Lyndhurst congratulated the House on the accession of so much eloquence and talent as had just been exhibited. But he regretted that this eloquence had been directed against the cause he felt it his duty to maintain. He then described the position of the question,—how the late Attorney-General was pledged to bring forward resolutions for carrying into effect a proposition against the decision of that House, should it be adverse; how the Bill had been carried in the other House by great and increasing majorities; and how, although it is the duty of the Lords to check hasty legislation,

he had never understood that they were to make a firm, determined, and persevering stand against the opinion of the other House of Parliament, when backed by the opinion of the people; and, least of all, on questions affecting in a certain degree the constitution of that House and popular rights. If they did make such a stand, it should be upon a rock, and not upon the fragment of an Act of Parliament diverted from its original purpose. He showed that the Jews, ever since the days of Bracton, have been held to be native subjects, and that native subjects cannot be stripped of their rights except by Act of Parliament. Will any one pretend to say there is such an Act? Lord Chelmsford said it was a question of power and privilege. The Legislature can do what it likes, but he takes a narrow and insufficient view of religious liberty.

"Religious liberty I hold to be this—that every man, with respect to office, power, or emolument, should be put on a footing of perfect equality with his neighbour, without regard to his religious opinions, unless those opinions are such as to disqualify him for the proper performance of the duties of his office. Is there any other principle upon which, in this enlightened age, religious liberty can be founded? It is true that you do not fine men or imprison them on account of their religious opinions; but if you deny them the fair emoluments of office, and fair objects of ambition, you inflict upon them an injury greater than fine, and, in many instances, greater even than imprisonment. You violate the very principle of religious free-

dom. You establish a rule which would justify persecution."

Lord Lyndhurst next showed that the admission of Jews would not unchristianize the Legislature any more than it has the courts of justice, municipal corporations, and our colonies. He referred to Mr. Newdegate's attack upon the Jews,—an attack "utterly unfounded, and unsupported by evidence." Mr. Walpole had expressed a hope that this would be the last time this question would come before the House of Commons. "My Lords, most earnestly, most sincerely, and most zealously do I hope that your Lordships will so decide that this may be the last time that I shall have the opportunity of addressing you on this subject." (*Cheers.*)

The Duke of Marlborough took the religious objection to the Bill. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe supported it. When it had been his duty to impress on the Turkish Government the importance of setting aside in the administration of affairs those religious differences which existed, nothing would have so much strengthened his arguments as to have been able to point to this country as having set aside those ancient prejudices which had been too long retained. The clause was opposed by the Duke of Rutland, Lord Dungannon, and the Bishop of Cashel, and supported by Lord Stanley of Alderley, Earl Granville, and the Marquess of Londonderry. The omission of the clause was finally carried by 119 to 80.

The loss of this section of the Bill was of course fatal to the object of its supporters. It was evident, however, that the majority of the House of Commons

was not disposed to allow the measure to be thus frustrated, and a collision between the two Houses was seriously anticipated,

On the 10th of May, Lord John Russell moved that the House do disagree from the amendment by which the fifth clause, omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian" in the oath, when taken by members of the Jewish persuasion, was rejected. He remarked among the circumstances which distinguished the present Bill from previous Bills, that the Government had opposed the admission of the Jews in the House of Lords; so that we lived, he said, under the sway of an Administration opposed to the principle of the Bill.

Mr. Newdegate defended the amendment, declaring that the clause was based upon a revolutionary principle—that of indifference to all religions; and warned the House against attempting to supersede the authority of the House of Lords, which would be a direct attack upon the constitution and freedom of the country.

Sir R. Bethell, adverting to a remark which fell from Lord John Russell, said that, should it become necessary, he should feel it to be his duty to suggest a course, perfectly constitutional, by which the great object of the Bill might be accomplished. He might appeal, he observed, to every constitutional lawyer whether usage did not warrant the conclusion that when a particular measure had been adopted by that House in a series of Parliaments for many years, and which represented the voice of the nation, it was not the duty of the other House to yield to the often-re-

peated wishes of the House of Commons. If all their appeals, however, were in vain, and if the exclusion of the Jews from that House depended, as he insisted it did, upon a perverted and fraudulent application of the law, then he conceived it to be the duty of that House to consider whether there was any constitutional course of proceeding left for it to adopt. He deprecated any course that would produce a collision with the courts of law, and hoped that no member would rashly bring forward a resolution of that kind. His proposition would relieve the House from any apprehension of a controversy with the established courts of justice. He remarked, in conclusion, that the Bill as amended imposed, in fact, a larger amount of disability upon the Jews.

Upon a division, the motion to agree to the Lords' amendment was rejected by 263 to 150; and it was further resolved to appoint a Committee to draw up the reasons for disagreeing with the Lords. Upon this a new and singular question was raised. Mr. Thomas Duncombe moved that Baron Rothschild should be a member of this Committee, supporting his motion by an alleged precedent in the year 1715, when Sir Joseph Jekyll was appointed to serve on a Committee without having previously taken the oaths at the table. The validity of this precedent, and its application in the present instance, were warmly contested by members on either side of the House; but in the result the motion was carried by 251 to 196, and Baron Rothschild was appointed. This event was generally considered to weaken the

cause of the opponents of the Bill.

On the reasons of the Commons coming on for discussion in the House of Lords, on the 31st May, a new turn was given to the contest by an amendment proposed by Lord Lucan, one of the usual supporters of the Government, the effect of which was to authorize either House by special resolution to modify the form of oath to be taken by a member. The noble Lord said that he had brought forward the amendment without consultation with any party, and, believing that the time had arrived when the question must be settled, he proposed it as a compromise. Since 1833 ten Bills for removing the Jewish disabilities had been sent up to their Lordships; the majorities by which they had been carried had constantly increased, and it was impolitic longer to resist a principle so strongly supported. The present position of the House of Lords on this question was untenable; it was not one on which they could continue a resistance to the House of Commons; and he believed it would be at last settled by some such compromise as he proposed.

Earl Stanhope admitted that, after the repeated decisions of the other House in favour of admitting the Jews, evinced by their sending up an annual Bill for that purpose ever since 1848, his opinion as to the policy of resisting that proposal had undergone some change. He apprehended that if the Lords continued to resist, the Commons would settle the question by their own act. He advised concession, but was not prepared to support Lord Lucan's motion.

The Earl of Derby thought the amendment contained a novel and important principle, which could not be properly discussed without longer notice and more deliberation. The reasons given by the House of Commons for rejecting the amendments to the Oaths Bill contained nothing that had not been often repeated and answered in former debates. He then examined the reasons in detail, briefly stating the several arguments so often used against them. He recognised the difficulty of the subject, arising from the repeated large majorities of the House of Commons; and, if it were a mere question of expediency, he should think it their duty to waive their own opinion upon it; but he denied that those increased majorities indicated any increased feeling in the country. The admission of Jews to Parliament had never been made a public question; it was not put forward at the last election by any constituency; he believed the great mass of the nation was quite apathetic upon it, and even the Jews themselves had not evinced any deep interest in it. He hoped the House of Commons would never engage in any unconstitutional course of proceeding, or attempt by a mere resolution to break through the law of the land. Be the resistance of the House of Lords long or short, he felt confident that the House of Commons would never do themselves and the country such an injury. Alluding again to Lord Lucan's amendment, he said he did not object to it altogether; he would carefully consider whether some compromise could not be adopted; but he would not ask their Lordships to recede

from the position they had taken on the measure.

Earl Grey was in favour of a compromise of the question, but thought the proposed amendment would be better embodied in a distinct Bill. He moved the adjournment of the debate to give time for preparing such a Bill. The Earl of Malmesbury thought that Lord Lucan's proposition contained the elements of a compromise, though at present it was crude and imperfect. Earl Granville supported the adjournment. The Earl of Derby thought that the House should declare its adherence to its own views and leave any question of compromise to after consideration. The adjournment was negatived on a division by 80 to 68. Lord Lyndhurst then moved that their Lordships do not insist on their amendments to the Oaths Bill, arguing with his usual vigour and ability in favour of the admission of the Jews. The Lord Chancellor replied to Lord Lyndhurst. Earl Granville counselled Lord Lyndhurst not to divide the House, which would be fruitless under present circumstances. But, he said, the question that night had made an immense advance—virtually he regarded it as settled. The conciliatory tone of the Government evidently pointed to a compromise. He advised Lord Lyndhurst to apply his powers to framing a measure such as had been suggested that evening, which would settle the question for ever. Lord Lyndhurst acceded to this suggestion.

It was evident that the long struggle was now approaching its solution. Lord Lucan and Lord Lyndhurst each prepared a Bill, having substantially the

same object. The two Bills came before the House on the 1st of July, when Lord Derby declared on the part of the Government his preference that Lord Lucan's measure should be adopted. He thought it was more unobjectionable in point of form than Lord Lyndhurst's. Lord Derby added:—"I confess, my Lords, that I have not altered my views in regard to the policy or expediency of admitting the Jews as members of a Christian Legislature, but, having carefully and anxiously considered the subject, I see that the proposal of my noble and gallant friend is the only possible solution of the difficulty which has existed for a period of ten years. I see no other practical chance of bringing the two Houses of Parliament into agreement. It maintains the dignity of your Lordships' House with regard to that portion of the question which is more immediately subject to your jurisdiction. It maintains the law as it stands at the present moment, but it enables the House of Commons, upon a question that specially relates to persons taking their seats in that House, to dispense with the words which stand in the way of what appears to be the decided wish of that House. This solution appears to me to afford a practical and not unreasonable mode of settling a difficult and complicated question."

Lord Lyndhurst expressed his surprise at the course taken by Lord Derby. When the subject was last discussed, Lord Derby had clearly stated his view of the course necessary to take to put an end to the difference between the two Houses. Those sug-

gestions he had made the foundation of his Bill, and he had every reason to suppose Lord Derby would have supported it. He was sorry he had been disappointed in that expectation; but he had no objection to the principle of Lord Lucan's measure. He had no personal object in the matter; if the public purpose could be attained, whether it was by one Bill or the other, was to him a matter of perfect indifference. There was a defect of detail in Lord Lucan's Bill. It dealt only with part of the question; the adjuration of the descendants of the Pretender would still remain. That might be remedied in committee; but then it would be exactly conformable to his own measure. However, to secure the main object, he would postpone his measure, that the one proposed by Lord Lucan, having the support of the head of the Government, might be passed.

Lord Lucan then moved the second reading of his Bill. It was opposed by the Earl of Clancarty, Lord Berners, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Redesdale, and the Bishop of Oxford. The latter said that he should oppose the measure by his vote, for the same reason he had always done; he thought the man who denied the main principle of the Christian revelation could not be safely trusted with the power of making laws for a Christian community. Nothing had occurred since they last discussed the question that justified them in changing their opinion and vote; and if they did so, he thought Lord Lyndhurst's Bill every way preferable to the measure before them. If they conceded the licence to Jews, it should be extended to all non-

Christians. He warned them against yielding, to the pressure of expediency, a point they had hitherto regarded as a religious duty.

Earl Granville supported the Bill, but not with unmixed satisfaction; he did not think it the best mode of settling the question, or that the course adopted was the only one consistent with the dignity of the House. But he admitted the difficulties the Government had to contend with, and if the present measure would secure the support of Lord Derby's political friends, it was the best termination of the controversy that could be effected.

The other speakers in favour of the Bill, were Lord Brougham and the Duke of Cleveland. The second reading was carried on a division by a majority of 143 to 97. The Bill passed through its remaining stages, but not without considerable discussion, which, however, our limits preclude us from pursuing. The Lords then sent it down to the House of Commons, together with their reasons for dissenting from the other House with respect to the amendment in the Oaths Bill. The course pursued by the Upper House in regard to the whole matter became the subject of consideration in the House of Commons on the 13th of July, when Lord John Russell, as the person who had taken the lead in that House in advocating the claims of the Jews, explained the course which he thought it best to pursue under the circumstances of the case. He reviewed the proceedings of both Houses upon this question, and stated the embarrassments and

complications in which it had become involved, observing that the other House had insisted upon their amendments of the Oaths Bill, but had, on the other hand, passed a Bill, which would be a practical solution of a very great difficulty. It was his intention, therefore, to move the second reading of that Bill. With respect to the mode in which the House should deal with the amendments of the other House of the Oaths Bill, the reasons assigned by their Lordships for adhering to those amendments were, he thought, reasons why no Bill should be passed at all. The course they had adopted was singularly inconsistent, and placed the House of Commons in some difficulty. He could not understand the consistency of the House of Lords, in declaring that there was a moral unfitness on the part of the Jews to take part in British legislation, and, at the same time, sending down to that House a Bill authorizing them to take such part in it, if a majority of the House allowed them to do so, by omitting the words in the oath, "on the true faith of a Christian." He should propose, however, that that House should waive its opposition, as it was no longer a question of principle, and withdraw from the contest.

A day was then fixed for the second reading of the Bill. This being moved on the 16th of July by Lord John Russell, Mr. Newdegate moved to defer it for three months. It was with deep regret, he said, that he opposed a measure which had received the sanction of Lord Derby, and that Lord Derby, after the assurances he had given of

the firmness of his conviction upon this question, should have changed his conduct when there was no occasion for the change. Besides the effect of the Bill upon the Christian character of that House, it involved incidental circumstances of moment, and would be no settlement. It was, in his opinion, the first step in a new course which he viewed with apprehension.

Mr. Spooner supported this amendment. He was one of those, he said, who had not altered his opinion upon this question, and, holding the same opinion, he would not change his vote. The House of Lords, though they had passed this Bill, had nevertheless recorded their opinion that the Jews were morally unfit to take part in Christian legislation. The giving power to a majority of that House to permit or refuse permission to a person duly elected to take his seat, was the abandonment of an important constitutional principle. He denounced the measure as a fatal error, as a great dereliction of duty, and a betrayal of trust.

Mr. Bentinck likewise opposed the Bill, which, he observed, was an entirely new measure. In considering the position of that House with reference to this question, he observed that if its Christian character was destroyed, its political influence would be impaired, and believing that the people of this country were opposed to the admission of Jews to Parliament, the course pursued by the other House would, in his opinion, derogate from the estimation in which they had been held by the country.

Lord J. Russell observed that

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this Bill was not his; it had been sent from the other House, which desired the concurrence of the Commons. The concession, though sufficient for its purpose, he admitted, was not gracious in its manner; but it relieved the two Houses from a great practical difficulty, and for that reason he recommended the second reading of the Bill, although it was not altogether a satisfactory measure.

Mr. Drummond, after commenting upon what he regarded as the revolutionary character of certain doctrines as to the power of the House of Commons, argued that the present measure was the necessary sequence of a series of innovations. Have the Jews, he said, they must: this Bill was the least mischievous mode of admitting them, and least likely to lead to public disturbance; and, therefore, he should vote for the second reading.

Mr. Walpole said he had seen no reason to change his opinion upon this question. He objected to this Bill, moreover, that, for the first time in the legislation of this country, it enabled the two Houses of Parliament by a resolution to do away with that which was a general law, and general laws ought to be maintained. The House of Lords would, in his opinion, have done better if they had frankly acquiesced in the Bill sent up by this House, instead of passing a patchwork measure, which could not be a permanent settlement of the question. The Bill empowered the House to admit a Jew by a resolution which the next House of Commons might reverse; so that the question might arise again.

Lord Palmerston concurred with Mr. Walpole in regretting that the House of Lords had not made up their minds to pass the Bill sent up to them. It was with considerable reluctance that he gave his support to this Bill; but he felt so strongly the expediency and justice of admitting Jews to Parliament that he was content to acquiesce in this first instalment, feeling certain that a measure so objectionable on constitutional grounds would not remain long upon the Statute-book.

After a few observations from Mr. Malins in opposition to the Bill, a division took place, when the second reading was carried by 156 to 65. It passed through committee without alteration. On the third reading, Mr. Warren made an ineffectual attempt, for the last time, to defeat the measure, supported by Mr. Spooner and Mr. Newdegate. Mr. Roebuck, while he approved the object of the Bill, reprobated the mode adopted by the House of Lords for making the concession. After some discussion the Bill was read a third [time, Mr. Warren's motion being defeated by 129 to 55.

On the order for the consideration of the Lords' reasons for insisting on their amendments to the Oaths Bill, the following resolution was adopted on the motion of Lord John Russell:—"That this House does not consider it necessary to examine the reasons offered by the Lords for insisting upon the exclusion of Jews from Parliament, as by a Bill of the present Session their Lordships have provided means for the admission of persons professing the Jewish religion to seats in the Legislature."

Exception was taken to this resolution by Mr. Spooner, who moved to add to it the following words:—"The Bill being in direct contravention to the clear and cogent reasons assigned by their Lordships against the enactments of such Bill." This amendment was negatived, and the resolution was agreed to. Lord John Russell then moved a further resolution:—"That this House doth not insist upon their disagreement with the Lords in their amendments to the said Bill:"—which was also carried.

The Bill shortly afterwards received the Royal assent, and simultaneously with it the Oaths Bill also was passed. The object of the latter measure was to substitute for the oaths of allegiance and supremacy heretofore required to be taken,—the terms of which, involving an abjuration of the claims of the Stuart family to the throne, had become obsolete,—a short and simple declaration of allegiance to the reigning sovereign. The effect of the two measures together was to enable persons of the Jewish persuasion to take their seats in Parliament upon making the same oath as now prescribed, but omitting the words, "on the true faith of a Christian."

The legal impediment being now at an end, it remained only for the House of Commons to give effect to Lord Lucan's Act, by authorizing Baron Rothschild to omit the excluding words. Accordingly, on the 26th of July, that honourable member, being conducted to the table by Lord John Russell and Mr. J. A. Smith, stated, on the oath being read to him, that he could not conscientiously take it in the form in

which it was tendered. He was then directed to withdraw. Upon this Lord John Russell moved a resolution, simply stating that Baron Rothschild was prevented by conscientious objections from taking the oath. This resolution, after an ineffectual protest from Mr. Warren, was agreed to; whereupon Lord John Russell moved a second resolution in the following terms:—"That any person professing the Jewish religion may henceforth, in taking the oath prescribed in an Act of the present Session of Parliament to entitle him to sit and vote in this House, omit the words, 'and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian.'"

A debate ensued, in which Mr. Warren threatened to divide the House. Lord Hotham said he had not intended to vote, but, being called upon to decide, felt bound to oppose the resolution. Mr. Walpole said he had always regarded this as a religious rather than a political question. He did not think Jews ought to sit in a Christian legislature: and must oppose the resolution. But he was bound to say that Baron Rothschild had never permitted himself to do one act contrary to the law of the land. He also said that the course taken could not be too much deprecated, and that if the Jews were to be admitted they ought to have been admitted in a frank and honest manner. Let them not suppose, however, that they were closing the question. Mr. Spooner and Mr. Newdegate repeated their objections to the proceeding. Mr. Fox expressed his conviction that the House had never acted more in accordance with the spirit of a Christian legislature than they

were about to do by the admission of Jews to Parliament. Lord John Russell reminded Mr. Walpole that the mode of settling the question had not been proposed by the advocates for the admission of the Jews. "It is not our choice, but the choice of the other House of Parliament." Mr. Walpole said this was not the end of the question; but he trusted none would hereafter attempt to deprive the Jews of the privilege about to be conferred upon them.

On a division the resolution was carried by 69 to 37. Baron Rothschild, being again introduced, was greeted by loud cheers. He took the oath on the Old Testament, omitting the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," and took his seat on the Opposition benches. Thus ended the long controversy which had for so many years divided the two Houses of Parliament.

The difficult and perplexing question of Church Rates became the subject of a good deal of discussion in this Session. A Bill, though not emanating from the Government, was introduced and carried in the House of Commons, but found an effectual barrier, as was generally anticipated, in the House of Lords. This Bill, which consisted of a very short and simple enactment for the total abolition of the rate, was introduced by Sir John Trelawny, M.P. for Tavistock, at the commencement of the Session. A debate took place on the second reading being moved on the 17th of February. The honourable Baronet, in his speech on this occasion, argued that church rate was not a tax upon land or property; it was a

charge *in personam*, not *in rem*, and the remedy was ineffective, being slow, cumbrous, and expensive. As it had been decided by the House of Lords that a minority of parishioners with the churchwardens could not make a valid rate, parishes were involved in litigation and strife, suits ran through a long succession of courts, the fabric of the church meanwhile falling into disrepair. The grievance, he said, was not so much that of Dissenters as of Churchmen, and he thought it would hardly be desired by any one that such a state of things, and an unworkable law, should be continued.

The motion was seconded by Colonel Thompson, who, as the Bill did not provide any mode of supplying the deficiency, suggested that it might be made up by a land tax.

Lord R. Cecil moved, by way of amendment, to defer the second reading for six months. He urged that where a rate was voted by a majority in a parish there was no injustice in levying it upon the minority, while it would be repugnant to every principle of justice to allow a minority to control the majority. Although the law might be anomalous, the disease, in his opinion, would cure itself; few parishes refused the rate, and the voluntary principle would extend pew-rents and give birth to other evils. He opposed the Bill because it professed to remedy a grievance which did not exist; but much more, because it would be the first step towards a separation of the Church from the State.

Sir A. Elton, as a Churchman, supported the second reading of the Bill, but thought there should

be some provision by the State towards the maintenance of the fabric of churches.

Mr. Ball, in replying to Lord R. Cecil, argued that the Dissenters of all classes outnumbered Churchmen, and they would willingly make voluntary contributions for the repairs of churches if relieved from a compulsory tax that weighed upon their conscience.

Mr. Drummond observed that there was no room for an amendment of the Bill in committee, as suggested by Sir A. Elton; it simply abolished church rates. He was reminded of the decision of the House of Lords in the "Braintree case." The history of England, he said, could not furnish a more scandalous decision, more contrary to all law and equity. If we were to have a national church at all, the fabric of the churches must be sustained.

Lord Stanley thought that Mr. Drummond had been unfortunate in an argument he had used, that the voluntary principle was incompatible with an establishment. He (Lord Stanley) had always heard from the warmest friends of the Establishment that its endowments were inadequate, and that voluntary efforts must be relied on. Lord R. Cecil's argument, likewise, drawn from the paucity of parishes in which rates had been refused, was defective: he had omitted from his calculation the parishes in which no rates had been refused, because none could be raised. He believed that from a very large majority of the population of England church rates were not actually levied. If so, here was a grievance requiring legislative

interference, and he felt that he had no option but to support this Bill.

Sir G. Grey, after referring to the results of the returns upon the subject of church rates, objected to the total abolition of these rates, and thought the wisest course was to fall back upon the compromise he had formerly proposed. His opinion was that, in legislating upon the subject, the House must recognise as an accomplished fact the actual abolition of these rates in certain parishes, yet should not deprive other parishes of the power of levying them. He should propose, likewise, to exempt Dissenters having conscientious scruples from payment of church rates, to empower churchwardens to place a rent upon a certain number of pews, and to give power to landholders to charge their estates with the payment of a contribution by way of rate towards the maintenance of the church. These provisions he proposed to embody in a Bill, and he objected to the second reading of the present Bill.

After some observations from Mr. Hope, Mr. Garnett, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Slaney, and a reply from Sir John Trelawny, who declined to accept the compromise proposed by the Government, the House divided, when the second reading was carried by 213 to 160. The Bill underwent a great deal of discussion in committee, and several amendments were proposed. The first, moved by Sir Arthur Elton, to suspend the operation of the Bill for three years, was negatived after some debate. Another, moved by Lord Robert Cecil, to

confine its operation to cities and boroughs, was withdrawn. Mr. Puller, one of the members for Herts, proposed to settle the question by another scheme. He moved that the House resolve itself into committee to consider the expediency of providing for the repair of churches and the maintenance of churchyards, by substituting for church rates such an annual rent-charge upon all hereditaments in respect of which church rates may now be lawfully assessed upon the occupiers as will fairly represent the total annual amount now raised by church rates; such rent-charge to be a fixed and uniform poundage on the rateable value of such hereditaments, and to be made a charge on the owners. He argued that church rate was a charge upon property—a burden upon the owner; although it was said to be a charge upon the occupier in respect of the land, the owner received so much the less rent from the land by reason of this charge. He further argued that the poor of this country had from time immemorial enjoyed the right of having the parish church repaired at the expense of the property of the parish, and the owners had borne the burden of the repairs. The Bill of Sir J. Trelawny deprived the poor of this right, handing over 300,000*l.* a year as a present to the landlords of the country, who did not desire it. He acknowledged that the Dissenters had a grievance in being required to pay church rates; but the question admitted, he observed, of a reasonable compromise, and the strife and vexation created by the rate would be got rid of for ever by making it in form what it always had been

in reality—a tax upon the owners of property. Calculating the value of the property liable to the rate at 65,000,000*l.* or 66,000,000*l.*, a tax of 1*d.* in the pound would yield a sum sufficient for the purposes of a church rate. He explained the manner in which he proposed that the plan should be worked out in practice.

Upon Mr. Puller's proposition, an amendment was moved by Mr. Buxton, in these terms:—"That it is desirable that in some parishes power should be given to make an addition, to a limited amount, to the tithe, in order to maintain the fabric of the churches;" and "that in some parishes in towns power should be given to the churchwardens or the vestry to place a rental on a certain proportion of the sittings." These resolutions, he said, embodied the views of the late Government. He supported Sir J. Trelawny's Bill for the abolition of church rates, believing that, so far from their abolition being an injury to the church, it would help to root her more firmly in the hearts of the people. A candid consideration should be given to suggestions for supplying funds for the repair of churches; but he disliked Mr. Puller's plan, which would throw part of the burden upon the clergyman, and would excite violent commotion in towns.

Sir John Trelawny opposed Mr. Puller's plan. It was also combated with much force by Sir G. C. Lewis, on the ground that it proposed a general, new, and compulsory charge upon the real property of the country for the purposes of the church, the present rate being a parochial

rate, imposed by the vestry; and he would impose the tax in all those parishes where church rates had been practically abolished. He objected to Mr. Buxton's amendment upon similar grounds; that would also impose a new general charge upon real property. The House, he said, must choose between a total and immediate abolition of church rates, and a modified form of the existing rates.

Lord J. Russell said, after hearing this discussion, he was compelled to say that the objections of Sir G. Lewis to Mr. Puller's plan appeared to him to be sound ones. At the same time we could not have a national establishment without some provision for maintaining the fabric of the church; he could not, therefore, vote for Sir J. Trelawny's Bill, but he was ready to consider any fair proposal for an equivalent.

Mr. Walpole agreed that the abolition of church rates without an equivalent would be putting into the pockets of the landlords what did not belong to them. But the objections of Sir G. Lewis to Mr. Puller's plan were, he admitted, unanswerable. He pressed the members of the late Government to bring forward substantially the propositions upon this question which they announced when in office.

Mr. Roebuck asked why Mr. Walpole did not take up the question himself, instead of calling upon that (the Opposition) side of the House to perform his duty? They had nothing to do with compromises, and were determined that of church rates there should be an end.

The amendment of Mr. Buxton

was withdrawn, and that of Mr. Puller negatived, on a division, by 317 to 54.

On the 8th of June, a considerable debate took place on the motion for the third reading of Sir John Trelawny's Bill.

Sir B. Bridges opposed the Bill, and moved to defer the third reading for six months. He dwelt upon the injustice inflicted upon the poor by relieving the rich from a charge for the sustentation of churches to which their property was subject when it came to them by inheritance or purchase. He did not expect, he said, that such a proposition would have come from one whose property it would exonerate.

Mr. Packe, in seconding this amendment, observed that compromises had been repeatedly offered, but invariably rejected by the advocates of total abolition. He suggested some of the difficulties in which the measure would place the Church, of which its members, who supported the abolition of the rates, were, he said, not aware.

Mr. Akroyd considered that the Bill was defective in that, while it did an act of justice to Dissenters, it perpetrated an injustice to the Church. It, moreover, enabled Dissenters to nominate churchwardens,—a right which should rest with the congregation. There was no necessity, he contended, for this wholesale confiscation, and for handing over 300,000*l.* a year to the landholders.

Sir J. Graham said, as an attached friend of the Church of England, he was bound to consider this question with reference to the interests of that Church in connection with those of the

people at large. As respected the interests of the Church, he would gladly receive a compromise; but, all compromises having been rejected, he must regard the question as it stood, and he thought there would be a better chance of effecting a compromise hereafter if the Bill were sent up to the House of Lords by a commanding majority. He had a most decided objection to pew-rents, and he objected to exempting Dissenters as Dissenters,—a proposal which, by branding them, would tend to the perpetuation of religious differences. He desired to see some reasonable compromise; but, having heard none offered, he thought it was for the benefit of the Church to get rid of an impost which kept up heart-burnings and dissensions. A remedy had occurred to him. He thought it would be wise to relax the Statute of Mortmain, and enable the owners of land in fee and tenants for life to charge their estates for the maintenance of the parish church. Hitherto, the Church had had no reason to repent her reliance upon the voluntary principle; she had never yet called upon her members to contribute to her necessities and found them slow to respond. Referring to declarations recently made by dignitaries of the Church, and to certain novelties in the exercise of the missionary functions of the Church, he regarded them, he said, as a departure from the principle of an establishment. Although he had always resisted the abolition of church rates, he could not fight the battle to the last extremity, but was ready to make a concession for the sake of peace, and he should therefore give his vote in favour of the Bill.

Mr. Walpole accused Sir J. Graham of inconsistency in his arguments, and, adverting to the various compromises made at different times, he reminded Sir James that one, proposed when he was a member of a strong Government, and which would have settled the question, had not been carried out. Sir James was not justified in saying that no practical compromise had been offered, and he asked him whether he was or was not prepared to acquiesce in the proposition to commute the tax for a charge upon the land. He believed that some such settlement, operating fairly and equitably, might be effected. He believed, and appealed to recorded testimony in support of that belief, that conscientious scruples were not the sole ground of objection to church rates,—that there was an ulterior object, to fight the question of an establishment on the field of church rates, and he was surprised, and regretted that Sir J. Graham should have joined in an opposition, the real object of which was to break up our ecclesiastical establishment. If church rates were given up without an equivalent, tithes would follow, and we should go on step by step until we arrived at the voluntary principle, which, although a valuable ally of an establishment, never could be a substitute for it. The best course that could be taken, in his opinion, was not to get a commanding majority in favour of the Bill, but such a division as would show that, though prepared to settle the question upon reasonable terms, they were not prepared, for the benefit of the owners of land, to abolish the means whereby the

poor were brought to the doors of the offices of religion.

Mr. Gladstone observed that differences of opinion were not confined to the opponents of this measure; they existed among those who were prepared to vote for the abolition of church rates. Arguments in favour of abolishing these rates were derived from the experience in parishes where they were in a state of desuetude, and where Dissenters were numerous, but this was not the case throughout the country; on the contrary, in rural and populous parishes, the rate was a fixed charge upon property, and places were found in the church for the poor as well as the rich. In urban parishes the case was different. The law of church rates was an ancient law, and in rural parishes it was a law that on the whole worked well, and was in the main generally just, and he was not prepared, on speculative grounds, to make a wholesale importation of the voluntary principle to displace an old principle that worked well. If church rates were abolished for the voluntary principle, tithes must be so too; nor would a better principle be got by relaxing the Statute of Mortmain. Some would be unable to charge their estates, some unwilling, and some would still plead conscientious scruples. If the question was looked at in a practical point of view, there need be no difficulty in framing a scheme, in a spirit of conciliation, that would not force consciences; but if there was to be no compromise, there would be difficulty.

Sir John Trelawny having replied, a division took place, when there appeared—

For the amendment . . . 203
Against it 266

Majority 63

The Bill was then read a third time and passed. But it had a more formidable ordeal to encounter in the House of Lords, where it was known that the Government would put forth all their strength to defeat the measure. On the 2nd of July the second reading was moved by the Duke of Somerset. He stated that the principle of the measure was the simple abolition of church rates, without providing any substitute for them; and he believed this was the best course to take in the first instance. The House was not pledged to any course of policy on the subject, and could therefore take an enlarged view of it. With the Government, he understood it was an open question. He regretted that the Earl of Derby intended to oppose the Bill, as that implied the opposition of all the members of the Government who had seats in that House, the present time being peculiarly favourable for considering a subject which every leading statesman for the past twenty years had wished to see settled. Having described the various Bills which have been introduced in reference to church rates during this period, none of which had effected the object, he contended that the principle of such a rate was only adapted to an age when all the population were of one religion. With increased tolerance, and the growth of dissent, opposition to church rates had increased also, till the people, calmed for a time by the prospect of an abolition, expected with anxiety a decision of the

question. Much would be done by the voluntary system as a substitute for church rates. They might adopt the principle of this Bill, but delay the period of its coming into operation. He would then enable landowners to charge their land with rates, which would be willingly done in many rural parishes; but where the population was opposed to a rate there it must be abandoned. He asked them to deal with this question as they had done with other grievances of which the Dissenters complained, the removal of which had been followed by evident improvement in the good feeling and loyalty of the people.

Lord St. Leonards opposed the Bill, taking the legal ground that the church rates were a charge upon property. Dissenters had bought property subject to that burthen, and he did not consider objections on the score of religion as applicable to the case.

Lord Wodehouse supported the Bill as calculated to promote the interests of the Church. As to the rate being a charge upon property, he observed that it was a charge which every vestry had the power of imposing or refusing.

The Duke of Marlborough opposed the Bill, and defended church rates on the ground of equity. Lord Wensleydale also vindicated their continuance.

The Duke of Newcastle would not have voted against the second reading if the Bill had come before them two or three months ago, when there would have been time to find some substitute for the rate; but it was mere illusion to suppose such a Bill could become law in the present Session. If it did pass the second reading,

he should not consent to any clause postponing its operation; that would serve no good purpose, and only increase the irritation that prevailed.

The Earl of Derby thought the Duke of Somerset had displayed much courage in undertaking what he trusted would be the hopeless task of seeking to induce the House to deprive the Church of England, without equivalent or compensation, of what was essential to her maintenance and one of her most indisputable rights. In point of principle he could see no distinction between the charges of tithe and church rate, except, perhaps, that the amount of the tithe was fixed, while that of the rate was variable; and that tithes could be recovered by legal process, while in enforcing the payment of church rates there was considerable difficulty. He contended that the rate was a charge upon property itself, the payment of which could not be evaded on the plea of conscience. He regarded with great suspicion all conscientious scruples the result of yielding to which was a saving of money. He admitted the question was not in a satisfactory position, and that many Dissenters who opposed the rate were not animated by hostility to the Church; but a large proportion of those who were carrying on the present agitation, did it from a political-religious spirit, and were actuated by the most deadly hostility to the Church, endeavouring to lower and despoil her, and compel her to rely on the voluntary principle only. He denied the efficiency of that principle as a substitute for the rate; it might be invoked successfully for a temporary purpose, but not

for permanent and sustained exertion. He noticed several objections to the Bill, contending that the plan proposed by the Duke of Somerset, of enabling landowners to charge their estates with a rate, would leave the same difficulty to recur again if the properties were sold. The only real remedy appeared to him to be that there should be a fund raised, in the first instance, by voluntary action, equivalent to the average amount of church rates; such a plan would demand their most serious consideration; but it was wholly at variance with the object of the present Bill. He thought the principle of voluntary commutation was the only possible solution of the difficulty. He could not pledge the Government to introduce any measure on the subject, but he would gladly hail any desire on the part of Dissenters to meet the Church half way on the question. He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Archbishop of Canterbury objected to the voluntary system that it would place the ministers of the Church in an unworthy position with the people; they would be dependent on them for the repair of the church and the expenses of the service. But he admitted church rates could not remain as they were, and he would cheerfully assent to any compromise that was not wholly concession.

Earl Granville believed the longer the settlement of the question was deferred, the more difficult it would prove. The agitation was well organized. More confidence might be placed in the voluntary system than Lord

Derby had expressed; it could be relied upon to repair churches as well as to build them. He feared the commutation plan the head of the Government had sketched would be attended by no practical result.

The Bishop of London, from experience, doubted the efficiency of the voluntary system as a permanent source of revenue. The Bill would merely transfer 300,000*l.* per annum to the landed proprietors of the country.

Earl Grey strongly condemned the Bill as an injustice towards and robbery of the labouring classes. They were entitled to have their churches maintained, and to sweep away that legal obligation was an undisguised spoliation of the poor by the rich.

Lord Campbell thought that abolition without compensation was impolitic and unjust.

Lord Portman supported the Bill. The Bishop of Oxford spoke against it.

The House divided when there appeared

Content—			
Present	.	.	30
Proxies	.	.	6
			— 36
Not Content—			
Present	.	.	109
Proxies	.	.	78
			— 187
			—
Majority	.	.	151

The Bill was therefore lost.

On the 23rd of March, Viscount Bury moved for leave to introduce a Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, a motion which had in several preceding Sessions received the sanction of the House of Commons, but had been steadfastly

withstood by the House of Lords. Lord Bury made a brief but clear statement of the grounds of his measure. He said the law was at present open to doubt. In the case of *Brook versus Brook*, Mr. Justice Creswell had expressed an opinion that marriages abroad between a widower and his wife's sister, the parties being British subjects, are invalid; and in the absence of any parallel case, that case must be taken as the authoritative declaration of the law of England. But he was told that other distinguished judges, upon precisely the same grounds, had arrived at an opposite conclusion. The law ought to be free from ambiguity. There is no absolute statutable prohibition of these marriages, and once or twice judges have interpreted the law in another sense. What he proposed was, a Bill simply declaring that, whatever decisions may have been given in any court, marriage with a deceased wife's sister should no longer be void or voidable, but should be held just and honourable in every respect.

The motion was supported by Mr. Fox, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Biggs, and Lord Goderich. Mr. Malins and Mr. Mellor voted for the motion in order that the Bill might be discussed, without pledging themselves to support the measure. The other speakers contended that such marriages are not contrary to Scripture, and that their legalization is necessary for the welfare and happiness of the people, especially of the poor.

On the other hand, the motion was opposed by Mr. Divett, Mr. Hope, and Mr. Lygon. They

argued that if such a marriage were made lawful, it would lead to much social and moral evil in every English home, and sully the purity of feeling existing between a widower and his sister-in-law. On a division the motion was carried by 105 to 62.

The principle of the Bill was very fully canvassed on the second reading, when

Mr. Hope moved to defer the reading for six months. The question, he observed, was of importance to every class, whose social position is affected, especially if this alteration of the marriage law ran counter, as he contended it did, not only to revealed but to natural religion. If the measure was not right—if it was not imperatively demanded—it was grievously wrong. The apathy of the great mass of the people upon this subject showed that there was no real grievance calling for redress; the whole thing, he said, had been notoriously got up by a few interested persons. After a scrutiny of the organization employed for the object of the Bill, he entered upon what, he observed, was the cardinal question, whether marriage with a deceased wife's sister was or was not lawful in the sight of God. This question he resolved in the negative, after a minute examination of texts and authorities, including the verse in Leviticus, the authorized translation of which he impugned; but, whether correct or not, he maintained that these marriages were expressly prohibited by the Divine law. He wound up a very long argument by an exposition of the social evils, the jealousies, the household discords, and the

immoralities, which would, in his opinion, be the certain fruits of thus legislating, he said, for a few selfish persons.

Mr. Buxton, on the other hand, deduced from social considerations an argument in favour of these marriages, which, he contended, were not forbidden, and were not proved to be morally wrong.

Mr. Collier, in reply to Mr. Hope, contended that a prohibition of marriage should be plain, clear, and decided by the laws of God, by the law of nature, or by some overwhelming social evils. The sole religious argument against the marriages in question was founded upon the text in Leviticus; but this authority was less relied on than formerly, and the argument itself was abandoned when Lord Lyndhurst's Act was passed. Even if the question was doubtful, it should be left to the conscience of individuals. The alleged social evils of legalizing these marriages were, in his estimation, of a visionary character, while the evils of maintaining the present law were great and certain.

Mr. Baines likewise supported the Bill, knowing, he said, many cases illustrating the hardship and injustice of the present law. As to the theological argument, applying his own plain understanding to it, he could not discover any Divine prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister; and in nearly every Christian State these marriages were permitted, either by dispensation or otherwise. If so, and if no overwhelming considerations forbade them, it was tyrannical to uphold a law which, in conjunction with the law of settlement,

bore with peculiar severity upon the poorer classes.

Mr. Drummond considered that Lord Lyndhurst's Act, which, he said, was a gross violation of God's law, had brought this question into its present position; and although he meant to vote against the Bill, he admitted that the state of things was such that it was impossible to allow it to remain. Upon the theological question, it was not disputed, he said, that the universal doctrine of the Church up to the time of Pope Alexander Borgia was that these marriages were contrary to the law of God, and he had no doubt that, according to the fair interpretation of the Scriptures, they were incestuous.

Sir G. Lewis said he should give his cordial vote in favour of the Bill. Up to 1835 these marriages were voidable, not void, and practically many such marriages were contracted and remained valid. Lord Lyndhurst's Act rendered these marriages void in future, but recognised the validity of those already contracted; and if the Bench of Bishops had considered them contrary to the law of God, they would have remonstrated against such legislation. The change in the doctrine of the Church upon this question had been made by the Protestant Reformers, and it was the practice of all Christendom, except this country, to allow the validity of these marriages. Looking to the history of the law, to the practice of foreign countries, and to the unwillingness in this country to acquiesce in the existing prohibition, he should support the Bill.

The Lord Advocate said he should offer the strongest oppo-

sition to the Bill. He did not, he said, press the theological argument, because it had been exhausted by Mr. Hope, but he should discuss the question as one of policy and expediency. He then weighed the evils of this alteration of the law against its alleged advantages, insisting that Lord Lyndhurst's Act was no alteration of the principle of the law, whereas the present Bill was a novelty and an innovation.

Mr. Fuller said he should not detain the House upon the social question, which he thought had been exhausted by the Lord Advocate. If the case rested solely upon social grounds, he admitted that much might be said on both sides. He applied himself to the question of a Divine prohibition, and, confessing the difficulty which attended the construction of the authorized version of the text in Leviticus, he thought the real question was whether the House was competent, without further information, to decide off-hand upon a disputed text that there was no such prohibition in the Bible. He suggested that it was the duty of the Government to issue a commission of Hebrew scholars to ascertain the true construction of the text.

Mr. Milnes supported the Bill on behalf of the middle and lower classes, who, he said, broke and would continue to break a law which was repugnant to their moral sense.

Mr. Malins said he felt constrained, after full consideration, to give his support to the Bill. He was satisfied that there was no force in the theological argument; and looking at the differences of opinion and at the effects

of the law as it stood, he thought it expedient to pass the Bill.

After a short reply from Lord Bury, the House divided, when the second reading was carried by 194 to 134. The third reading was subsequently carried by 100 to 70.

The second reading was moved in the House of Lords on the 15th of July, when Lord Redesdale moved that it be postponed for six months. He believed that great social evils would result from the measure, while, as far as he was able to judge, it was contrary to the Divine law.

Lord Lyndhurst gave an historical sketch of the origin of the Bill. He did not address the House upon the general subject under discussion, but referred to the State of Massachusetts, where the marriages objected to were legal and of constant occurrence, and he undertook to say that in no civilized part of the world was there to be found a more moral and intelligent people.

The Archbishop of Canterbury must adhere to the opinion he formerly expressed, that the marriage which it was the purpose of the Bill to legalize was forbidden in Scripture. He trusted the Bill would not pass, on the double ground of what he believed to be the purport of Scripture and the social welfare of the community.

Lord Cranworth, laying entirely aside the religious branch of the question, must oppose the second reading of the Bill, on the ground that it would do violence to the feelings of the great mass of the English community.

Lord Wodehouse supported the second reading of the Bill. Had the prohibition of such marriages been rigidly enforced

it would be a very strong argument in favour of its retention; but in point of fact we had a contrary state of things. A very large number of persons had contracted marriages of this description, which had not been attended with great social inconveniences, and that fact, he thought, was a strong reason for the second reading of the Bill.

The Bishop of Oxford strongly opposed the second reading. He denied that there was any uncertainty in the religious arguments against the Bill. Marriages such as proposed were, according to God's law, incestuous, and therefore void from the beginning. The great mass of the educated women of England were unanimously opposed to the measure, an argument which ought to have full weight. He denied that the proposed alteration was desired by the poorer classes. If we lowered the standard of our marriage law to the requirements of those who have offended against God's law, he grieved to say we should have to go much below this Bill. On mere grounds of humanity he asked the rejection of the Bill. God's law was positive, and those who take God's law for a guide can have no hesitation in saying to the advocates of these marriages, "We refuse you a fatal privilege which may bring down God's curse upon you."

The Bishop of Ripon cordially supported the second reading. In his opinion there was no direct Scriptural prohibition of the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister. On the contrary, he believed that Scripture sanctioned these marriages. In a social point of view he believed

that very great evils were connected with the existing state of the law.

The Bishop of Exeter felt so overpowered by the statement of the Bishop of Ripon, that Scripture sanctioned marriages which the Church in one of its most solemn canons declared were incestuous, that he felt at a loss how to address their Lordships. He was amazed. Had any clergyman in any place which was not privileged dared to say what the Bishop had said, he would, if he were in the diocese of a faithful Bishop, have been brought to account for his words. Should the Bill pass, persons might marry under it, but a faithful minister would violate his functions by admitting them to receive the holy communion; a faithful minister would be bound to declare that the sacrament, which was necessary to salvation, if this wretched Bill (here the right rev. Prelate dashed on the floor the copy of the Bill which he held in his hand) passed, must be abandoned by every man who should contract these marriages.

Lord Overstone regretted the language which had fallen from the Episcopal Bench, as it was in his opinion injudicious, unwise, and to a certain extent unchristian.

The Bishop of Lincoln spoke against and Earl Granville in favour of the Bill. Their Lordships then divided, when there appeared—

Content . . .	22
Not Content . . .	46

Majority . . . 24

The Bill was therefore lost.

A question of considerable interest to the Church of England

was raised by Earl Stanhope in the latter part of this Session, who proposed an address to the Crown in favour of the discontinuance of the special services commemorative of political events prescribed in the Prayer Book, for the 5th of November, the 30th of January, and the 29th of May. The service for the anniversary of Her Majesty's accession the noble Earl did not propose to interfere with. In a temperate and instructive speech Lord Stanhope stated, that the services in question were not founded on the votes of Convocation, or on Acts of Parliament, but on the Royal proclamation alone. He asked their removal, because they deserved no part of the admiration the beautiful and majestic Liturgy of the Church commanded, but were rather a blot and a stain upon it. The lapse of a century and a half since the most recent of the events celebrated had taken place rendered it no longer proper or desirable to continue these services; but there were also special objections to the language of the services themselves, which in some passages resembled that of a party pamphlet. Having noticed some of these passages, especially in the service for the 30th of January, and the feeling of the times when they were written, he said he proposed to proceed by way of an address to the Crown, rather than an Act repealing the old statute, because the moment the Crown ceased to provide the services the statute would become obsolete. But after the address had been issued the Sovereign might be advised to propose to Parliament the repeal of the ancient Acts. Even now,

though the services were ordered to be used by the proclamation, clergymen were not compelled to read them, as they formed no part of the Prayer Book, "as by law established;" in very few churches were they retained, and recently some cathedrals had released themselves from the duty of reading them. The tendency of the services was to make the Church political, and he believed the very best results might be expected from their discontinuance.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said he felt bound by duty to oppose the plan of a revision of the Liturgy, on account of the controversies to which the revision would give rise; but the present proposal was not liable to that objection. Practically, the State services were already obsolete, and their removal from the Prayer Book would be generally sanctioned by public opinion. The feelings excited by the events celebrated had died out, and the services had fallen into desuetude; it was better that they should be regularly abolished than irregularly disregarded. He supported the motion.

Lord Ebury fully approved the motion, and hoped it would lead to other amendments required in the ritual of the Church.

The Bishop of London approved the abolition of the State services. It was asserted they were very seldom read; but they were read just at the times and in the places where it was least desirable they should be heard,—in all the College chapels, in the great seminaries of education. He asked if these services ought not to cease? He objected to the position in which they placed both

the Sovereign and the clergy, and to much of the language to be found in them; they had become empty forms, and no one would regret their abolition.

The Duke of Marlborough thought the services might be modified, without removing them from the Prayer Book altogether; in an improved form they might be retained as memorials of past events of the national history.

The Bishop of Bangor did not defend all the expressions these services contained; but they might be accepted by any pious man without scruples. Some alterations might be made in them, but they were not obsolete—they were full of vigour and power.

The Bishop of Oxford could not accept them as proper exponents of national humiliation or gratitude. They contrasted unfavourably with the prayers of the Liturgy; they were far too political, polemical, and epigrammatical. He strongly objected to any alteration of the Book of Common Prayer; but these services ought not to be annexed to it.

The Bishop of Cashel supported the motion. Lord Campbell and Lord Cranworth followed on the same side. Lord Duncannon opposed. The Earl of Malmesbury thought the better course would be at once to move the repeal of the statutes on which the proclamation was founded: the other House would then express its opinion on the subject, which would strengthen the Crown in dealing with it.

The motion, with some amendment in its terms, was then agreed to without a division.

Another movement, not equally

successful, towards a reform of the Church Services was attempted by Lord Ebury, who moved for an Address to the Crown for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the expediency of a revision of the Liturgy of the Church of England. The noble Lord contended that the lapse of nearly 300 years had rendered such a revision necessary; it was desired by a large portion of the community, was desirable in itself, and the means by which the alteration could be effected were safe and constitutional. He pointed out the defects of the present Liturgy, the chief of which were the extreme length of the form of prayer for morning service, and the repetitions it contained. There were two general exhortations and two general confessions; the Sovereign and the clergy were each prayed for three times; the Ministry, the Houses of Parliament, and the magistracy, each twice, and the Lord's Prayer was repeated three times. The service was thus rendered wearisome, especially when the Communion was administered. Similar objections applied to the other services. Notwithstanding the Act of Uniformity, alterations in the Liturgy were, in practice, frequently made. There was not a prelate on the episcopal bench who had not broken the Act of Uniformity over and over again. It was argued that if they attempted any change in the Book of Common Prayer no one knew where they would stop; that great differences would arise, and there might be a disruption of the Church in consequence. But these dangers were not avoided by standing still. They could

not be blind to the fact that a great disruption had already occurred; though a revision of the Liturgy might not heal all their differences, yet it would tend to bring back to the Church many pious and estimable Nonconformists; they should therefore make the attempt. No change could be made before the whole subject had passed under the consideration of the Royal Commission, Convocation, and both Houses of Parliament; the means of effecting the revision would, therefore, be perfectly constitutional.

The motion was opposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He argued that the attempt to introduce such changes in the Liturgy would give rise to controversies of which no man could foresee the end. The Bishop of St. David's also opposed the motion. Earl Grey admitted the necessity of some change, but trusted the motion would not be pressed to a division.

The Bishop of Cashel disapproved of any change not originated by a perfectly-constituted body.

The Earl of Derby believed the alterations that would be expected from the appointment of a Commission would not be limited to the removal of trifling and casual blemishes; it would be anticipated that the Commission would inquire into the merits and demerits of the whole Liturgy; and to create such an impression would be a very serious inconvenience. The alterations Lord Ebury recommended might satisfy the wishes of a few anxious friends of the Church, but it was not to be expected they would satisfy the large body of Dissenters, who differed from the doc-

trines of the Establishment. A revision of the Liturgy would inevitably become a doctrinal question; the changes would be discussed according to their bearing for or against particular doctrines, and the result would be differences even within the Church itself. He hoped the motion would not be pressed to a division, opposed as it was by nearly the whole of the episcopacy, the great majority of the House, and, he believed, the best friends of the Church throughout the country.

Earl Granville thought the discussion might be left to produce its effect on the public mind, but the motion could not now be pressed with any result.

The motion was withdrawn.

A brief reference to the debate which took place on the motion annually made by Mr. Spooner respecting the grant to Maynooth College will close our account of the questions bearing upon religion which this year occupied the attention of Parliament. On the 29th of April the honourable Member for Warwickshire moved the following resolution:

"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Act for the Endowment of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights and interests." He frankly avowed that his motive in bringing forward this motion was a religious motive, believing that the doctrines taught at Maynooth were fraught with serious social evils, and that the endowment by public money of a college where such doctrines were taught was a national sin. He cited, as upon former occasions, what he con-

sidered to be authoritative expositions of these doctrines, insisting upon their pernicious tendency, and upon the incompatibility of such an education with loyalty to the Crown and social comfort and happiness.

Mr. Walpole said, if this were a new question it would be reasonable to allow a Bill to be laid upon the table; but as it was no new question, and as the introduction of the Bill would only afford an opportunity for a revival of agitation, he thought it better that the opinion of the House should be taken at once. He was opposed to the introduction of such a measure upon two grounds: first, that when a great question had been settled by Parliament, it was not wise to disturb such settlement unless it was clearly proved that there were grave objections

to it; and, secondly, that when Sir Robert Peel proposed the perpetuation of this grant, he called it a message of peace to Ireland, and if the Act were repealed it would be considered by the people of Ireland as a reversal of the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and as tantamount to a declaration of war.

There seemed to be a tacit understanding on both sides of the House that the question should at once go to a division without further discussion. After a few observations from Mr. Newdegate, a division was loudly called for, the result of which was as follows:—

For the motion	155
Against it	210
	<hr/>
Majority	55

CHAPTER VII.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—*Settlement of the question with the Neapolitan Government respecting the Cagliari—Concession by Naples of a compensation to the English Engineers, and the restoration of the vessel and crew to Sardinia.*—THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES—*Mr. Gladstone moves an Address to the Crown respecting the fulfilment of the obligations of the Treaty of Paris in reference to these provinces—The Motion is opposed by Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the Government, as well as by Lord Palmerston—It is supported by Mr. Sergeant Deasy, Mr. Roebuck, Lord R. Cecil, and Lord John Russell—On a division the Address is negatived by a majority of 178.*—THE SLAVE TRADE—*Misunderstanding with the United States in consequences of measures adopted by British naval officers for the repression of the traffic—Debate in the House of Lords on this subject—Speech of the Earl of Clarendon, and explanations of Lord Malmesbury—In the House of Commons Mr. S. Fitzgerald makes a statement in answer to a question on the state of our relations with America—Remarks of Mr. Roebuck, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston—The Bishop of Oxford presents a petition to the House of Lords, complaining of the continued violation by Spain of treaties for the Suppression of the Slave Trade in Cuba—His speech—Speeches of Lord Brougham, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earls of Carlisle, Hardwicke, and Aberdeen, and other Peers—Misunderstanding with the French Government on the same subject—Case of the Regina Cœli—Explanations of the matter by the Earl of Malmesbury—Observations of Lord Brougham and Earl Grey—In the House of Commons, Mr. Hutt moves a resolution disapproving of the practice of visiting and searching vessels in order to repress the Slave Trade—His speech—The Motion is opposed by Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Mr. Buaton, Sir John Pakington, and Lord Palmerston—It is supported by Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Roebuck, Lord Clarence Paget, and Mr. Gilpin—It is rejected on a division by 223 to 24—Discussion in the House of Lords respecting the Right of Search—Statement of Lord Lyndhurst of the law on this subject—Observations of the Earls of Malmesbury and Aberdeen.—Colony of British Columbia—Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Secretary for the Colonies, introduces a Bill for the Administration of Government in this settlement—He describes the situation and features of the territory and the arrangements proposed for its constitution—Remarks of Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Lowe and other Members—The Bill is passed.*

WE have referred in a former part of this volume to the question which arose between this country and the Neapolitan Government respecting the *Cagliari* and the treatment of the two English engineers, who were seized on board that vessel, and imprisoned at Naples. Lord Derby's Government took up this question with much spirit, and prosecuted their demands,—first for the liberation of the two English subjects, and afterwards for a compensation to them for the injuries they had sustained,—with an energy that redounded much to their credit with the public, the more so as it was generally thought that Lord Palmerston's Government had shown some vacillation and want of earnestness in the same matter. The consequence of the firm policy now adopted was, that early in June Mr. Disraeli was enabled to announce to the House of Commons, that the two engineers, Park and Watt, had been unconditionally released by the Neapolitan Government. A few days before this announcement was made, a further communication had been made by Lord Malmesbury to the Neapolitan Minister, in which he pressed with much earnestness the claim for an indemnity, stating that Her Majesty's Government would under the circumstances be justified in accomplishing its demand by force, but desirous of showing its moderation, especially as it is so superior in force, the Queen's Government offered mediation, and suggested the Swedish Court as a fair mediator. Then, describing the seizure of the *Cagliari* and the detention of the crew, as an act of violence, illegal

and unjustifiable, the Queen's Government declares that it supports the demand for the surrender of the ship and crew made by the Sardinian Government upon the Government of Naples, and urgently presses compliance upon the latter. If Naples should persist in refusing these proposals she was menaced with measures that would become inevitable.

To this despatch the Neapolitan Minister on the 8th of June returned the following answer:—

“Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
“Naples, June 8.

“My Lord,—In reply to the letter which your Excellency has done me the honour of addressing to me, under date of the 25th of May last, I hasten to acquaint you that the Government of the King, my august master, has never imagined, or been able to imagine, that it could find means to oppose the forces which the Government of Her Britannic Majesty has at its disposal.

“Setting out from the point suggested by the tenor of the said letter, that the affair of the *Cagliari*, as your Excellency clearly expresses it, ‘can to no one be of greater importance than to Great Britain,’ the Neapolitan Government finds that it has neither any argument to propound, nor any opposition to make to it.

“I have the honour of informing your Excellency that the sum of three thousand pounds sterling, paid into the mercantile house of Pook (*sic*), is at the disposal of the English Government.

“As far as concerns the men forming the crew of the *Cagliari*, now under trial before the Grand Criminal Court of Salerno, and the *Cagliari* herself, I have it in

my power to announce to you that the men and the vessel are at the disposal of Mr. Lyons; they are consigned to him; their departure will depend on him; and orders have been given to the competent authorities.

"This being settled, the Government of his Sicilian Majesty has no need to accept any mediation, and it delivers up everything to the absolute will (*assoluta volontà*) of the British Government.

"I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's most devoted and obliged servant,

(Signed) CARAFA."

In pursuance of this arrangement, the *Cagliari* and her crew were delivered up to the English Government, and by them restored to the authorities of the King of Sardinia. The settlement of the question thus effected afforded great satisfaction to the English public, and was considered to reflect much credit on the Ministry.

On the 4th of May, a discussion of some interest took place in the House of Commons on a motion made by Mr. Gladstone for an Address to the Crown with reference to the Danubian Principalities. The right honourable Gentleman's proposition was in these terms; viz. to submit to Her Majesty that this House, bearing in mind the obligations imposed by the Treaty of Paris, so far as they affect the Danubian Principalities, has observed with satisfaction the general tenor and spirit of the declaration recorded by Her Majesty's Chief Plenipotentiary at the Conferences of 1856, concerning the future organization of those territories; and to convey

to Her Majesty the earnest hope of this House that, in the further prosecution of this important subject, just weight may be given to those wishes of the people of Wallachia and Moldavia, which, through their representatives elected in conformity with the treaty, they have recently expressed. He urged the great importance of this question, observing that if the House did not give its attention to it at the present season it might have to rue its neglect. He did not propose, he said, to dictate a course of policy to the executive Government, but to recognise communications made to the House in the most formal manner by the executive Government in a matter deeply affecting the happiness of millions of our fellow-creatures. The general effect of the Address was to express the opinion of the House seconding the judgment of the executive Government in favour of the union of the Danubian Principalities. First among the reasons in support of the motion he placed the wish and ardent desire of almost the entire population of the Principalities for this union, which had been sanctioned by the suzerain Power in 1834 in a public and authoritative document. There were, he remarked, but three Powers represented at Paris, to whose opinion upon this question any great moral weight was attached—namely, France, England, and Sardinia, whose judgment was sure to carry with it the mass of European opinion, and a solemn pledge was given by their Plenipotentiaries, afterwards embodied in the Treaty of Paris, that the question should be referred to the judgment of the people of

the Principalities. Mr. Gladstone then adverted to the result of the appeals by the Divans *ad hoc* to the people of Moldavia and Wallachia, who were, he said, almost unanimous in favour of the union, and he ridiculed the idea of leaving the question to be decided afterwards by five or six Commissioners. He admitted that the people had expressed a desire for something more than the union. Four of the additional points were, in his opinion, reasonable; the fifth was that the Principalities might be united, not under a prince or chief taken from one of the native families, but from some foreign family. If there was anything objectionable in this demand, the pledge solemnly given ought not on that account to be abandoned; and the paramount object of the Roumanian people, which was the best possible measure for their welfare, should not be disappointed for purposes that were to subserve views extraneous to their interests. If the union did not take place, the Principalities would be a constant source of anxiety to European policy; if they were united, between Russia and Turkey would be interposed a living barrier, and he denied that the union would have the slightest effect injurious to the Ottoman empire, which had not, and never possessed, the sovereignty of the Principalities.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald, after advertizing to the difficulty he encountered in dealing with a subject to which he feared many Members had not given sufficient attention, and in replying to a speech which enlisted the sympathy of a popular assembly, argued that the motion was utterly

unprecedented, and calculated to lead to serious consequences. At a time when this question was about to be decided by the Conferences at Paris a vote in favour of the motion would be considered as an instruction of the House of Commons to the assembled representatives of continental Europe. The object of the Treaty of Paris was to maintain the territorial integrity of the Turkish empire. Everything that impaired that integrity was regarded as a matter that affected Europe. The effect of the motion was to dismember the Turkish empire; the population of the Principalities declared that the union not under a foreign prince was the last thing they desired; that it would not diminish but aggravate, the evils under which they suffered. The effect of the union of the Principalities under a foreign prince would render them practically independent of the Porte; and this was totally incompatible with the Treaty of Paris, and with the very object for which we went to war with Russia. He hoped the House would not assent to a motion which was, he said, repugnant to our solemn obligations, which was not for the interest of the people of the Principalities, and which would tend to the dismemberment of the Turkish empire.

Mr. Deasy contended that Mr. Fitzgerald had failed to give any answer to Mr. Gladstone; that the Principalities never formed part of the Turkish empire, which could not, therefore, be dismembered, as Mr. Fitzgerald argued, by the union of the Principalities under a foreign Prince. The national wishes had been duly as-

certained in conformity to the Treaty of Paris, and could we, he asked, being a party to that treaty, refuse to give effect to those wishes?

Lord R. Cecil thought the arguments of Mr. Fitzgerald, in reply to Mr. Gladstone, singularly weak. He contended that the House would not be guilty of any intrusion in expressing its opinion upon a subject coming before the Conference at Paris. He insisted that the great object of the people of the Principalities was their union, and that they would be satisfied with the accomplishment of that single object, the other objects being secondary and subordinate. On the other hand, the Porte had no right to allege that the integrity of the empire would be impaired by the choice of a foreign Hospodar.

Mr. Roebuck said it appeared to him that an opportunity was offered which would never recur. The House had been told that it must not interfere; but he held that it was the duty of the House to tell those who were to speak in the name of England at Paris, what they were to say, what principles they were to maintain, and to declare to the assembled people of Europe that we were about to support a free people, sprung from a peculiar source—the old Roman empire. They were never united by conquest to the Turkish empire, but by independent contract; and he contended that they had a claim upon the people of England, and a right to have the wishes acceded to which they had expressed by their Divans.

Lord Palmerston observed that the real question at issue, which had been a good deal lost sight

of, was that stated by Mr. Fitzgerald, whether we should take a course that would infallibly be the first step to separate the Principalities from the Turkish empire, and thereby to dismember it. If these Principalities were not a part of the Ottoman empire, how, he asked, came Mr. Gladstone to be a party to a war when they were invaded by Russia? He did not think that the nations of Europe would have taken up arms to protect the Principalities from Russian aggression had their invasion not been regarded as an encroachment upon Turkey. From the time when they ceased to be a part of the Roman empire, with a short interval, these Principalities had always been two separate States. Their connection with Turkey was not a state of oppression; what they suffered arose from foreign aggression and occupation. The Treaty of Paris made no engagement on the subject of the union; it came to no decision upon that point; the question under the treaty was not a question of union, but of internal organization. The treaty had been fulfilled; it required that Divans should be called, and they had been called; but a union under a foreign Prince would lead to a subversion of Turkish authority over those provinces. A foreign Prince meant a Prince of a Russian family, or of a family under Russian protection who would be a vassal of Russia. This would be the first step to a separation; and he thought the Moldavian and Wallachian people took a short-sighted view of their own interest in desiring it. He hoped the House would not be led away by the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone to

accede to a motion that would be adverse to the fundamental policy of this country, and to its engagements; and, while it would not be for the benefit of the people of the Principalities, would probably end in European dissensions, if not in war.

Lord J. Russell considered that this was a question in which the good faith of England was concerned, and he asked whether this was a matter to which the House ought to be indifferent. Mr. Gladstone, he observed, did not propose to say what course other Powers should take at the conference, but to express the opinion of the House of Commons as to what ought to be the language of the English Plenipotentiary. He agreed with Mr. Fitzgerald that we ought not to set up any power in the Principalities that would be a rival to the power of the Sultan, or that would indirectly tend to impair the integrity and independence of Turkey. Condemning very strongly the course which had been taken in this matter under the treaty of Paris as most unwise and irritating, he regarded it as promoting the views of Russia. The only way of getting out of the dilemma, in his opinion, was the course proposed by Mr. Gladstone.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it appeared to him that if the House adopted the motion it would find itself in a dilemma, instead of escaping from one. At that moment there was a perfect identity of interests, views, and policy between the Government of Her Majesty and that of France; in a few days the representatives of the two Governments would be prepared to re-

commend and enforce this policy, and it would not facilitate their endeavours for the House of Commons to carry an Address like this to the Crown, which might have a serious influence on the course of events. He read the articles of the treaty defining the engagements of this country, which he declared ought to be kept, not only in letter but in spirit, the object being to obtain for the Danubian provinces good government and self-government, and we could, he believed, obtain this with the cordial co-operation of the French Government. But if any other course were taken, the result might be confusion and armed intervention, and either the total neglect of those whose interests we were bound to regard, or a European war, the term and extent of which no person could calculate. On the ground of high policy he deprecated the adoption of the motion. At this moment it was impossible for the House to take a step that would be more embarrassing to the conduct of the Government, and which would be of a more painful character.

After a reply from Mr. Gladstone the House divided, when there appeared—

For the motion . . .	114
Against it . . .	292

Majority . . . 178

The measures adopted by this country for the repression of the slave trade, and the effect produced by those measures on our relations with foreign countries—especially with Spain, France, and the United States—were the subject of some interesting discussions in both Houses. About the month of June intelligence

reached this country of menacing language and demonstrations of resentment on the part of the last-named power, in consequence of "alleged" outrages committed on American vessels by British cruisers. Explanations were demanded by the United States Government, and it would appear, that, without waiting for any reply, that Government increased its force in the Gulf of Mexico. Moreover, an independent member of the Senate introduced a Bill anticipating authority for the President to declare war, and to make reprisals; and there were strong indications of the disposition of the American public to support the Government. The subject was brought before the House of Lords on the 8th of June, when the Earl of Clarendon asked Lord Malmesbury whether any late communications on the subject had passed between the two Governments, and whether anything had occurred to justify the apprehensions which had been entertained. He hoped and expected that the statements of alleged outrages on the American flag would prove to have been exaggerated. If no other or more stringent instructions had been sent out than those under which our cruisers are in the habit of acting, he felt assured there could be no ground of quarrel between the two Governments.

There were no instructions of which he had any knowledge under which the commanders of British cruisers would be authorized to do what it was said had been done; and if they had exceeded their instructions, Her Majesty's Government could have no hesitation in stating that that was the case. This was a ques-

tion upon which, in his opinion, it was requisite that great forbearance should be exercised by both Governments to prevent a state of things which neither of them desired—an extension of the slave trade, or a rupture of political relations. The United States Government were the first to declare the slave trade piracy; and he was therefore convinced that the President of the United States and his Government were no more desirous than were the Government of this country that that trade should be extended. It could not be concealed that vessels belonging to the United States had carried on the slave trade on the coast of Africa; and he did not see how, unless some right of search was given, the real nationality of the flag of suspected vessels could be ascertained. Such a right had been admitted by all maritime nations for their common protection, for without it the most atrocious deeds might be perpetrated, and yet remain unpunished. But the possession of such a right was a very different thing from the exercise of it. He was certain that no officer commanding a British cruiser, whatever his suspicions might be, would exercise the right of searching an American vessel if he was really convinced that it was *bonâ fide* American. We are as proud as the Americans are of the honour and independence of our flag, and just as determined to protect it whenever protection is lawfully claimed and can be legitimately given; but we should consider our flag tarnished if it were made a cover for nefarious transactions such as he had referred to; and, so far from finding fault with any foreign Powers

which should interpose to prevent the perpetration of such offences, we should rather be obliged to them for their interference. He did not think the American Government would differ from us on that point.

The Earl of Malmesbury was glad to hear this judicious language from Lord Clarendon. It was of great advantage in a moment of difficulty, that a member of the Opposition should express such sentiments and views. Lord Malmesbury could give no new information. If what had occurred had been correctly reported, Government could not justify it; and he feared some unjustifiable acts had been committed.

"I entirely agree with what my noble friend has said as to the American flag being constantly prostituted to cover the slave trade, and other illegal acts; and I think it is highly desirable that some agreement should be made between the two countries, by which it may be distinctly understood what proceedings ought to be taken by their officers respectively for effectually discovering the impositions to which I have alluded, and which will not be offensive to honest traders. It is to that point I have directed the attention of the Government of the United States, and that no later than in a conversation which I had this morning with the American minister, and I think I may say there has not been any great difference of views between us. After that conversation has been reported to the United States' Government, after the delivery of the despatch which I have written to Lord Napier, and after the orders that have been sent to our officers in those seas, I hope there

will be no repetition of such acts as have been described to us, whether truly or not. In these circumstances I feel that this country need remain under no apprehension that anything will occur to break the alliance that so happily exists between the two countries."

The Earl of Hardwicke said that if any excess had been committed by any of the British officers commanding in those seas, it was not in consequence of the instructions that they had received.

In the other House, a few days afterwards, the same subject was brought forward. It originated in a question put by Mr. Bright, who asked for information from the Government, and inquired what number of vessels was sent out last year, whether the number could be increased, and whether the officers had received any new instructions. Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, answered that he could not at present give Mr. Bright much definite information. Our officers might have shown too much zeal; but if wrong had been done, our Government would meet that wrong with frank and cordial acknowledgment. He expressed his confidence that the question would be quietly and peacefully settled.

Here Mr. Fitzgerald described several instances of alleged outrages. In one an officer from an armed boat, boarded a ship in Sagua la Grande, civilly asked to see her papers, and being told they were on shore, departed. In a second the British officer asked and received permission to communicate with a vessel. He did so without stopping it, and simply asked where the ship was

from and whither bound; but made no request to see her papers. The visit was "friendly." In a third case a brig was hailed and "spoken with" simply. These cases were extracted from the American newspapers. The master of one brig said, he believed two-thirds of the stories in circulation about outrages "are made out of whole cloth." Captain Cline, the boarding officer of the Merchants' Exchange News-room, at New York, says he has conversed with officers and crews from Cuba, and "he declares that not one of them considered himself damaged to the amount of one cent." Mr. Fitzgerald said he referred to these statements to justify British officers. The Government, however, had, under the circumstances, found it necessary to inquire what are our rights. They had accordingly taken the advice of the law officers of the Crown, whose decided opinion was that by international law we had no right of search—no right of visitation whatever in time of peace. That being so, he need not say they had thought it would be unbecoming in the British Government to delay for one moment the avowal of this conclusion. But while they perfectly acknowledged that England had no right to visit American vessels engaged in peaceful commerce, it would, on the other hand, be wrong to say that this country should abandon the policy which had so honourably distinguished her, or that she should cease to employ her fleets in putting down the slave trade. The gunboat squadron has not been augmented; he could not say whether any instructions different from those of 1844 had been issued,

but the present Government have enjoined greater caution upon our commanders. The question of withdrawing the squadron from Cuban waters is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Roebuck spoke in strong language of the falsehoods and exaggerations used on the other side of the Atlantic. Lord John Russell praised the temperate statement of Mr. Fitzgerald, and urged the necessity of precautions to prevent the use of the American flag by pirates.

Lord Palmerston said the gunboats had been sent to Cuba at the suggestion of the American Government, and of deputations to him when in office. He believed the outcry had originated from those whose improper proceedings were brought under supervision. America had cordially co-operated in the suppression of the slave trade.

He quite concurred with Lord John Russell in thinking it was impossible to admit the naked principle, that the hoisting of the flag of any particular country was to be taken as an unequivocal proof that the vessel belonged to the country whose flag she hoisted. It was well known that every vessel carried for signal purposes the flags of various countries; and if the simple hoisting of the flag of England or the United States, or of any of the numerous South American States, were to be admitted as a complete and sufficient proof of the nationality of the vessel, piracy of every description would roam the seas with impunity, and every country possessing a mercantile navy would soon feel the disastrous consequences of such an admission.

Mr. Disraeli said that the best answer to the speeches in the American Senate was the dispassionate discussion of that evening. It has been pointed out to the United States Government that their flag will be abused, if the assumption of that flag cover any cargo, and the American Government has been asked to suggest a mode of preventing such things. He believed existing misconceptions would soon disappear.

One reason why he took no gloomy view of our relations with the United States, however threatening they might appear, was because upon all the great principles of policy which influence the system of the United States, there is between the Government of that country and that of Her Majesty, generally speaking, a complete accordance. We witness with no jealousy the general expansion of the United States; we do not find in the general course of their policy any cause of jealousy or distrust on our part; and, knowing that there is in general among the public men of America a sincere desire to cultivate friendly relations with the Government and people of this country, he could not allow an accidental ebullition to induce him to believe that a policy founded upon deep reflection and an intimate acquaintance with the mutual interests of the two countries could be terminated or in any way disturbed by circumstances which could only be regarded as of a transient nature, and which, if considered as of a minatory nature, assumed a far more serious character than their essential merits could justify.

A few days later, on the 17th

of June, the Bishop of Oxford presented a petition from St. Mary's, Jamaica, complaining of the continued violation by the Government of Spain of the treaties by which that country is bound to suppress the slave trade to the island of Cuba, and praying that measures should be taken to compel Spain to fulfil the conditions of those treaties. He described the engagements Spain had entered into, at different periods, to suppress the traffic, notwithstanding which it was still continued; the importation of slaves was condemned by public opinion in Cuba; but the Captain General of the island and other Government officers made large profits by it, and the trade continued in defiance of that public opinion. Those profits, he believed, were even shared by persons standing near the throne of Spain itself. England was bound by every obligation to compel the performance of the Spanish treaties; it was an act of duty to the West Indian colonies, who, by the equalization of the duties on free and slave-grown sugar, had been exposed to an undue competition. While they suffered Cuba to continue a slave-importing country there would always exist the peril of this country coming into dangerous collision with the United States of America. Spain should be compelled to do for Cuba what Portugal had done for Brazil, where the slave trade had been abolished; as a question both of right and interest England was bound not to suffer its treaties with Spain to be treated as a dead letter. Lord Brougham strongly urged the Government to use its influence with Spain on

this question. It would be impossible, by the vigilance of any squadron on the coast of Cuba, to stop the traffic; but by putting an end to the system of corruption under which the Governors of Cuba enriched themselves by bribes for the landing of negroes, the difficulties between this country and America arising out of the exercise of the right of search, would be obviated. The manner in which negroes were obtained on the coast of Africa, and conveyed to Martinique, under the name of free emigration, should also be borne in mind in any communications on the subject with the Government of France. The inhabitants of Jamaica had a right to complain of the continuance of the slave trade. That the cultivation of sugar should be increased by the unnatural, forced, and infernal traffic in Africans was a cruel addition to the burdens of the planters.

The Earl of Malmesbury regretted that the subject did not excite the interest in other countries that it did in England, which was not supported in its efforts to the extent that could be wished. Every English Government had endeavoured to induce Spain to do its duty on the question; and they had signally failed, for Spain opposed to such efforts what was the most difficult force to overcome—that of passive resistance. He had endeavoured to obtain from all civilized countries some agreement as to the means of verifying the nationality of vessels suspected of being slavers, and had strongly represented to the United States that if an obstinate adherence to the present decla-

rations on the right of search were persisted in the American flag would be dishonoured and prostituted to the worst purposes. He thought that sending our squadron to the Cuban waters, instead of keeping it on the African coast, had been a mistake. The slave trade increased greatly after a portion of the squadron was withdrawn from the coast of Africa at the beginning of the Crimean war. England and the European States had always supported Spain in defending Cuba against any hostile invasion; but if Spain continued to show such an utter want of principle and base ingratitude to this country, instead of taking her part, they would leave her to suffer the consequences.

The Earl of Carlisle advised caution in any measures taken to suppress the slave trade, but believed that England, which had done so much to effect it, would never consent to a retrograde policy on the question.

Lord Wodehouse expressed a similar opinion. He doubted whether the policy of interfering with foreign States was originally a wise one, but having begun it, it should not be precipitately abandoned. Earl Grey attributed the decrease of legitimate trade with Africa, and the revival of the traffic in slaves, entirely to the conduct of the Governments of France and the United States. In dealing with the latter Power, he advised proceeding with the greatest caution and forbearance. That a great empire like France should become a gigantic slave dealer was almost too disgraceful to be believed. He justified the rising of the slaves on board the

French ship, but hoped Liberia would not be brought into the quarrel.

The Earl of Aberdeen described the instructions under which the English naval officers acted; they were sanctioned by the American Government, and if they had not recently been changed he could not understand how any outrages could have been committed. He believed there would be no difficulty in coming to a satisfactory explanation on the matter.

The Earl of Hardwicke thought it possible the officers might have exceeded their duty, and might not be altogether free from blame in the matter. The discussion then terminated.

A misunderstanding appeared likely to arise with France about the same time, in the case of a French vessel called the *Regina Cæli*, which had been taken as a prize by the British steamer *Ethiophe*, near the coast of Liberia, under circumstances of rather an equivocal character. A body of several hundred negroes had been embarked in the *Regina Cæli* on that coast, who, according to French representations, were free emigrants lawfully enlisted, but, according to other accounts of the transaction, were really slaves. The French captain protested, in strong terms, against the capture of his ship, which he alleged had been wrongfully seized by a party of the emigrants on board. The French newspaper press took up the controversy with great vehemence—denying the imputation that the so-called emigrant scheme was the slave trade in disguise, and retorting against England the charge of insincerity and false pretensions in the matter of slavery. Some excitement

was also produced in this country on the subject, and the Earl of Malmesbury, in the House of Lords, took occasion to make mention of it, saying that he considered it to be due to the French Government, though they had not requested him to do so, to state what was the French official account of the transaction. He then read the account given by the French Minister of Marine to Count Walewski.

In this account Captain Simon, the master of the *Regina Cæli*, is represented as enlisting the emigrants under the superintendence of the Government of Liberia. They had taken on board 271 negroes out of 400, the total contracted for, when an emigrant quarrelled with the cook; the quarrel extended; it became a fight, and the emigrants slew the second in command and eleven of the crew. Captain Simon at once hired forty Americans, and obtained assistance from the local militia; and in two boats cruised about so as to blockade the ship. Mr. Newnham, British and French consular agent at Monrovia, sent for the steamer *Ethiophe*. When she came Simon went on board and asked Captain Croft on what terms he would give assistance. No answer was returned, the crew of the *Ethiophe* boarded and took the *Regina Cæli*, and Captain Simon was forcibly prevented from boarding his own ship. When they arrived at Monrovia, Captain Simon protested against the capture of his ship. Captain Croft considered he had rescued her. The emigrants were allowed to plunder her cargo and escape scot free. Then two French men-of-war came into the roadstead and took away the *Regina Cæli*.

Captain Croft's account is briefer. Sent by the Consul, he says he found the *Regina Cæli* drifting about unmanageable. Captain Simon was cruising out of gunshot of "the pirates." He said he had been there several days watching the ship out of gunshot, because "the pirates" fired at him if he went near. The "pirates," after a parley, surrendered; Croft took her in charge "as a prize," and carried her to Monrovia.

Lord Malmesbury said it was clear that the ship was captured not from sympathy with the negroes, but because Croft regarded them as pirates, and hoped to obtain salvage. Captain Simon protested against being saved, and against salvage. As the French captain had never lost sight of his ship, as he claimed her and protested against her seizure, if she had been a regular slaver and full of slaves, by the law of nations no one would have had a right to seize her.

Lord Brougham admitted that in the presence of Captain Simon no one had a right to seize his ship, be his cargo ever so contrary to law. He regretted that they were obliged to rely upon these official accounts. The official accounts which he had received showed that these negroes were not free emigrants, but slaves. The official accounts carefully avoided that point. They did not allege that no force had been used, or fraud practised, to obtain these importations of negroes.

Earl Grey would rejoice for the honour of the French Government and nation, if it could be proved that the Africans were really put on board by fair means and their own free-will. But if

not, if the original story proved true, he would still hold that they were justified in rising and using force to procure their liberty. He regarded the matter with great suspicion. He should like to see the account the President of Liberia would give of the transaction. If he had sanctioned the embarkation, that would alter the case. But if the original story were true, if the negroes were slaves, and used force to take the ship, they were justified. It would be no longer a French ship, and an English ship would be justified in rendering them assistance.

On the 12th of July, upon the motion for going again into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Hutt moved a resolution on the subject of the slave trade in the following terms:—"That it is expedient to discontinue the practice of authorizing Her Majesty's ships to visit and search vessels under foreign flags with a view of suppressing the traffic in slaves."

Eight years ago he had submitted a resolution condemning the policy of attempting to suppress the slave trade by an armed force. The House rejected his resolution, but many Members had expressed regret for their votes, and had promised to amend their conduct if he would give them an opportunity. The traffic in slaves had never been carried on with greater activity than at the present moment, in spite of our armed cruisers. It had long ago been argued that we could never succeed by such means; that it was impossible for this country, so long as high prices were paid in any part of the world for African slaves, to suppress the trade, the great law of commercial intercourse, that of demand and supply, being op-

posed to the attempt. The conclusion drawn from reasoning had been confirmed by practical experience; our system had failed, and he wished, he said, it were no worse; that we had merely wasted our money and resources; but in his opinion, it had entailed consequences terrible to contemplate. He drew a frightful picture of the horrors of the middle passage, in which the mortality of the negroes was calculated at from 25 to 33 per cent., and for this result he held that House responsible. Another disastrous consequence of the system was, that it had been dragging this country to the verge of hostilities with two maritime States with which it was our interest to remain on terms of amity. Under these circumstances, he moved his resolution.

Mr. Cardwell observed that this was not a motion to withdraw our African squadron, but to pass a resolution, and so fetter the hands of the Government—a proposition which the House was, he thought, not likely to adopt. Mr. Hutt had not noticed the resolution of the House of Lords, that the squadron was not ineffective, but was effective, and that its removal would annihilate a nascent and now flourishing commerce in Africa. It had been argued that it was hopeless to put down the slave trade with Brazil; but we had nevertheless persevered, and the traffic with Brazil had been wiped out. The squadron had repressed the slave trade along 1000 miles of the African coast, while a legitimate trade had sprung up in the native hands, which experienced witnesses had testified must inevitably be extinguished if the squa-

VOL. C.

dron were removed. He hoped, therefore, that the House would not give its sanction to a retrograde policy, which would be prejudicial to the interests of humanity and derogatory to our honour.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald said he should ask the House to express a strong dissent from the resolution. In reversing any policy of this country there would be a general disinclination on the part of the House to come to a precipitate decision; but the policy we had pursued with reference to the slave trade was one in which we asserted a high principle, and had invited the co-operation of all the nations of the globe, and its moral effect upon the conduct of other States had been most important. Mr. Hutt had put the question upon two issues: first, whether the policy had been successful or unsuccessful; and secondly, whether particular circumstances did not render that policy at present unadvisable. As to the first, after a careful consideration of the matter, he had come to a conclusion totally opposite to that of Mr. Hutt. In stating the facts upon which he based his conclusion, he showed the enormous increase which had taken place in the exports from Africa, not merely in palm oil, but in cotton, expressing a confident hope that, if we succeeded, as he believed we should, in repressing the slave trade, before many years we should receive a most important supply of this article from the west coast of Africa. With regard to the second point, he explained the grounds upon which he entertained no doubt that the fears of Mr. Hutt as to any interruption

[O]

of our good understanding with France in respect to this matter were unfounded. As to the United States, he repeated what he had stated upon a former evening on the subject of the right of search, and read a despatch which he had received that day containing very satisfactory assurances on the part of General Cass, which showed, he said, that there was no prospect of any difficulties occurring between this country and the United States to prevent our perseverance in that just and humane policy which we had pursued for so many years, and which he hoped the House would not relinquish.

Mr. M. Gibson said he was glad that the practice of visiting American ships in the Cuban waters had been given up, and he thought that the Government was, to a certain extent, carrying out the principle of Mr. Hutt's motion, which only sought to discontinue the practice of visiting and searching vessels under foreign flags. We were paying, he observed, a large sum of money to keep up a maritime police which was ineffectual, since slaves were obtained, and it was impossible to maintain an effective blockade of the extensive coast of Africa. Cuba got as many slaves as she required; but in order to allow a margin for the negroes our cruisers might capture, more were shipped from Africa; the middle passage was rendered more fatal, and our squadron inflicted a great increase of suffering and mortality. He called upon Her Majesty's Government to repeal the Brazil Act of 1845, which had been passed on the ground that Brazil

had failed in fulfilling her treaty obligations with this country in regard to the slave trade, but which there was no reason now for maintaining. It was a most offensive and improper law, he said, and should be erased from our Statute-book.

Mr. Roebuck, while denouncing the slave trade as an unholy traffic, asked, whether Cuba did not obtain as many slaves as she wanted? If so, as far as regarded importation our endeavours had had no effect whatever; but, as regarded exportation, we had compelled the export of a larger number of slaves to keep up the importation, so that our efforts had been mischievous; they had been nugatory for good, and besides the sacrifice of money, they had increased the sufferings of the slaves. He insisted that the operations of our cruisers had in no way contributed to the growth of legitimate commerce in Africa. He contrasted our conduct towards Brazil with that we had just adopted towards America. We had truckled, he said, to one, and bullied the other, because this was weak and that was strong. He supported the motion, which he regarded as a humane one.

Sir J. Pakington contended that, although we had not done all we wished, we had accomplished great things, and that, if it had not been for the continued efforts of this country, the slave trade would have been far more prosperous. The revival of the slave trade, which our squadron had reduced to a *minimum*, was contemporaneous with the reduction of the squadron in the Cuban waters in consequence of the demands upon our navy in the

Russian war. Late accounts from Cuba, however, stated that, notwithstanding the revival of the traffic, so great was the difficulty of introducing a sufficient number of slaves into Cuba, that a considerable number of Indians had been brought thither from Yucatan. The good rendered by the African squadron was not limited to the suppression of the slave trade; it had fostered legitimate commerce, and in a few years we might look to Africa for a supply of cotton. He gave an indignant denial to Mr. Roebuck's assertion that we had truckled to the United States, a charge which, he said, was utterly unfounded.

Mr. Buxton denied that the efforts of our African squadron had been a complete failure, or that they had increased the horrors of the middle passage. He mentioned facts which he thought demonstrated that our cruisers were very effective, and threw serious impediments in the way of the slave trade. He enlarged upon the splendid commercial prospects of the west coast of Africa if the traffic in slaves could be stopped.

Lord C. Paget said he had a pocket-full of letters from naval officers, stating that the efforts of our squadron on the coast of Africa, though noble and sublime, were utterly futile. He added his own testimony to the amount of suffering caused by the pursuit of slavers, and to the hardships endured by crews of our own ships on the African station.

Lord Palmerston observed that if mere assertions could induce the House to concur with those who made them, Mr. Hutt would

succeed in his motion; but all his assertions were diametrically opposed to the facts. Our policy, instead of having been unsuccessful, had been eminently successful. That it had increased the horror of the middle passage was an assertion diametrically opposed to the fact, as well as the statement that the Cubans got as many slaves as they wanted; the well-known high price of slaves in Cuba showed that the supply fell short of the demand. He claimed credit to the British Government for putting down the slave trade in Brazil, which he denied to have been the result of any improved opinion in that country. It had been argued that the British Government were bound to propose to Parliament to rescind the Act of 1845; but he believed that the continuance of that Act for the present was the only security against the revival of the slave trade in Brazil. Upon commercial and political grounds he thought it would be unwise to retrace our steps, and, regarding the matter in a religious point of view, he suggested that, by reversing our policy and re-establishing this abominable traffic, England would bring upon itself a measure of guilt.

Mr. Gilpin supported the motion, contending that the facts which were said to be at variance with its object, had not been established, and that negro slavery could not be put an end to by the means we had adopted.

Mr. Drummond warmly opposed the motion, declaring that he would heartily rejoice at hearing of the rising of the blacks, and at their inflicting a measure of justice upon their oppressors.

The House having divided, Mr. Hutt's motion was negatived by 223 to 24.

Just before the close of the Session a question was addressed to the Ministers in the House of Lords, respecting the results of their negotiations with the United States, on the subject of the right of visiting and searching foreign ships, which had occasioned some dissension between the two powers.

Lord Lyndhurst asked the Foreign Secretary whether he was prepared to lay on the table of the House the correspondence with the American Government with respect to the right of visit. Some persons thought we had surrendered a valuable right. "The answer which I make to that," said the noble Lord, "is this—that we have surrendered no right, that in point of fact no such right as that which is contended for has ever existed. We have abandoned the assumption of the right, and in doing so, we have, I think, acted justly, prudently, and wisely. No writer on international law has ever asserted the right, and there is no decision of any court of justice having jurisdiction to decide that question in which this right has been admitted." In support of these propositions Lord Lyndhurst quoted Lord Stowell, Mr. Wheaton, Mr. Justice Story, and Mr. Cass. "It is said that the flag of America may be fraudulently assumed by another power. How can that by possibility affect the rights of any third power, or the subjects of any third power? Take a case. By an English treaty we have the right of visiting Spanish vessels in order to

prevent the slave trade. But how can that agreement between us and Spain affect the rights of America? Clearly in no way at all. But, then, what are our cruisers to do? They are placed in a most difficult position; because it is quite clear and plain, if one of our cruisers sees a vessel bearing the American flag, and has reason to believe that that flag is assumed, he must examine and inquire into her right to carry that flag as well as he can. If it is suspected that a vessel has no right to use the American flag, there may be an examination of her papers, and if it is found that the suspicions are correct, that vessel may be dealt with in the same manner as in the case of a search between England and the country to which the vessel belongs. America would have no right to interfere; it would be a right existing between the English cruiser and the vessel that was seized. The flag would give no right to America to interfere in a case of that kind; but if it should turn out that it was an American vessel, justified in using the American flag, then this country would have to apologize and make ample compensation. There is no distinction between the right of visit and the right of search. You visit for the purpose of ascertaining the nationality of the vessel; but you cannot ask to examine the papers for the purpose, because that would be a search; so that when you visit to ascertain the nationality of a vessel, it is in effect a visit to search."

The Earl of Malmesbury, in reply, stated that Her Majesty's Government had no objection to

lay the correspondence, so far as it went, on the table. The opinion of the law officers of the Crown was taken before a reply was sent to the note of General Cass. That opinion coincided with the views just expressed by Lord Lyndhurst. As the question now stood, the English Government had abandoned the right of search and visit, and the American Government had agreed to entertain and consider in a fair spirit any suggestions to obtain security against the fraudulent adoption of the American flag. The French Government had been communicated with, and was ready and even anxious to assist us in attaining that object.

The Earl of Aberdeen stated that the whole question was virtually settled when he was at the Foreign Office in 1842 and 1843.

An important measure was introduced by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the 8th of July. This was a Bill to provide for the government of New Caledonia, defining the boundaries of that settlement, and regulating the administration of its affairs for a limited period, through the medium of a local Legislature. The right honourable Baronet began his speech by stating that it was intended by Government, in the next year, to resume possession of Vancouver's Island, now in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company. The discovery of gold in the territory to which his Bill related, had made it necessary to constitute it into a colony earlier than it would otherwise have been. He proceeded to give some description and statistical particulars of the locality. "The territory lies between the Rocky Moun-

tains and the Pacific; it is bounded on the south by the American frontier line, 49 degrees of latitude, and may be considered to extend to the sources of the Fraser River, in latitude 55 degrees. It is, therefore, about 420 miles long in a straight line, its average breadth about 250 to 300 miles. Taken from corner to corner its greatest length would be, however, 805 miles, and its greatest breadth 400 miles. Mr. Arrow-smith computes its area of square miles, including Queen Charlotte's Island, as somewhat more than 200,000 miles. Of its two gold-bearing rivers, one, the Fraser, rises in the northern boundary, and flowing south falls into the sea at the south-western extremity of the territory, opposite the southern end of Vancouver's Island, and within a few miles of the American boundary; the other, the Thompson River, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flowing westward joins the Fraser about 150 miles from the coast. It is on these two rivers, and chiefly at their confluence, that the gold discoveries have been made. Honourable gentlemen who look at the map may imagine this new colony at an immeasurable distance from England; but we have already received overtures from no less eminent a person than Mr. Cunard for a line of postal steam-vessels for letters, goods, and passengers, by which it is calculated that a passenger starting from Liverpool may reach this colony in about 35 days by way of New York and Panama. With regard to the soil, there is said to be some tolerable land on the lower part of Fraser River. But the Thompson's River district is described as one of the

finest countries in the British dominions, with a climate far superior to that of countries in the same latitude on the other side of the mountains. In Vancouver's Island no gold has been discovered, but it has been found above the confluence of the Fraser and Thompson Rivers, and, although only 1000 ounces have been obtained, the similarity of the geological formation of the country to that of California leads to the belief that gold abounds there. The report of its existence has spread; it is already called the New El Dorado; in May, 450 emigrants from California had arrived; and it was estimated that 20,000 would follow during the summer. A large proportion of these miners are American citizens. They are compelled to take with them all the provisions they require, for the country furnishes no food. Many have lost their lives in ascending the rapids of the Fraser River, and several canoes and cargoes have been swept away. The Indians are jealous of the miners. They have shown no violence at present, but they hate the Americans, and are numerous and well armed. Under these circumstances, the Government have felt bound to make a colony of the district. They do not propose to create free institutions. They could not in this case establish self-government. What, they propose to do is, to empower the Crown, for the limited period of five years, to make laws for the district by Orders in Council, and to establish a legislature, such legislature to be, in the first instance, the Governor alone; but with power to the Crown, by itself or through

the Governor, to establish a nominative council and a representative assembly. If, therefore, before the five years expire there are the elements for a representative assembly, I cannot doubt that, whoever then may be the advisers of the Crown, a representative assembly will cheerfully be given. It is not proposed to annex Vancouver's Island to the colony; but the Crown would be empowered to annex it, should that seem fit. The Governor of the new colony will be Mr. Douglas, a servant of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Governor of Vancouver's Island. If the gold-fields should prove to be really productive, a very large population will rapidly spread over the neighbourhood of the diggings, which it will be impossible to govern from the distance of several hundred miles at Vancouver; while, if we extend our view to the natural destinies of Vancouver as the great naval station to our only possession on the Pacific side of the whole of America—a station from which we should carry on a trade with India, China, the Indian Archipelago, Australia—a trade now carried on exclusively by the Americans from California—I think we must allow that the Government of the island would have enough to occupy its care and attention in developing the true interests and resources of that single colony. Probably even before the end of the five years to which I propose to limit the operation of this Act, the materials for a popular representation may be found, and the future destinies of this new-born settlement boldly intrusted to the vigorous movement of liberal institutions. It may be necessary

to observe that, both as regards Vancouver's Island and this more extensive territory of New Caledonia, it is not intended over these colonized districts to renew to the Hudson's Bay Company the licence of exclusive trade, which expires next year. The servants of the Company will then have in those two colonies no privileges whatever apart from the rest of Her Majesty's subjects there. At present, it is fair not to forget the fact that California exported in the first eight months from the discovery of its mine 150,000 ounces of gold-dust, while the largest amount ascertained or conjectured from Fraser's River since 1856 is not more than 1000 ounces. More rational, if less exciting, hopes of the importance of the colony rest upon its other resources, which I have described, and upon the influence of its magnificent geographical situation on the ripening grandeur of British North America. I do believe that the day will come, and that many now present will live to see it, when a portion at least of the lands on the other side of the Rocky Mountains being also brought into colonization and guarded by free institutions, one direct line of railway communication will unite the Pacific to the Atlantic. Be that as it may, of one thing I am sure—that though at present it is the desire of gold which attracts to this colony its eager and impetuous founders, still, if it be reserved, as I hope, to add a permanent and flourishing race to the great family of nations, it must be, not by the gold which the diggers may bring to light, but by the more gradual process of patient industry, in the culture of the soil,

and in the exchange of commerce. It must be by the respect for the equal laws which secure to every man the power to retain what he may honestly acquire; it must be in those social virtues by which the fierce impulse of force is tamed into habitual energy, and avarice itself, amidst the strife of competition, finds its object best realized by steadfast emulation and prudent thrift. I conclude, Sir, with a humble trust that the Divine Disposer of all human events may afford the safeguard of his blessing to our attempt to add another community of Christian freemen to those by which Great Britain confides the records of her empire, not to pyramids and obelisks, but to states and commonwealths, whose history will be written in her language." (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Labouchere observed that there could be no difference of opinion in the House as to the necessity of taking steps for the establishment of a strong Executive in this new colony, and he thought the Bill was calculated to meet the object. He agreed with Sir E. Lytton that it was difficult to overrate its advantages in respect to soil and climate. He believed that Vancouver's Island and the adjacent territory would be occupied by a large, industrious, and flourishing population.

Mr. Roebuck warned Sir E. Lytton that if he wished to stop the introduction of Lynch law into the colony, he must introduce civil law, and that could only be done by the aid of a strong body of soldiers.

Mr. Ellice thought the Bill would very well answer the purpose in view; but he begged the House not to be led away by the

idea of the facility of the operation, or to suppose that the colony would be self-supporting.

Mr. Christy spoke in favour of the Bill, though he had some objection to the geographical arrangements in it with reference to the boundaries of the new colony.

Lord Sandon recommended that full consideration should be given to the question, what the price of land should be when the Government was established in the colony.

Mr. Lowe approved the intro-

duction of the Bill, but was not sanguine as to the success of the colony, apprehending a collision between the whites and the Indians. He objected, as Mr. Labouchere and some other members had done, to the proposed name of the settlement. This objection was met by the alteration of the name at a subsequent stage of the Bill to that of British Columbia; and the measure meeting with little objection in either House of Parliament, was passed into a law.

CHAPTER VIII.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—*Bill to abolish the necessity of a Property Qualification.*—Brought in by Mr. Locke King—Supported by the Secretary of State for the Home Department—Opposed by some of the more decided Members of the Conservative Party—Arguments urged for and against the Bill—It is passed through the House of Commons with little opposition—It is introduced in the House of Lords by Earl Fortescue—The Measure is supported by Earl Grey, the Earl of Derby, Lord Ebury, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Granville, and other Peers—The Duke of Rutland, Lord Ravensworth, Lord Denman, and the Earl of Wicklow speak against it—The Third Reading is carried, and the Bill passed. The £10 Franchise in Counties—Mr. Locke King renews the attempts made by him in former Sessions to carry the Measure—The Chancellor of the Exchequer resists the introduction of the Bill—After some debate the House decides that the Bill shall be brought in—On the Second Reading being proposed, Mr. Du Cane moves the Previous Question, and is seconded by Mr. Miles—Lord Palmerston supports the Bill—Mr. Henley opposes it—The Second Reading is carried on a Division by 226 to 168—Owing to the pressure of business and late period of the Session, the Bill is not proceeded with. Abolition of Members' Privilege of Exemption from Arrest for Debt—Mr. Hunt proposes a Measure for this purpose—Mr. Bouverie opposes it—The Second Reading is carried by 129 to 75, but the Bill is eventually dropped. Franchise in Scotch Counties—Mr. Caird seeks to introduce a Bill to assimilate the Scotch Franchise to the English—Mr. Moncrieff, the Lord Advocate, and Mr. Whiteside resist the proposition—The Motion is negatived by 103 to 84. Vote by Ballot—The Annual Debate on this question takes place on the 8th of June on the Motion of Mr. H. Berkeley—Speeches of Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, Sir A. Elton, Mr. Bentinck, General Thompson, Sir George Lewis, Mr. Bright, Mr. Walpole, and Lord John Russell—The Motion is rejected on a division by 294 to 197. Office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Mr. Roebuck moves a Resolution in favour of its abolition—Several Irish Members make Speeches in opposition—Mr. H. S. Miller moves the Previous Question, which is supported by Lord Naas, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and Sir G. C. Lewis—The Motion is rejected by a large majority. Organization of the Military Departments—Captain Vivian moves a Resolution in favour of concentrating authority and responsibility—After a Debate, in which General Peel, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Sidney Herbert, General Sir W. Codrington, and other Members take part, the Motion is carried against the Government by a majority of 2—No step being taken to carry the Resolution into

effect, Captain Vivian afterwards questions the Ministers on the subject—Answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Unwholesome State of the River Thames—Excitement in the Metropolis on this subject—Observations in both Houses of Parliament—The Government are urged to adopt remedial measures—They declare their intention to do so—Motion of Mr. Cox in the House of Commons for dividing the expense of purifying the Thames between the Metropolis and the community at large—The Motion is negatived after a debate—The Chancellor of the Exchequer brings in a Bill to confer powers for this purpose on the Metropolitan Board of Works—His statement—Observations and opinions of various Members thereon—The Measure is on the whole approved and finally becomes law—Termination of the Session on the 3rd of August by Commission—Her Majesty's Speech on proroguing Parliament delivered by the Lord Chancellor.

SOME steps in the direction of Parliamentary Reform were taken in the present Session, not indeed of great importance in themselves, but indicative of the tendency of opinion on that subject, which had for a few years past been acquiring a certain prominence in the public mind. One of these measures, which was brought to a successful issue, was the abolition of the property qualification hitherto required for the representatives of English and Irish constituencies. A Bill for this purpose was brought in early in May by Mr. Locke King, one of the members for East Surrey. It was advocated by that gentleman and his supporters on the notorious ground that the existing law was easily and systematically evaded by means of fictitious conveyances, of property to the required amount for the mere purpose of qualifying the member to take his seat; and that the security which the law purported to give for the character and fitness of the representatives of the people was entirely illusory. The author of the Bill was so fortunate as to obtain the support of the Conservative Government to his proposition,

although there were several members of that party who were not prepared to countenance a change which they deemed inconsistent with their political creed. Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, gave the measure the benefit of his active support, chiefly on two grounds; first, that the law required no such qualification from Scotch members; secondly, that it did not become Parliament to maintain a system which was universally understood to be an unreality and a sham. Another member of the Cabinet, however, Mr. Henley, declined to give his adhesion to the measure, considering it one which, if to be entertained at all, ought to form a feature in a comprehensive scheme of Parliamentary Reform. The same argument was urged by some of the more tenacious adherents of Conservative principles, namely, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Knightley, and Sir H. M. Farnham. Mr. Bentinck, in addition to the ground of objection stated by Mr. Henley, justified the retention of a property qualification, in the absence of which, he observed, there was no reason why any number of bankrupts

might not obtain admission into the House. He cited the recorded objections of leading members on both sides of the House to the abolition of this qualification, including Lord Palmerston, Sir G. Grey, and Mr. Henley, and moved to defer the committee for six months.

Mr. K. Seymer, looking at the example of Scotland and the working of the principle of non-qualification there, and believing that our qualification laws were really a snare, while they were nugatory for their intended object, supported the Bill.

Mr. Drummond said, he regarded this as the first attempt to separate power from wealth, and if property was dissociated from power, it would be impossible to preserve property.

Sir G. Lewis said, the view he took of this measure was diametrically opposite to Mr. Drummond's. The real security for the social position of the members of that House, in his opinion, consisted in the power of coming forward as candidates, and submitting to the ordeal of an election. The substantial property qualification for a seat in that House would, after the passing of the Bill, remain as it was; while pitfalls, and those objections which were a scandal to their proceedings, would be removed.

Being supported by the Government and carrying the assent of a great majority of both parties, the Bill passed through the House of Commons with great facility. In the House of Lords the second reading was moved by Earl Fortescue, who justified the object of the measure on the general principle that requiring

a property qualification from members of Parliament limited the freedom of choice, and was an infringement on the rights of the people. In practice the present law was constantly evaded. Of the facility with which it was broken through, he gave a striking illustration in the case of an Irish member, who marked out an estate on the map in a wild region of the country, and on that qualification sat through two Parliaments. The present Bill was supported by some of the principal members of the Government in the other House, and would not, he believed, now be opposed.

Earl Grey thought the Bill of itself was unimportant, and he should not offer any opposition to it. He saw nothing unreasonable in requiring such a property qualification from members as would guarantee their independence; but the law as it stood was evaded, and the guarantee was weakened. The measure, however, in another point of view was important; he considered it only one of a series put forward by a party that desired to effect a total change in the representative system—a change that would bring it closer to a democracy; that party knew it was hopeless to propose all they contemplated in any one great scheme; but they were obtaining their object by degrees, and in detail. Their Lordships should beware how they were drawn into those changes step by step.

Lord Ebury approved the measure, which might be dealt with on its own merits; he could not consider it as part of any great plan.

The Duke of Rutland protested

against the Bill, as the present law had never excluded any one from Parliament.

The Earl of Derby thought there was no occasion for the solemn warning Earl Grey had given against sweeping changes; no one would resist such ulterior measures more strenuously than himself. He did not see how the present Bill was connected with them; and it did not follow that because the House of Commons had passed this measure, it would agree to the changes Earl Grey had alluded to. The House of Commons was at that moment, he believed, considering a Bill affecting the 10*l.* franchise in counties, and that Bill he should strongly oppose. So each change should be dealt with by itself, not in reference to others not before them. As to the question of a property qualification, the measure was not important enough to be added to the causes of difference already existing between the two Houses of Parliament. He did not believe the abolition of the qualification would make any substantial difference in the condition of the House of Commons, and the argument that the abolition would encourage men of straw to set up as candidates at elections, was met by the fact that this did not happen in Scotland, where no qualification was required. As the present law was constantly, almost with connivance, evaded, and as the more rigid restriction had been in the course of years gradually relaxed, he should not oppose the Bill.

The Duke of Newcastle supported the measure on its own merits; in a moral sense it was a very important step. When a law was evaded on all occasions

they were bound to repeal it, as creating a moral evil. The abolition of the property qualification might well be followed up by a measure abolishing the privilege of arrest for debt enjoyed by members of both Houses of Parliament. They might safely remove all such restrictions. If some poor men did get into Parliament, they were likely to be more honest than those speculative politicians who supported any Government for the advantages they could obtain for themselves or their friends.

Earl Granville felt assured the law could not remain in its present state. If they were to resist all trifling reforms, because greater measures were supposed to be in reserve, they were bound to consider what was the chance of any great comprehensive scheme being proposed. He saw no probability of such measures in the present state of the Government, the House of Commons, or the country.

Lord Campbell spoke briefly in favour of the measure: he had always thought the property qualification useless.

The Bill was then read a second time. On the third reading it met with some further ineffectual opposition from Lord Ravensworth, Lord Denman, and the Earl of Wicklow, but was eventually passed into a law.

Another measure proposed by the same honourable gentleman, but not with the same success, was for the extension of the franchise for counties in England and Wales to occupiers at 10*l.* per annum, the same proposition which had in former Sessions been made and carried in the House of Commons. In moving

for leave to bring in this Bill on the 27th of April, Mr. Locke King noticed briefly the objections commonly alleged against such a measure, observing, with reference to one of these objections, that it was a piecemeal measure of reform,—that in the present state of the question he preferred dealing with it by an honest and just measure of this kind that would remove an anomaly.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Byng.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had no objection to urge against the purpose of the Bill; he was not unwilling to extend the county franchise and to improve the exercise of it, but there were considerations which induced him to believe that this Bill would embarrass those who wished to improve the franchise. Referring to the existing disproportion in respect to the representation between the counties and the boroughs, this Bill, he observed, would increase the anomaly. If the House were to agree to this motion on the ground of a great improvement of the representation, it was impossible it could assent to a principle that there should be a small number of members returned by a large constituency, and a large number returned by a small constituency. Such a question as this could not be dealt with partially; a small, "honest, and just" measure might do large injustice; and this motion would aggravate the anomaly he had referred to, by increasing the disproportion between the county and the borough representation. He could not hold out that it would be his duty to propose a

measure conceived in this spirit, which would lead to jealousy and protracted agitation. It appeared to him that the question of the representation of the people in that House must be considered as a whole, and approached in a calm spirit; and he could not doubt that if Parliament did approach this great subject in a mood not unworthy of it, it would not be impossible to produce a measure that would give satisfaction to all who desired to add to the constitutional strength of the country. He could not sanction the bringing forward of any measure, which, if carried, would create great injustice and embarrassment to future legislation. It was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to give their consideration to the whole question of Parliamentary representation, and he felt it his duty to move the previous question.

Lord J. Russell observed that Mr. Disraeli had attempted to draw a line between the representation of counties and boroughs which was not founded in substantial justice. He had likewise argued that this question ought to be taken as a whole; but, if there were difficulties in the way of a large measure, was it not wise to adopt such a proposition as the present? Mr. Disraeli had held out a prospect of a measure of his own; but he (Lord John) recommended the House at once to accept this Bill, which, if not a bird in the hand, was preferable to one in the bush.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Knightley, Mr. Bentinck, and Mr. Stanhope strongly opposed the measure, while Mr.

John Locke and Mr. Labouchere supported it, leave was given to bring in the Bill. The opposition was renewed on the second reading by Mr. Du Cane, who moved "the previous question." Short as the Bill was, he observed, it involved one of the most important questions submitted to the House during the present Session. He did not deny that the county franchise might be very beneficially extended; that there were anomalies and inconsistencies in it; but the greatest anomaly was that, of late years, small towns had begun to usurp a predominating influence over county elections. He ventured to think that it was of the utmost importance to the interests of the country that a settlement of such a question as this should be one that the people would consider final, for frequent constitutional changes were most dangerous. Having stated the principal objections he entertained to passing the Bill at this time, he appealed to the opinions of members of no mean authority in the House which fortified the conclusion at which he had arrived.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Miles, who thought it better to wait till next year, when the whole question of reform could be considered, which the present Government had pledged itself to undertake.

Lord Palmerston said the Bill of last year had a different title and a different intention, that of assimilating the county and the borough franchise; but this Bill only reduced the county qualification, so as to extend the franchise for counties. The late Government, when the Bill of last year was introduced, contemplated a

Reform Bill, and were of opinion that the House should trust them, and wait for that measure. The present Government, however, were not pledged to produce such a measure, but only to consider the question. He held that this Bill was not the Bill of last year, and that a person who voted against that Bill might consistently vote for this. As he was one of those who thought it might be advisable to reduce the county franchise and to extend the constituency, he was prepared to agree to the second reading of the Bill in order to see in what degree the county franchise could be reduced consistently with the welfare of the country and the balance of interests.

Mr. Henley charged Lord Palmerston with inconsistency. He had not said what was the figure at which he would fix the county franchise in the committee. Everybody must see that the object of this Bill, like the last, was to assimilate the county with the borough franchise.

The House then divided upon the question "that this question be now put," which was carried in the affirmative by 226 to 168. The Bill was therefore read a second time on the 10th of June, but the Session being now somewhat advanced, and the time of Parliament being greatly occupied with the Indian question and other matters, Mr. Locke King found it beyond his power to carry the measure through its further stages, and was consequently obliged to drop it.

The abolition of the property qualification encouraged another attempt to alter the law of Parliament by removing the exemption enjoyed by members of the

House of Commons from arrest for debt. A Bill for this object was originated by Mr. Hunt, who argued that this privilege ought to share the fate of others which had been gradually abandoned. Formerly, he said, members could not be sued; their goods were exempt from distraint, and even their servants from arrest. All these privileges had been abolished, and freedom of speech, and freedom from arrest for debt, alone remained. It was time that members, who could not now fear oppression from the Crown, should be placed on the same footing with the rest of the community. The House had abolished property qualification; men of straw might now be returned; and therefore the privilege of freedom from arrest should be abolished.

Mr. Bouverie defended a privilege which protected the independence of members, and was shared in by barristers attending the courts or on circuit, justices of the peace at sessions, suitors and witnesses, the Queen's servants, and foreign ambassadors and their servants. On what ground, he asked, did the Bill draw a distinction between Peers and members of the House of Commons?

The Bill was read a second time on the 30th of June, after a division, in which 129 supported and 75 voted against it. It was, however, not carried further.

Another unsuccessful attempt in the direction of Parliamentary Reform was made by Mr. Caird, who moved for leave to bring in a Bill to assimilate the county franchise of Scotland with that of England. He showed the disparity of the two franchises, and that the county constituency in

Scotland was narrowed to the landlords and tenant farmers (the artisan population being unenfranchised); and the tenants, he said, being always expected to vote with their landlords, so that the Scotch county members were practically returned by the landed aristocracy. He was aware that the proposed assimilation would greatly enlarge the county constituency of Scotland; but this, in his opinion, was a recommendation of the measure.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Cowan.

Mr. Moncreiff opposed the motion. He was at a loss, he said, to understand how the assimilation was to be accomplished; if the object was to introduce into Scotland the 40s. freehold franchise, with all its incidents, characteristics, and effects, this, he contended, was impossible. Mr. Caird had not said what classes he proposed to enfranchise, and there was no large amount of small tenements capable of conferring the 40s. franchise separately. He pointed out various objections to the measure, which, in his opinion, would not improve the county constituency of Scotland, but would check the progress of liberal and enlightened opinions, and give greater scope to the influence of power and money.

Mr. Baxter and Mr. E. Ellice recommended Mr. Caird to withdraw his Bill, though they were not opposed to it in principle. Lord Elcho, Mr. Cumming Bruce, and some other Scotch members, expressed much objection to it.

The Lord Advocate said he believed that the Bill was the result of an entire misconception on the part of the promoters of

the movement in which it originated, who supposed that it was possible to effect an assimilation between the county franchise of England and Scotland, which had been demonstrated by Mr. Moncreiff to be an impossibility. This demonstration he enforced and amplified, showing at the same time the ill effects of an attempt at assimilation, in extending the means of creating votes.

Mr. Whiteside observed that if the 40s. freehold franchise was to be extended to Scotland because it existed in England, it ought by a parity of reasoning to be restored in Ireland, where it had been extinguished by the Legislature for very sufficient reasons.

Mr. Caird having replied, the motion was negatived by 103 to 84.

The last of this class of questions which it is necessary to notice, was Mr. H. Berkeley's annually repeated motion in favour of vote by ballot. The honourable member for Bristol made his application for leave to bring in a Bill on the 8th of June, when a debate of some length took place, not marked, however, by much novelty of argument. Mr. Berkeley founded his advocacy of the ballot, he said, by which he meant emphatically secret voting, upon one sound axiom—that Parliament had no right to create a functionary without giving to that functionary adequate protection in the discharge of his office. He reiterated most of his former arguments, founded upon principle and upon successful experiments in favour of this mode of taking votes, contending that under the present mode elections went for nothing, and the nation was not fairly represented. The

first step to a reform of Parliament, he said, was to free the electors, who were now bound hand and foot, and there was no other way of doing this than by giving them the ballot. He illustrated his arguments by familiar examples of the application of what he termed the "screw."

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. P. Martin.

Mr. S. Estcourt, in resisting the motion, urged, among other reasons for desiring publicity, that secrecy in the discharge of a public function was un-English—that is, it was directly at variance with the habits, customs, and notions of Englishmen. He maintained that the franchise was a public trust, and that all public trusts ought to be openly exercised. In his opinion, the ballot would not put down intimidation and bribery, while it would introduce evils of its own; the principle would work ill for the public, and cause misunderstandings, jealousies, and heart-burnings.

Sir A. Elton supported the motion. There should, he said, be no artificial restraint upon the free action of the voter. The ballot would enable him to act independently of all influence, and was the only means of securing his independence, whereas open voting counteracted the natural intention of the Reform Act.

Mr. Bentinck remarked that Mr. Berkeley must know as well as he did that the proper title of a Bill for introducing the system of the ballot ought to be "a Bill to prevent the detection of bribery." He defied any one to show that there would be any other result from the ballot system except

that it would be perfectly impossible under it to detect systematic bribery.

General Thompson endeavoured to remove a misapprehension upon this question, by observing that there was no wish to prevent a voter from making his vote public; all that was desired was that the mode of voting should be such that the vote could not be known unless the voter pleased.

Sir G. Lewis remarked that this question had been argued on both sides on the supposition that the ballot would produce a system of secret voting; but the position he wished to see established was that the ballot would produce a system of secrecy. He contended that in the United States the ballot was not a system of secret voting. With the exception of one State, the votes taken by ballot were practically as public as in England; the real difference was that, in the United States, the ballot, being a piece of paper, is put into a box, and there is no authentic and official record of the vote, so that there could be no indictment for bribery. In other respects, voting in the United States and in England was practically identical. Unless universal secrecy were secured, no effectual protection would be given, and the ballot did not secure universal secrecy in the United States.

Lord Palmerston could not concur in the motion. Mr. Berkeley, he observed, had not explained whether the mode of voting by ballot was to be compulsory or permissive; if compulsory, it would impose a restriction upon electors incompatible with the national feeling and the vital principle of the in-

stitution. The law must go further, and make it penal for a man to tell how he voted. He maintained that the franchise was a trust, and should be exercised, like all our Parliamentary functions, in a manner, open to the criticism of the public. The ballot would not accomplish the object of secrecy, and, if it did, it would convert electors into hypocrites, and put an end to public and party spirit in the country.

Mr. Bright would not go to the United States or to Australia. He would have this measure considered with reference to the conditions of our own society, and he insisted that this country, where there were so many incentives to undue influence, and so little power of resisting it, was of all countries that in which this question ought to be fairly considered, and if the remedy was good, it should be applied. He described the secret operation of influence in our electoral system, and cited evidence of what he termed the intolerable working of the screw spoken of by Mr. Berkeley. To masses of the population the franchise would be of no use without the ballot. Was it not a fact, he asked, that in every petition for Parliamentary reform the House was asked to include the ballot, and that at almost every public meeting held for years past the establishment of secret voting by the ballot was made a cardinal point? Would the House disregard this? As the ballot was no sacred principle, but a mere matter of machinery, no member, he observed, could be charged with inconsistency in consenting to try this great experiment; and he appealed to both sides of the House

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to lay aside their fears, to have a little faith, and not to be misled by the flimsy arguments of Lord Palmerston, but for the sake of morality and the tranquillity of the country, to give a candid and favourable consideration to Mr. Berkeley's proposition.

Mr. Walpole observed that the fair way of testing this question was by considering whether open or secret voting was most successful in putting down bribery and intimidation; and he contended, from known facts and the history of late years, that there could be but one conclusion,—namely, that in order to prevent the corrupting and intimidating influences exerted during elections, there must be the means of detection and punishment. For this purpose, as well as for the sake of public responsibility and bringing to bear upon it the control of public opinion, there must be publicity. If the secret system of voting were once established, there would be great danger that engines would be used in the dark which could not be employed in the light. He could not consent to the introduction of the Bill.

Lord J. Russell replied to Mr. Bright, who had represented truly, he said, that this was a change in only the machinery of our electoral system; but he (Lord John) considered that the change would be not for the better, but for the worse. It was strange, he remarked, that the advocates of the ballot were not able to show a completely satisfactory example that where the ballot was established, there were more facilities for discussion and greater liberty of choice than under our own imperfect system.

He was therefore not willing to make a change, which, he repeated, would, in his opinion, be a change for the worse; and if anything could prevent the serious mischief of such a change, it would be the open, truth-telling character of the people.

On a division the motion was rejected by 294 to 197.

Mr. Roebuck renewed this Session the motion which had been made on more than one former occasion for the abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Having vindicated himself from a charge of being the enemy of Ireland, he briefly stated the reasons that led him to propose this resolution. First, the office of Lord-Lieutenant was expensive. It cost the Government 50,000*l.* a year; and the only counterbalancing advantage was, that certain persons were obliged to buy certain coats and breeches to go to court in; thereby benefiting the shopkeepers of Dublin. Secondly, the office exercised a bad social influence. Persons were invited to Court just as the underlings pleased; and intrigue, heartburning, and all sorts of evils, arose from the institution. Thirdly, considered politically, the Government of Ireland was triple-headed. There were the Home Office, the Lord-Lieutenant, and the Chief Secretary, and no real responsible Government. The office of Lord-Lieutenant was a badge of slavery, a mere pageant, and he would abolish it, and substitute for it a Secretary of State. Communication between the two countries was rapid and easy, and the abolition of this satrap government would create a cordial union between the two countries.

Mr. Gilpin seconded the motion.

It was warmly opposed by several Irish members, among whom were Mr. S. B. Miller, who moved the previous question, Col. French, Mr. Esmonde, Mr. Vance, Mr. Conolly, Mr. Bagwell, and Mr. P. O'Brien. Mr. Dodson, Mr. Evans, Mr. Blackburn, and Mr. Baxter, supported Mr. Roebuck's resolution. Lord Naas, Chief Secretary for Ireland, explained the many onerous duties which the Lord-Lieutenant had to discharge, and the difficulties which impeded the transfer of them to a public department in London. He thought that before many years the change proposed might advantageously take place; but before that result could be satisfactorily brought about, the opinion of the Irish people in its favour must be clearly manifested through their representatives.

Mr. Walpole enforced the same arguments.

Lord John Russell was of opinion that if the change could be effected, there should be but one Secretary of State for England, Ireland, and Scotland, with one administration throughout the kingdom. The time was not distant when Irish Members would look on the change with less regret than now. In the mean time, he thought there was no great evil in leaving the government of the present Lord-Lieutenant alone.

Lord Palmerston balanced the views on either side, and arrived at the conclusion that the decision of the question ought to be governed by the feelings of the people of Ireland. If the people of Ireland were for abolishing the office he would vote for its abolition; but if they clung to this

mode of government, Parliament ought to defer to their wishes, and preserve the office of Lord-Lieutenant.

Sir George Lewis put the question very succinctly in his speech.

"I do not think myself that the time is very distant when it will be possible from the Home Office to give all those general directions which, in the comparatively tranquil state of Ireland, it will be necessary to issue for the superintendence of Irish affairs. The main departments in Ireland will still retain their local character. The Police, the Poor-law department, and other branches of local management, will be governed from Dublin, although there may be certain important questions upon which reference will be necessary to the home Government. Whenever the time shall come when the Government of Ireland may be conducted upon the same principle as the Government of Scotland—when there will be no necessity for daily superintendence by a local head such as the Lord-Lieutenant—then, I think, the Lord-Lieutenancy ought to be abolished, without the substitution of such a department as my honourable and learned friend contemplates. But until that time arrives—and I am not prepared to say that it has arrived at this moment—it appears to me better to retain the present organization, which, at all events, has historical recollections on its side, which has assumed a form, to a certain extent, acceptable both to the people of Dublin and the general population of Ireland, and which has therefore recommendations that any new department constituted for the separate

government of Ireland would want. As long as Ireland requires a separate department, it seems to me, on the whole, desirable to retain the Lord-Lieutenancy; but when the time shall come (and I do not believe it is very distant) when it is possible to govern Ireland without a separate head of a department in Dublin, then, in my opinion, the Lord-Lieutenancy ought to be abolished."

After a forcible reply from Mr. Roebuck, the motion against putting the Resolution was carried.

The important subject of the Government of the Army and the organization of the several Military Departments was brought under discussion in the House of Commons by Captain Vivian on the 1st of June. The honourable and gallant member called attention to the necessity of more clearly defining the responsibility and duties of the various military departments, and moved the following resolution:—"That, although the recent consolidation of the different departments of Ordnance, Commissariat, and Secretary of War has, to a certain extent, improved the general administration of military affairs, a divided responsibility still exists; and that, in order to promote greater efficiency, the departments of the Horse-Guards and War Office should be placed under the control of one responsible Minister. After adverting to the old system of military administration, and the suggestions made by the Royal Commissioners in 1837, he described the alterations effected in our military organization in 1855, by the consolidation of departments, which, he contended, did not go

far enough, having left the great office of Commander-in-Chief intact. He entered into details to show that functions properly belonging to this office were performed by the Secretary for War, while others of a civil character were executed by the Commander-in-Chief, so that the duties of the two departments were so jumbled up that there was a divided or uncertain responsibility, and great public inconvenience as well as expense were the result of such a system. This state of things he attributed to the want of one head to control the whole,—a Minister who should be immediately responsible to Parliament.

General Peel admitted the importance of the subject, and the expediency of defining the responsibilities of public officers; but the several duties and responsibilities of the two War Departments were clearly defined; he had never found any difficulty in discovering what they were. He could not agree with the proposal that they should be both placed under a single responsible Minister. At present the discipline, government, and patronage of the army were exercised by the Crown through the Commander-in-Chief, and he pointed out the evils which would ensue if these functions were to be conferred upon a Minister responsible to Parliament, who must change with every Administration. He must, therefore, oppose the resolution.

Lord A. Vane Tempest believed that that House would not sanction the placing the army under a single military man, and considered that it would not be safe to place it under the control of a civilian, although evils no doubt

arose from the double government of the army. The best course, in his opinion, was to assimilate the administration of the army to that of the navy.

Mr. Horsman observed that this was no longer a military question, affecting as it did the heaviest item of our expenditure. Within the last few years there had been a great change in the public feeling towards the army; it inspired a greater sympathy, and a desire was widely felt to improve its administration. The changes in 1855, it was admitted, had increased the efficiency of the military system, and Captain Vivian asked the House to extend the changes somewhat further. Efficiency depended upon responsibility; but the present system, which was the worst form of double government, did not attach responsibility where it ought to attach. It was acknowledged that it was unsatisfactory. There was a general desire to apply a remedy, and he was not aware of any person of experience and authority who had lent the weight of his name in opposition to that proposed in the resolution.

Mr. S. Herbert denied that there was at present a divided responsibility in the army. He thought there was too much consolidation, but not a divided responsibility. The Secretary of State for War was responsible for everything the Commander-in-Chief did; he was the supreme authority, and his responsibility was complete. He thought that the abolition of the office of Commander-in-Chief, and the placing the army under a civilian, would be revolting to the popular instinct of the country. He blamed the abolition of the office of

Master-General of the Ordnance, to whom, he thought, should have been left the immediate control of the *matériel* of the army. He could not support the motion.

Sir W. Codrington admitted that the economical theory of Captain Vivian was good, and desired that the responsibility of the two offices should be well defined; but he could not consent to place the army under the control of a single minister, and bring all the concerns of the army into discussion in that House.

Lord Palmerston could not concur in the resolution. As our military system now stood, everything which regarded the civil service of the army was under the Secretary of State for War, and the Commander-in-Chief had the sole management of its discipline. If we could not have, as in other countries, a Minister of War to be the paramount authority, the present system was the only one that could be properly established, and the line of separation of the duties and responsibilities of the two departments was sufficiently defined. He doubted whether the two offices could be merged into one consistently with the public interests. A civilian could not be placed at the head of the army, and the habits of a military man did not fit him, by a general knowledge of public affairs, to be a member of the Cabinet. He objected to a Board, as not being a good instrument of administration. The result was that the present arrangement, in his opinion, was that which, upon principle, it was expedient to maintain.

Upon a division Capt. Vivian's

motion was carried by a narrow majority of 2, the numbers being—Ayes, 106; Noes, 104.

A short time afterwards a question having been addressed to the Government whether they intended to take any measures in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made answer to the effect that, considering the importance of the subject, the small number of members present, and the scantiness of the majority, it was not the intention of the Government to found any proceedings upon that resolution. Captain Vivian, thereupon, took occasion, on the 28th of June, to revive the subject of his former motion, and to remonstrate against the refusal of the Government to act upon the decision of the House of Commons. He explained and enforced the object of his resolution, which, he said, was not to do away with the office of Commander-in-Chief as regarded the discipline of the army, and transfer its functions to a civilian, but to consolidate the authority of the War Department under one responsible head.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that the Government had only taken the Parliamentary course usually taken under such circumstances, and which they were bound to take. The motion was carried unexpectedly, and, he believed, very much to the surprise of the House, by a bare majority. It had never been acknowledged that when the House had arrived at a resolution, the decision was irrevocable and binding. Resolutions of equal importance to the present had been carried in that House (and he specified in-

stances) in which the minister had not thought it necessary to act upon them, and it had been the duty of the Government in this case to consider and be guided by precedents. He defended our system of military administration, as more consistent with our constitutional form of government than the centralized systems of military states.

Lord J. Russell denied that the precedents cited by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were applicable to the present case, with one exception, which ought not, he said, to sanction a practice of placing resolutions on the journals to be neglected and set at nought. If the Government did not intend to act upon the resolution, they should move the House to rescind it.

General Peel said he, as Secretary of State for War, was responsible for the acts of the Commander-in-Chief, and so far from there being any difficulty in carrying on the duties of their offices, they had only one duty and responsibility,—to promote the good of the army.

Colonel North was of opinion that there could not be a greater infringement of the prerogative of the Crown than was involved in Captain Vivian's resolution.

A general debate ensued, in which Sir W. Codrington, Mr. Ellice, and Sir F. Smith, took the principal part. No decisive result, however, followed from the discussion at this time.

Partly in consequence of the unusual dryness of the season and scantiness of rain, and partly from causes connected with the drainage of the metropolis, an inconvenience was experienced

in the early part of the summer, which created much uneasiness and alarm in the minds of the inhabitants of London, and led to the adoption of legislative proceedings. This was the fetid and unwholesome state of the Thames, the water of which, as the season advanced, sunk unusually low, and being vitiated by the sewage and refuse of a vast population passing through the drains into the river, became a most offensive nuisance to all who passed along or resided near the stream, and threatened, in the opinion of many, to generate disease or pestilence in the metropolis. As the weather became warmer, the alarm on this score almost amounted to a panic, and it was even rumoured that the Legislature, which had to conduct its deliberations in the very focus of the nuisance, would either suddenly break off its sitting, or else adjourn its business to some more healthful quarter. Such a step, however, which, if adopted, must have had a very bad moral effect, and would have increased tenfold the public apprehension, could not, it is believed, have been seriously entertained: at the same time it seems not unlikely that the circumstance in question may have concurred with other obvious motives to stimulate the Government to wind up the business of the Session rather more speedily than would otherwise have been the case. At all events, however, it was felt that the prorogation ought not to take place until some effort had been made to remedy the evil, and avert the danger to the public health by improving the drainage of the metropolis, and providing a less

objectionable outfall for its impurities than the waters of the river. The subject had evidently taken a strong hold of the public mind: it was enlarged upon with much force by the newspaper press, and was not long in making itself heard within the walls of Parliament. Several discussions took place in both Houses, and committees were appointed to investigate the causes, and recommend the most effectual cure for the formidable nuisance. In the House of Lords, on the 28th of June, the Duke of Buccleuch addressed inquiries to the Government as to their intentions with reference to the state of the Thames. The Earl of Malmesbury agreed that the condition of the river was disgraceful to the country. But he thought they had better await patiently the result of the inquiry by the Committee of the other House. The Duke of Newcastle expressed disappointment at this answer. He urged the Government to take courage, and to pass an Act giving them plenary powers to remedy the evil. They should supersede all Commissions, and do the thing themselves. Lord Hardwicke enlarged on the necessity of immediate action. The Earl of Granville pressed for an exposition of the views of the Government. Lord Campbell was willing to confer any powers on the Government to get rid of the nuisance. The Marquis of Salisbury gave a general assurance that the ministers hoped to do something. Earl Grey said that the language held out would create an impression that the remedy would be postponed. He suggested that two or three engineers of eminence

should be appointed to prepare a plan on which they could act at once. If a short and simple Bill were not passed this Session, it would be discreditable to the Government and the Legislature. Lord Redesdale took occasion to deprecate the payment of any part of the expense of purifying the Thames out of the Consolidated Fund.

In the other House Mr. Owen Stanley cited a mass of evidence, afforded not only by the condition of the Palace of Westminster itself, but of the law courts, and the banks of the Thames, showing its putrid condition. One extract he read was from a Report from Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney to the Speaker. Mr. Gurney said that he could be no longer responsible for the health of the House; that the stench had made most rapid advance within two days; that for a time he had procured fresh air draughts from the Star Chamber Court; but that when night came the poisonous enemy took possession of the court, and so beat him outright.

Mr. Stanley suggested the appointment of a commission empowered to do everything necessary to purify the Thames. He asked some questions touching the state of the Victoria Sewer.

Mr. Tite suggested that the sewage should be intercepted on both banks, carried ten miles from London, and there deodorized. Sir Joseph Paxton coincided in these suggestions. Mr. Kendall said the Government ought to take the matter into their own hands.

Lord John Manners, having described the state of the Victoria sewer, said the Government were not responsible for the existing

state of things. When he saw the expense and the difficulties of the question he could not say that the Government would adopt any of the schemes proposed. But they were seriously considering the subject; and he could assure the House that while, on the one hand, the Metropolitan Board of Works, aided by the experience they had acquired during the last three years, were endeavouring to find a remedy for the great evil complained of, the Government, on the other hand, would be ready, should they be unable to do so under the existing law, to submit to the consideration of Parliament such an emendation of the law as would open up the prospect of a speedy remedy being found.

To this statement Mr. Disraeli added the assurance that the time had arrived when it was necessary that action should commence. The inefficiency of the Board of Works, he said, was occasioned chiefly by the want of funds. He intimated that the Government would appeal, if necessary, to Parliament for fresh powers; at the same time he hinted that the Session would be brought to as speedy a termination as possible.

On the 9th of July a debate took place in the House of Commons on the question on which public opinion was somewhat divided, viz., whether the expense of purifying the Thames should be defrayed from national or from local sources. Mr. Cox, M.P. for Finsbury, moved a resolution, that the cost should be borne in equal proportions between the ratepayers of the metropolis and the Consolidated Fund. General Thompson seconded this motion. Mr. Bentinck opposed it.

He said that every town in the country had to pay the expense of its own cleansing. The demand came with a bad grace from London, which enjoyed the advantage of a large influx of visitors from all parts of the kingdom. Mr. Duncombe answered that as parliament and the State contributed to increase the nuisance, they ought therefore to contribute to the purification of the river. Sir George Lewis took an objection in point of form to the resolution as not being preceded by a recommendation from the Crown. The Speaker, however, held it to be regular. Mr. Disraeli expressed his hope that the motion would be withdrawn. The Government intended within a few days to bring in a Bill for effecting the purification of the Thames. The motion was then negatived.

On the 15th of July Mr. Disraeli fulfilled his undertaking to introduce a Bill to authorize the cleansing of the Thames. He said that after much deliberation the Government had come to the conclusion that the work must be met by local resources. But the Metropolitan Board of Works had not hitherto had power adequate to the discharge of the duties imposed upon it. The unlimited rating power of the Board was of no use, because a rate existed only for a year, and no one would make considerable advances upon that security. Now they had given the subject of drainage great attention, and they did not shrink from the responsibility of effecting the object they had at heart. The estimate of the cost of the drainage works was 3,000,000*l.* The Government proposed to enable the Board to levy

a special rate of 3*d.* in the pound for forty years. This would yield 140,000*l.* a year, and not only pay for the works, but furnish a sinking fund to liquidate the advances. The Government proposed to guarantee the advances up to 3,000,000*l.*, at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. Perfect freedom would be granted to the Board as regarded the construction of the works, and the whole were to be finished in five years and a half.

A somewhat desultory discussion upon the merits of the scheme then took place. Mr. W. Williams and Mr. Ayrton expressed approbation. Mr. Byng and Mr. John Locke took some objections. Sir Benjamin Hall hoped the Bill would provide adequate safeguards against the reflux of the sewage. Lord John Manners said the Bill would enable London to get rid, at its own expense, of an acknowledged nuisance, in a manner entirely consistent with the old Anglo-Saxon principles of self-government. Other members expressed themselves favourably towards the plan. Mr. Disraeli made some additional statements. He said that the Government had provided that the Metropolitan Board of Works should not create a nuisance in any quarter; that the result should be attained by the system of intercepting sewers; and that provision should be made for such temporary and permanent works of deodorization as the metropolis had a right to require. The Board would have the power of issuing bonds and debentures, which would become a popular security.

The Bill was then read a third time, and passing through its

subsequent stages with some unimportant modifications, became law just before the Session closed.

This event there was now no further obstacle to delay. It took place accordingly on the 3rd of August, when Parliament was prorogued by commission, and a Session which had been neither uneventful in the political changes which it had witnessed, nor unfruitful in the legislative results which it added to the Statute-book, was terminated by the following speech, delivered by the Lord Chancellor in Her Majesty's name:—

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“We are commanded by Her Majesty to express her satisfaction at being enabled to release you from the duties of a Session which, though interrupted, has, by your unremitting assiduity, been productive of many important measures.

“Her Majesty is happy to believe that her relations with Foreign Powers are such as to enable Her Majesty to look with confidence to the preservation of general peace.

“Her Majesty trusts that the labours of the Plenipotentiaries now sitting in Conference at Paris may lead to a satisfactory solution of the various questions which have been referred to them.

“The efforts, the gallantry, and devotedness displayed in India by Her Majesty's forces and those of the East India Company have been above all praise; and Her Majesty hopes that those efforts have already been so far crowned with success that the formidable revolt which has raged throughout a large portion of her Indian possessions may now, under the

blessing of Almighty God, be speedily suppressed, and peace be restored to those important provinces.

“In this hope Her Majesty has given her willing assent to the Act which you have passed for transferring to her direct authority the government of her Indian dominions; and Her Majesty hopes to be enabled so to discharge the high functions which she has assumed as, by a just and impartial administration of the law, to secure its advantages alike to her subjects of every race and creed; and, by promoting their welfare, to establish and strengthen her empire in India.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“Her Majesty commands us to thank you for the judicious liberality with which you have made provision for the exigencies of the public service.

“The present state of the revenue authorizes Her Majesty to entertain a confident hope that the supplies which you have granted will be found fully adequate to the demands upon them.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“The sanitary condition of the metropolis must always be a subject of deep interest to Her Majesty, and Her Majesty has readily sanctioned the Act which you have passed for the purification of that noble river, the present state of which is little creditable to a great country, and seriously prejudicial to the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the metropolis.

“Her Majesty has also willingly assented to an Act whereby

greater facilities are given for the acquisition by towns and districts of such powers as may be requisite for promoting works of local improvement, and thus extending more widely the advantages of municipal self-government.

“ Her Majesty trusts that the Act which you have passed for the future government of the Scotch Universities will be found highly advantageous to those venerable institutions, and will greatly promote and extend a system of sound, moral and religious education in Scotland.

“ The Transfer of Land Bill which extends the powers hitherto exercised by the Encumbered Estates Commissioners, and facilitates the acquisition of an indefeasible title by purchasers of land in Ireland, cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the landed proprietors, and to advance the prosperity of that part of Her Majesty's dominions.

“ The Act to which Her Majesty has assented for the establishment of the colony of British Columbia was urgently required in consequence of the recent discoveries of gold in that district; but Her Majesty hopes that this new colony on the Pacific may be but one step in the career of steady progress by which

Her Majesty's dominions in North America may ultimately be peopled, in an unbroken chain, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by a loyal and industrious population of subjects of the British Crown.

“ Her Majesty thankfully acknowledges the diligence and perseverance which have enabled you, in a comparatively short time, to pass these and other measures of inferior but not insignificant importance.

“ Many of you, in returning to your respective counties, have extensive influence to exercise, and duties to perform, of hardly less value to the community than those from the labours of which you are about to be released; and Her Majesty entertains a confident assurance that, under the guidance of Providence, that influence will be so employed, and those duties so performed, as to redound to your own honour, and to promote the general welfare and the happiness of a loyal and contented people.”

The Clerk at the table having read the Commission of Prorogation,

The Lord Chancellor, in Her Majesty's name, formally declared Parliament to stand prorogued to Tuesday, the 19th of October 1858.

CHAPTER IX.

FRANCE—*Attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French—Trial and Condemnation of the Conspirators—Addresses from the Army to the Emperor on his Escape—Address of the Senate—Opening of the French Chambers and Speech of the Emperor—Message from the Emperor respecting the establishment of a Council of Regency—Convention signed by the Conference at Paris respecting the Danubian Principalities—Articles of the Convention—Circular addressed by Count Walewski to French Agents at Foreign Courts.*

PRUSSIA—*Marriage of Prince Frederick William to the Princess Royal of England—Speech of Baron Von Monteuffel at the close of the Session of the Chambers—The Crown Prince assumes the functions of Regent—His speech to the Chambers—Their unanimous vote—Change of Ministry.*

FRANCE.—A desperate attempt was made on the evening of the 14th of January to assassinate the Emperor of the French as he was proceeding with the Empress in a carriage to the Opera in Paris. While the carriage containing their Majesties was going along the Rue Lepelletier in which the Opera House stands, three successive explosions were heard, which extinguished the gaslights, and left the street in total darkness. This was soon found to have been occasioned by shells of a pear-shaped form filled with some terribly explosive substance, which had been thrown under or in the direction of the carriage, and the fragments of which flew in all directions and inflicted fatal injuries on several of the bystanders. Neither the Emperor nor the Empress was touched, but General Roguet, aide-de-camp in waiting, who was sitting in the car-

riage, was wounded in the head, and the carriage itself was much shattered. Several of the soldiers in attendance were struck, and two of them mortally wounded. Their Majesties, however, did not turn back, but entered the Opera House, where they were received with the warmest enthusiasm, and on their return to the Tuileries the streets were illuminated; and they were loudly cheered by the populace. Some arrests immediately took place, and it was soon discovered that the plot for assassinating the Emperor had been concocted by an Italian refugee named Orsini, who had in the previous year escaped from the fortress of Mantua, where he was confined as a State prisoner by the Austrian Government, and that his associates in the diabolical attempt were three other conspirators named Rudio, Pierri, and Gomez. All four had been present in the

Rue Lepelletier, and, with the exception of Pierri, were armed with the deadly shells which had been manufactured by Orsini's orders in England, from which country they had set out on their nefarious enterprise, and as the Emperor's carriage approached the Opera House several of these had been thrown on the ground and burst; their construction being such as to ensure explosion on coming into sharp contact with any hard substance. The assassins were tried, and Orsini, Pierri, and Rudio were condemned to death, and Gomez to the galleys for life. Rudio's life was, however, ultimately spared, and he had to undergo the same punishment as Gomez, while Orsini and Pierri were executed on the 12th of March.

Addresses of congratulation on his escape were sent to the Emperor from all parts of France, and some of those that came from the army were published in the *Moniteur*, the official organ of the French Government, and from the tone in which they alluded to England, where the shells had been manufactured, and where Orsini and his companions had been staying previously to the diabolical attempt, they gave great offence here, and contributed not a little to the state of public feeling which led to the rejection of the Conspiracy to Murder Bill brought forward by the Palmerston Ministry, an account of which will be found in another part of this volume. We will quote one or two of these addresses as a sample of the language used by the military;—"The army is afflicted that powerful friends, whose brave armies so lately combated by our side,

cover with their protection, under the name of hospitality, conspirators and assassins who exceed those who have gone before them in all that is odious."

"This odious and cowardly attempt has filled our hearts with indignation and wrath against those who become the accomplices of these sanguinary anarchists by giving them an asylum."

"Those wild beasts who at periodical epochs quit a foreign soil to inundate the streets of your capital with blood, inspire us with no other feeling than that of disgust; and if your Majesty wants soldiers to get at these men, even in the recesses of their den, we humbly beseech you to choose the 82nd Regiment as part of the advanced guard of that army."

In the address of the Senate, foreign Governments were distinctly called upon to make the laws more stringent against the acts and designs of political refugees. "The revolutionary spirit," said the President, "having been driven from France, has settled down abroad, and has become cosmopolite. It is from foreign strongholds erected against Europe, situated in the centre of Europe, that fanatical hired assassins are sent with fire and steel against the Prince who bears on his powerful arm the buckler of European order; execrable conspirators, whose policy is assassination, and who even assault gentle women, unaware that some of them have the hearts of heroes! But how comes it that, as these implacable Revolutionists trample all the duties of hospitality under foot, and are united in their mad plans of de-

struction, foreign Governments and peoples do not take measures to give a legitimate support to the cause of order? The law of nations authorizes it; justice and common interests make it a duty. It is especially due to the moderation shown by France, to the wisdom of her Sovereign, and to the invaluable services rendered by her policy. Such, Sire, is the cry now raised by France; such is the wish of the Senate."

The Session of the French Chambers was opened on the 18th of January by the Emperor in person. The following were the material portions of his Speech—

"Gentlemen, Senators, and Deputies—At the annual meeting of the Chambers, I render you an account of what has taken place during your absence, and I ask your support for the measures to be taken.

"Since last year, the Government has followed its regular and progressive march, exempt from all vain ostentation. It has often been pretended that to govern France it was necessary continually to keep the public mind alive with some great theatrical display. I think, on the contrary, that it suffices to endeavour exclusively to do good to deserve the confidence of the country. The action of the Government has consequently been confined to doing what was most necessary in the different branches of the administration.

"In the interests of agriculture, the exportation of and the distillation from grain have again been authorised, and the support of the Bank has given support to the landed interest. The cultivation of the *landes* has commenced.

"In public works, the most important results are 1330 kilometres of railway, thrown open in 1857 to traffic, and 2600 kilometres of new lines granted for construction; the floating-dock of St. Nazaire, and the canal from Caen to the sea thrown open to navigation; careful surveys made to prevent the scourge of inundations; improvements of our ports, and among others of Havre, Marseilles, Toulon, and Bayonne; in the North and in the East of France the working of new coal-mines; at Paris the inauguration of the Louvre and of a wing of Vincennes; finally, in the capital, as at Lyons, quarters thrown open for the first time since centuries to the light of day, and throughout France religious edifices are being constructed or restored.

"Public instruction, protected by the State, is being developed by the side of free education honourably protected. The number of colleges has been increased by 1500. Education has become more moral and religious, with a tendency towards sound humanities and useful sciences. The College of France has been reorganized; elementary instruction is spreading far. It is the wish of the Government that the principle of freedom of worship shall be sincerely admitted, without forgetting that the Roman Catholic religion is that of the great majority of Frenchmen. Therefore, this religion has never been more respected nor more unshackled.

"The Municipal Councils meet without hinderance; and the bishops enjoy the full plenitude of their sacred office; the Lutheran, Protestant, and Jewish

confessions, pay their just proportion of taxes to the State, and are equally protected.

"The increase in the price of all necessaries has compelled us since last year to augment the salaries of the lesser functionaries; the rations of the soldiers have been improved, and the pay of subalterns increased.

"The budget of 1859 provides for better payment for teachers and professors, and for magistrates. I may point out an increase of charitable societies—in the country those of the medical corporations, and in the towns the establishment of soup-kitchens. One million has been distributed in relief of the populations which have suffered most from want of work.

"Algeria, connected with France by the electric wire, has afforded new glory to our troops by the submission of Kabylia. That expedition, skilfully planned and vigorously executed, has completed our domination. The army, which has no more enemies to overcome, will have to struggle against new difficulties in constructing railways, so necessary for the development of the prosperity of our colony.

"The relations of France with Foreign Powers were never on a better footing. Our ancient allies, true to the sentiments which sprung from a common cause, give us the same confidence as usual, and our new allies, by their straightforward and loyal conduct in all great questions, make us almost regret that we ever were their foes. I had the opportunity of satisfying myself at Osborne, as well as at Stuttgart, that my desire to keep up the intimacy of old relations, as well as to form new

ones, was equally shared by the chiefs of two great empires. If the policy of France is appreciated as it deserves to be in Europe, it is because we have the common sense only to deal with questions which concern ourselves directly, either as a nation or as a great European Power. This is why I avoided interfering in the question of the Duchies which now agitates Germany; for that question, which is exclusively a German one, will remain so as long as the integrity of Denmark is not threatened. If, on the other hand, I took up the Neuchâtel question, it is because the King of Prussia asked for my good offices, and I was happy on this occasion to contribute to the final settlement of a difference which might have become dangerous for the peace of Europe. As regards the Principalities, astonishment has been expressed at our disagreement with many of our allies. The fact is, that France, in her disinterested policy, has always advocated, in so much as treaties allowed her, the wishes of the populations which appealed to her. Nevertheless, the conferences which will shortly open at Paris will show in what conciliating spirit we work to attenuate the difficulties which are inseparable from a difference of opinion.

"What is the Empire? Is it a retrograde government, an enemy of progress, desirous of suppressing generous impulses, and of impeding the specific extension of the great and civilizing principles of 1789? No; the Empire inscribes these principles as the motto of its constitution. It frankly adopts everything of a nature to ennoble the heart or

exalt the mind for what is good ; but it is also the enemy of every abstract theory. It seeks a strong power, capable of overcoming the obstacles which might stop its advance, for—let us not forget it—the advance of every new power is a long struggle. Moreover, there is a truth inscribed upon every page of the history of France and of England—namely, that liberty without obstacles is impossible as long as there exists in a country a faction which obstinately disowns the fundamental bases of the government ; for then liberty, instead of enlightening, controlling, ameliorating, is nothing else in the hands of factions, but a weapon of destruction. Therefore, as I did not accept the power of the nation with the view to acquire that ephemeral popularity, the paltry prize of concessions exacted from weakness, but with a view one day to deserve the approbation of posterity by founding something lasting in France, I do not fear to declare to you to-day that the danger, no matter what is said to the contrary, does not exist in the excessive prerogatives of power, but rather in the absence of repressive laws. Thus, the last elections, despite their satisfactory result, offered, in many localities, a sad spectacle. Hostile parties took advantage of it to create agitation in the country ; and some men had the boldness openly to declare themselves the enemies of the national institutions, deceived the electors by false promises, and, having gained their votes, then spurned them with contempt. You will not allow a renewal of such a scandal, and you will compel every elector

to take an oath to the Constitution before presenting himself as a candidate.

“ As the quiet of the public mind ought to be the constant object of our efforts, you will assist me in finding the means to silence extreme and annoying oppositions. In fact, is it not too sad to behold in a quiet, prosperous country, which is respected in Europe, on the one hand, men crying down a government to which they are indebted for the security which they enjoy, while others only take advantage of the free exercise of their political rights to undermine the existing institutions ? I welcome heartily, without inquiring into their antecedents, all those who recognize the national will. As regards the originators of disturbances and conspiracies, let them understand that their day has gone by.

“ I cannot conclude without alluding to the criminal attempt which has just taken place. I thank Heaven for the visible protection with which it shielded the Empress and myself, and I deplore that so many victims should be made when only one life was aimed at. Yet these plots bring their lessons with them. Firstly, they prove the weakness and impotence of the parties who have recourse to assassination and such desperate means ; secondly, that no assassination, even if successful, ever served the cause of those who hired the assassin. Neither those who slew Cæsar nor those who assassinated Henry IV. derived any advantage from their crime. God sometimes allows the just to fall, but he never allows the cause of crime to triumph. These attempts, therefore, neither shake

my security in the present nor my faith in the future. If I live, the Empire will live with me; and if I should fall, my very death would only tend to strengthen the Empire, for the indignation of the people and of the army would be an additional support to the throne of my son. Let us, then, look confidently towards the future; let us attend calmly to our daily work for the welfare and greatness of our country. God protects France!"

On the 1st of February the following message from the Emperor relative to the establishment of a Regency and Council of Regency in France, on the death of the Emperor, and during the minority of the heir to the throne, was read in the Senate.

"Messieurs les Sénateurs—The *Senatus-Consultum* of the 17th of July, 1856, leaves a doubt which I now think it advisable to put an end to. In fact, it only confers the Regency on the Empress, or, she failing, on French Princes, provided the Emperor has not by some public or secret act willed it otherwise.

"I believe I am responding to the public wish at the same time that I follow my own feelings of the highest confidence in the Empress, by designating her as Regent. Actuated by the same feeling, I designate, she failing, as her successors in the Regency, the French Princes in order of hereditary succession to the crown.

"I have also wished to provide for any doubts which might arise as regards the Council of Regency from the alternatives left open by the 18th article of the

Senatus-Consultum of the 17th July. Consequently I have established a Privy Council, which, with the addition of two French Princes nearest in the line of hereditary succession, will become the Council of Regency from the sole fact of the accession of the Emperor a minor, if at that moment I should not have established another by public act. This Privy Council, formed of men who enjoy my confidence, will be consulted on the great affairs of the State, and will prepare itself by the study of the duties and necessities of a government for the important task which the future may have in reserve for it.

"Whereupon, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

"NAPOLEON."

The Conference of the representatives of the Great Powers of Europe, Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, together with those of Sardinia and Turkey, who had signed the Treaty of Paris in 1856, continued its sittings this year, to settle the question of the organization and government of the Danubian Principalities. They finished their labours in August, and on the 19th of that month attached their signatures to a Convention of which the following were the principal provisions:—

Art. 1. The Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, constituted henceforward under the denomination of "United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia," are placed under the suzerainty of His Majesty the Sultan.

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Art. 2. The Principalities shall carry on their own administration freely and exempt from any interference of the Sublime Porte, within the limits stipulated by the agreement of the guaranteeing Powers with the Suzerain Court.

Art. 3. The public powers shall be confided, in each Principality, to a Hospodar and an Elective Assembly, acting, in the cases provided for in the present Convention, with the concurrence of a Central Commission, common to both Principalities.

Art. 4. The executive power shall be exercised by the Hospodar.

Art. 5. The legislative power shall be exercised collectively by the Hospodar, the Assembly, and the Central Commission.

Art. 6. The laws which specially concern each Principality shall be prepared by the Hospodar, and voted by the Assembly.

The laws which concern both Principalities in common shall be prepared by the Central Commission, and voted by the Assemblies, to which they shall be submitted by the Hospodars.

Art. 7. The judicial power, exercised in the name of the Hospodar, shall be confided to magistrates appointed by him; but no person shall be withdrawn from his natural judges.

Art. 8. The Principalities shall pay to the Suzerain Court an annual tribute, the amount of which is fixed at the sum of one million five hundred thousand piastres for Moldavia, and at the sum of two millions five hundred thousand piastres for Wallachia.

Investiture shall be, as hereto-

fore, conferred upon the Hospodars by His Majesty the Sultan.

The Suzerain Court shall arrange with the Principalities the measures for the defence of their territory, in case of external aggression; and it will be for that Court to initiate, by an understanding with the guaranteeing Powers, the measures necessary for the re-establishment of order, in case it should be compromised.

As hitherto, the international treaties which shall be concluded by the Suzerain Court with Foreign Powers, shall be applicable to the Principalities in all that shall not prejudice their immunities.

Art. 9. In the event of a violation of the immunities of the Principalities, the Hospodars shall address a representation to the Suzerain Power, and if their representation be not attended to, they may communicate it through their agents to the Representatives of the guaranteeing Powers at Constantinople.

Art. 10. The Hospodar shall be elected for life by the Assembly.

Art. 11. In case of a vacancy, and until the installation of the new Hospodar, the administration shall devolve on the Council of Ministers, which shall enter thereupon as of full right.

Art. 13. Every person shall be eligible to the Hospodarate, who, being thirty-five years of age, and son of a native-born Moldavian or Wallachian father, can prove himself possessed of an income of three thousand ducats derived from real property, provided he has fulfilled public functions for the space of ten

years, or has been a member of the Assemblies.

Art. 14. The Hospodar governs with the concurrence of Ministers appointed by himself. He sanctions and promulgates the laws; he may refuse his sanction. He has the right of pardon, and that of commuting punishments in criminal matters, without the power of otherwise interposing in the administration of justice.

He prepares the laws which specially concern the Principality, and specifically the budgets, and submits them to the deliberations of the Assembly.

He appoints to all posts in the public administration, and makes the regulations necessary for the execution of the laws.

The Civil List of each Hospodar shall be voted by the Assembly, once for all, at the time of his accession.

Art. 15. Every act emanating from the Hospodar must be countersigned by the competent Ministers. The Ministers shall be responsible for violation of the laws, and particularly for any waste of public money. They shall be triable by the High Court of Justice and Cassation. Prosecutions may be instituted by the Hospodar or by the Assembly. The prosecution of the Ministers cannot be ordered but by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

Art. 16. The Elective Assembly in each Principality shall be elected for seven years, conformably to the electoral arrangements annexed to the present Convention.

Art. 21. If the Ministers are not members of the Assemblies,

they shall nevertheless have the right to attend there, and may take part in the discussion of laws, without, however, the power of voting.

Art. 22. The budget of income and that of expenditure, prepared annually for each Principality, under the direction of the respective Hospodars, and submitted to the Assembly, which may amend the same, shall not be definitive until after having been voted by it.

Art. 25. No tax can be established or collected unless assented to by the Assembly.

Art. 27. The Central Commission shall sit at Fockshani. It shall be composed of sixteen members; eight Moldavians and eight Wallachians. Four shall be chosen by each Hospodar from among the members of the Assembly, or persons who have filled high offices in the country, and four by each Assembly from its own body.

Art. 29. The Central Commission is permanent. It may, however, when its business permits, adjourn for a period which shall in no case exceed four months.

The duration of the functions of its members, for each Principality, whether appointed by the Hospodar, or chosen by the Assemblies, shall be limited to the duration of the Legislature.

Art. 33. The Hospodars may send before the Central Commission all the propositions which it may appear to them expedient to convert into drafts of laws common to the two Principalities.

The Central Commission shall prepare the laws which concern both Principalities in common, and shall submit those laws,

through the Hospodars, to the deliberation of the Assemblies.

Art. 35. The Central Commission, as soon as constituted, shall specially occupy itself in reducing the existing laws to a code, placing them in harmony with the Act which constitutes the new organization.

Art. 37. The laws which specially concern each of the Principalities shall not be sanctioned by the Hospodar, until after they have been communicated by him to the Central Commission, whose duty it will be to judge whether they are compatible with the arrangements which constitute the new organization.

Art. 38. There shall be instituted a High Court of Justice and Cassation, common to both Principalities. It shall sit at Fockshani. Its constitution shall be provided for by a law. Its members shall be irremovable.

Art. 44. The Commander-in-Chief shall be appointed alternately by each Hospodar, when there shall be occasion to assemble the militias. He must be a Moldavian or Wallachian by birth. He may be superseded by the Hospodar who appointed him. In such case the new Commander-in-Chief shall be appointed by the other Hospodar.

Art. 45. The two militias shall retain their actual colours; but those colours shall in future bear a blue pennon, conformable to the drawing annexed to the present Convention.

Art. 46. All Moldavians and Wallachians shall be equal in the eye of the law, and with regard to taxation, and shall be equally admissible to public employments, in both Principalities.

Their individual liberty shall be guaranteed. No one can be detained, arrested, or prosecuted, but in conformity with the law.

No one can be deprived of his property unless legally, for causes of public interest, and on payment of indemnification.

Moldavians and Wallachians of all Christian confessions shall equally enjoy political rights. The enjoyment of those rights may be extended to other religions by legislative arrangements.

All privileges, exemptions, or monopolies, which are yet enjoyed by certain classes, shall be abolished; and there shall, without delay, be undertaken a revision of the law which regulates the relations of the owners of the soil with the cultivators, with a view to improve the condition of the peasants.

To this Convention there was an "annex" defining the rights of the electoral franchise in the two Principalities. Electoral colleges were established, which were to elect the deputies to each Assembly respectively. These were called *direct* electors. Those who had the right of voting for them were called *primary* electors; and with regard to the qualification, "Any person is a primary elector who can prove himself possessed of an income of one hundred ducats at least, derived from real property.

"Any person is a direct elector in the districts who can prove himself possessed of an income of one thousand ducats at least, derived from real property; and in the towns, who can prove himself possessed of a capital in real, industrial, or commercial property, of six thousand ducats at least, be-

longing to him absolutely or by marriage. But no person can be an elector unless he has completed his twenty-fifth year, and is a Moldavian or Wallachian by birth or naturalization."

It was also provided that the voting for the election of deputies shall be secret; and that for the post of deputy any person is eligible, without distinction, in all the colleges, who, being a Moldavian or Wallachian by birth or naturalization, shall have completed his thirtieth year, and can prove himself possessed of an income of four hundred ducats at least.

The French Government had strongly insisted on the expediency of a complete union of the two Principalities, of making the office of Hospodar hereditary, and vesting it in a foreign prince; but these propositions were overruled, owing chiefly to the opposition of Austria, supported by Great Britain.

At the close of the Conference, Count Walewski addressed a circular letter to the French Ministers at foreign courts, explanatory of the views taken by the French Government on the question; and admitting that that view had not been fully adopted by the other contracting Powers, he endeavoured to show that, substantially, the policy insisted upon by France was involved in the decision at which the Conference had arrived. He said,—

"The Government of the Emperor, as you know, declared itself in favour of the complete union of the two Principalities under the government of a foreign prince, who should be united to the Sultan by the link of

suzerainty. Our convictions on that point are unchanged. They have been strengthened, if possible, by the unanimous manifestation of the Moldo-Wallachian peoples, when called on to express their wishes. However, obliged to pay deference to the dissentient opinions of other Powers, and especially to that of the Suzerain Court, we were compelled to seek for means of conciliating these divergences as much as possible with the interests of the Principalities.

"I am pleased to think that our efforts have not been without success. In fact, though the complete union we desired is not sanctioned by the Convention of the 19th of August, I may yet say that document gives to the Principalities a denomination which is a sort of homage paid to the principle of union. It establishes, moreover, for both one and the same constitution, and an identical legislation, embracing all matters not having a special and purely local character. It establishes a common military organization, a high court of justice, and, above all, a permanent Council, belonging to either Principality, and having for its especial function to watch over the maintenance of the oneness of the legislation applicable to the two Principalities.

"These arrangements, which I but partly enter into, constitute a real union in substance. There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the Moldo-Wallachian peoples will be satisfied with them, and at the same time esteem them as a testimony of our solicitude in their favour.

"I should very imperfectly sig-

nalize the essential character of the Convention of the 19th of August did I not add that the principles of 1789, the basis of our civil and public law, are reproduced therein in their fundamentals. An elective assembly voting the laws and controlling the budget; responsible ministers; equality before the law and the taxes; enjoyment of political rights given to all Christian creeds, and to be hereafter extended to all forms of worship; individual liberty guaranteed; the abolition of class privileges, the abuse of which had assumed a deplorable extension; the principle of irremovability introduced into the magistracy;—such are the principal constitutional arrangements brought into force in the Principalities.”

PRUSSIA.—On the 25th of January, Prince Frederick William, the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Prussia, the heir presumptive to the throne, was married to the Princess Royal of England, the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria.

At the close of the Session of the Prussian Chambers in April, the Prime Minister, Baron Manteuffel, in the course of a speech which he addressed to the Chambers, said :—

“At the close of the present Session the fourth legislative period has also reached its term.

“If we cast a retrospective glance at that period, we find there reasons for gratitude for the protection and blessings our country has enjoyed, by God’s grace, under the paternal rule of His Majesty the King. The threatening dangers of war have

been removed from our frontiers. Public prosperity has made visible progress, despite the obstacles thrown in its way by the dearness of provisions, which, after having lasted for some years, has now in a great measure disappeared, and despite the unexpected stagnation of foreign trade. By the confidence with which the Government and the Parliament have met each other and given each other mutual support at critical moments, we have powerfully contributed to the consolidation and union of our country.

“If, after this, our satisfaction is overshadowed by the sorrow we feel at the sufferings of His Majesty, which have not yet completely subsided, we may at least be allowed to entertain the well-founded hope that the King our master may, with God’s blessing, in consequence of the progress of his convalescence towards complete re-establishment, resume the reins of government with renewed strength, and to the joy of all his faithful subjects. At the same time all hearts are penetrated with the profound gratitude which His Majesty the King has expressed towards His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia for the devotion and fidelity with which His Royal Highness accepted the delegation of the Royal powers, and has directed the regular march of the affairs of Government for the welfare of the country.”

As the state of the King’s health did not improve, and there was no near prospect of recovery, he on the 7th of October signed a decree appointing the Prince of Prussia Regent of the King-

dom, "until the moment the King should be again able to fulfil the duties of his Royal functions." The Crown Prince accordingly assumed the Regency and convoked a meeting of the Prussian Chambers for the 20th of October, on which day they assembled, and he addressed them in the following speech:—

"I come among you under a deep and painful emotion, but also with full confidence. The serious illness under which, for more than a year, the King, our gracious master, has been suffering, by the impenetrable will of the Almighty Arbitrator of our destinies, and despite the fervent prayers of his faithful people, has not yet ceased.

"Under these circumstances, and the physicians having deemed a prolonged sojourn abroad necessary, my Royal brother decided to invite me to assume the Regency until the day when the grace of God shall allow him again to exercise in person the Royal functions, which my prayers and desires—God is my witness—never cease to ask.

"I feel much gratified that the King, in his wisdom and in his solicitude for the welfare of his kingdom, has called upon me to assume the Regency. Conformably to the expression of that supreme will, and taking into consideration actual existing circumstances, and the prescriptions of the constitution, I have taken upon myself the heavy load and responsibility of the Regency, and I have the firm will to continue to perform what the constitution and the laws exact from me.

"I expect no less from you,

gentlemen. Special messages will submit to you in the sitting of the two united Chambers the documents relating to the Regency, and, on your request every explanation which may be useful will be given to you.

"Gentlemen, the more serious the times are, in consequence of the illness of our King, the higher must we exalt the flag of Prussia by the conscientious fulfilment of our duty, and by remaining united by a bond of mutual confidence.

"I conclude this solemn act by that shout which formerly so joyously resounded through this Chamber—'Long live the King!'"

At the first sitting of the two Chambers, a message was received from the Regent, calling upon them "to recognize in a united sitting the necessity of the Regency." The message was immediately referred to a special Committee elected by the two Chambers jointly for that purpose,—and the Committee agreed upon a report recommending the Chambers to declare the Regency necessary. This report was adopted without dissension in the Chambers, and on the 26th of October, the Regent, after thanking them for their unanimity, took the oath required by the Constitution in the *Weisse Saal* (White Hall) of the Palace, in the presence of the members of both Houses.

The fall of the Manteuffel Ministry soon followed this change in the supreme direction of affairs. Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen,—a nobleman related to the Royal family of Prussia and a Lieutenant-General in the

army,—was called upon by the Regent to form a Cabinet, and it was ultimately composed of the following members:—

President of the Conseil d'Etat.
—The Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (without a portfolio).

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—
Baron von Schleinitz.

Minister of War.—General von
Bonin.

Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education.—Bethmann-Hollweg.

Minister of Finance.—Patow.]

Minister of the Interior.—
Flottwell.

Minister of the Household.—
Von Massow.

In the Cabinet, but without office or official position.—Von Auerswald.

CHAPTER X.

INDIA—HISTORY OF THE MUTINY CONTINUED—*Trial of the ex-King of Delhi, and his Sentence—The Campaign in Central India—Success of Brigadier Stuart at Neemuch, Mundisore, and Mhow—General Sir Hugh Rose captures Ratghur and relieves Saugor—He forces the Pass of Mudinapore and takes Jhansi by storm—Capture of Awah, in Rajpootana, by Colonel Holmes—General Roberts takes Kotah—General Whitlock's victorious engagement at Banda—Advance of Sir Hugh Rose upon Calpee, and capture of the place—Defeat of Scindia by the Rebels, and Gwalior taken possession of by them—Sir Hugh Rose recovers Gwalior, and reinstates Scindia in his Capital—The Central India Field Force broken up—Thanks of the Commander-in-Chief to Generals Rose, Roberts, and Whitlock—Operations of the Commander-in-Chief—Attempts of the enemy to dislodge Sir James Outram from Alumbagh—Advance of the Commander-in-Chief upon Lucknow—Successful march of General Franks—Attack upon and capture of Lucknow.*

THE trial of the ex-King of Delhi for his share in the insurrection that broke out last year in India, commenced in January, and the charges preferred against him were the following:—

1. For that he, being a pensioner of the British Government in India, did at Delhi, at various times between the 10th of May and the 1st of October, 1857, encourage, aid, and abet Mahomed Bukht Khan, subahdar of the regiment of artillery, and divers others, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, unknown, of the East India Company's army, in the crimes of mutiny and rebellion against the State.

2. For having, at Delhi, at various times between the 10th of May and 1st of October, 1857,

encouraged, aided, and abetted Mirza Mogul, his own son, a subject of the British Government in India, and divers other unknown inhabitants of Delhi and of the North-West Provinces of India, also subjects of the said British Government, to rebel and wage war against the State.

3. For that he, being a subject of the British Government in India, and not regarding the duty of his allegiance, did at Delhi, on the 11th of May, 1857, or thereabouts, as a false traitor against the State, proclaim and declare himself the reigning King and Sovereign of India, and did then and there traitorously seize and take unlawful possession of the city of Delhi, and did, moreover, at various times between the 10th of May and 1st of Oc-

tober, 1857, as such false traitor aforesaid, treasonably conspire, consult, and agree with Mirza Mogul, his son, and with Mahomed Bukht Khan, subahdar of the regiment of artillery, and divers other false traitors unknown, to raise, levy, and make insurrection, rebellion, and war against the State, and, further to fulfil and perfect his treasonable design of overthrowing and destroying the British Government in India, did assemble armed forces at Delhi, and send them forth to fight and wage war against the said British Government.

4. For that he, at Delhi, on the 16th of May, 1857, or thereabouts, did, within the precincts of the Palace at Delhi, feloniously cause and become accessory to the murder of forty-nine persons, chiefly women and children, of European and mixed European descent, and did, moreover, between the 10th of May and the 1st of October, 1857, encourage and abet divers soldiers and others in murdering European officers and other English subjects, including women and children, both by giving and promising such murderers service, advancement, and distinction; and, further, that he issued orders to different native rulers, having local authority in India, to slay and murder Christians and English people whenever and wherever found in their territories; the whole or any part of such conduct being a heinous offence under the provisions of Act 16, of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

The trial took place in the Dewan Khas of the Delhi Palace, and the court was composed of five British officers, presided

over by Colonel Dawes, of the Horse Artillery, Major Harriott, the Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, acting as prosecutor for the Government. The trial lasted several days, during which the old man presented the appearance of helpless imbecility; and in the result he was found guilty, and he was ultimately sent to Rangoon, in Burmah, to finish there the miserable remnant of his existence.

We now resume our narrative of the campaign; and we will first turn our attention to the events that happened south of the line of the Ganges and the Jumna.

In Central India, the force under Sir Hugh Rose, called the Malwa or Nerbudda Field Force, consisted of about 6000 men, of whom 2500 were British; and throughout the whole of the campaign against the rebels, no part of the army acquitted itself with more uniform success than the body of troops led by this able and gallant officer. The first brigade was commanded by Brigadier Stuart; and in a series of engagements with the rebels in the vicinity of Mundisore, not far from Neemuch, from the 21st to the 24th of November last year, he completely defeated them, raised the siege of Neemuch, which had been blockaded by the enemy, 5000 strong, since the events related in our last volume,* and compelled them to evacuate Mundisore, where they had established their head-quarters. The column then marched to Mhow, where it was met by Sir Robert Hamilton, the former Resident

* See Vol. XCIX. p. 272.

at Indore; and, accompanied by him, it occupied Indore, where some of the disaffected regiments of Holkar were disarmed, and Sir Robert Hamilton was reinstated in the Residency.

At the end of January, Sir Hugh Rose effected the capture of Ratghur, one of the strongest forts in Central India, well supplied with munitions of war and provisions, and crowning the top of a pear-shaped hill, with a precipice on every side, except at the narrowest part, where, however, the side is steep. Up this narrow side the General advanced with the 3rd Bombay European Regiment, while the other part of his force made a feint of an attack upon the fort. During the whole of two days, the 26th and 27th of January, the British guns played upon the walls, and at last effected a practicable breach, when, on the morning of the 28th, the rebels attempted to abandon their position and escape down the rocks, using ropes to assist them in their descent. Part of them succeeded in this, while others tried to force their way out of the main gate, but they were driven back by the fire of our field pieces. In the meantime, the enemy outside made an attempt to relieve the fort by attacking the rear of our camp; but they were soon put to flight, and the fort was taken without further difficulty. It was afterwards given up to the Ranee of Bhopal, who had remained steadfast to our cause in the midst of the general mutiny. Sir Hugh Rose then advanced upon Saugor, where a number of Europeans, including about a hundred women and children, had been closely besieged since

the month of July in the preceding year.* He reached the fort on the 3rd of February, and immediately relieved it. In the meantime, General Whitlock, at the head of the Madras column, had been marching towards Saugor with the same object, and reached Jubbulpore on the 7th of February. Both the Bombay and Madras troops were thus gradually sweeping the country before them, disconcerting the plans of the rebels, and driving them in disorganized bands towards the line of the Jumna, where at two points the enemy still mustered in strong force. These points were Calpee and Gwalior.

Sir Hugh Rose soon afterwards captured and demolished the fort of Garakota, situated between two rivers, the Giddaree and the Sonar, and so strong, that in 1818 a British force of 11,000 men was unable to make a breach in the defences. The enemy on this occasion abandoned the fort almost without an attempt at defence, and Sir H. Rose then fell back upon Saugor to repair his siege guns. His first brigade, under General Stuart, had previously been detached to march from Mhow and Indore to Goonah, for the purpose of clearing the Grand Trunk Road, leading from Bombay to Agra; and he sent instructions to that officer to move from Goonah westward, and take the fort of Chundeyree, and afterwards join him on his march upon Jhansi, in order that the attack on that important place might be made with the united force of both the brigades. He himself was detained at Saugor until the 27th of February, when

* See Vol. XCIX. p. 271.

he commenced his march upon Jhansi, the road to which was occupied by the rebels at several points in considerable force. Between Saugor and Jhansi there is a mountain ridge, across which run three passes, those of Narut, Mudinpoore, and Dhampooney. Of these the most difficult is Narut; and the rebels, thinking that Sir H. Rose's column would take that route, had increased its natural difficulties by barricading the road with abattis, and parapet, made of large boulders of rock, fifteen feet thick; all passage by the sides of the road being made impracticable by the almost precipitous hills, covered with jungle, which came down to the edge of the road. The Rajah of Banpore defended this pass with 8000 or 10,000 men. Sir Hugh Rose first marched to Rijwan, a central point, from which he would be able to move upon any one of the three passes; and in order to deceive the Rajah of Banpore into the belief that Narut was the object of attack, and prevent him from coming from Narut to Mudinpoore, which was defended by the Rajah of Shagur, he sent a detachment to make a feigned attempt to force the pass of Narut, while he made the real attack on the pass of Mudinpoore, which he had reason to believe was the most practicable of the three. He advanced against it on the 3rd of March; and as the British column approached, the enemy were seen in force on the left of the pass, and the skirmishers fired on our advanced guard from a ridge of hills on the right.

Sir H. Rose says in his despatch—"The pass was formed by a sudden descent of the road

into a deep glen, thickly wooded. To the right, farther on, the road ran along the side of a lake. The left of the road was lined by rocky and precipitous hills.

"The ardour of an excellent officer induced him, at this time, to make an incautious movement with his guns to his right front, with the view to pour an enfilading fire into the enemy. But he had not taken into consideration that this movement brought him to within fifty or sixty yards of the edge of the glen, in which lay concealed some hundred sepoys, who, before he could unlimber, opened a very heavy fire on his guns, which he was unable to depress on them. The sepoys fortunately fired too quick, and too high, and the officer retired his guns out of the range of their musketry, with only a few casualties. The sepoys hailed this little reverse with shouts. But their success had only brought on their more rapid defeat. For knowing now their exact position, and seeing the necessity of showing them that a calm retreat was only the prelude of a rapid offensive, I advanced 100 of the Hyderabad Contingent infantry, under Captain Sinclair, at double time, and made them charge into the glen, bring their right shoulders forward, and sweep it down towards the road, following this up by a movement of a company of the 3rd Europeans against the front of the sepoys, and of the salt customs, from the extreme right, against their rear. To still further discomfit them, I sent a troop of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons to a knoll quite in rear of the glen, and commanding a view of the lake and the other end of

the pass. The rebels were driven with loss from the glen, and, crossing the road, ascended the hill on its left, for the purpose of joining the large body of rebels who occupied the hills divided by ravines on the left of the road. The troop of horse artillery would have swept them away with grape, had not the officer commanding it mistaken the rebels, on account of the similarity of dress, for men of the salt customs."

The hill on the left of the road was next stormed, and the enemy driven from the heights; and they retired first on the village of Mudinpore, which they had fortified; but soon abandoning that place, retreated through the jungle to the fort of Serai. Sir Hugh Rose thus forced the pass of Mudinpore, and turned that of Narut, and got into the level country beyond the range of hills between Saugor and Jhansi. He says—"Mudinpore, it is true, was the weakest of the passes; but, on the other hand, it had been defended by the sepoys of the 52nd and other regiments, and by 7000 picked Bundeelas. The sepoys and the Bundeelas quarrelled, the former declaring that the latter had run away, and left them to fight at the pass; general mistrust and a panic ensued in the rebel camp."

The forts of Serai, Marowra, and Thal Behut, now fell successively into our hands; the passes of Narut and Dhamooney were abandoned by the enemy, and the whole country between Saugor and Jhansi to the east of the Betwa River was in our possession. Soon afterwards Brigadier Stuart, at the head of the first brigade, took the fort of Chundeyree, and joined Sir H. Rose at or near

Simra, one day's march from Jhansi. The two brigades were thus reunited, and Sir H. Rose immediately sent forward Brigadier Stuart with a body of cavalry and artillery, to invest the fortress of Jhansi, which was garrisoned by about 12,000 men, at the head of whom was an energetic woman, the Rancee of Jhansi. Sir Hugh Rose himself, with the remainder of his force, reached Jhansi on the 21st of March, and being without plans, and in total ignorance of the nature of the defences, he was obliged to employ several days in making reconnoissances before he could commence the attack. He thus describes the situation and features of the place:—

"The great strength of the fort, natural as well as artificial, and its extent, entitles it to a place amongst fortresses. It stands on an elevated rock, rising out of a plain, and commands the city and surrounding country; it is built of excellent and most massive masonry. The fort is difficult to breach, because composed of granite; its walls vary in thickness from sixteen to twenty feet.

"The fort has extensive and elaborate outworks of the same solid construction, with front and flanking embrasures for artillery fire, and loopholes, of which, in some places, there were five tiers for musketry. Guns placed on the high towers of the fort commanded the country all around.

"One tower called the 'White Turret' had been raised lately in height by the rebels, and armed with heavy ordnance.

"The fortress is surrounded by the city of Jhansi on all sides,

except the west, and part of the south face.

"The steepness of the rock protects the west; the fortified city wall with bastions springing from the centre of its south face, running south, and ending in a high mound or mamelon, protects by a flanking fire its south face. The mound was fortified by a strong circular bastion for five guns, round part of which was drawn a ditch twelve feet deep and fifteen feet broad of solid masonry. Quantities of men were always at work in the mound.

"The city of Jhansi is about four miles and a half in circumference, and is surrounded by a fortified and massive wall, from six to twelve feet thick, and varying in height from eighteen to thirty feet, with numerous flanking bastions armed as batteries with ordnance, and loopholes, with a banquette for infantry.

"Outside the walls the city is girt with wood, except some parts of the east and south fronts; on the former is a picturesque lake and water palace, to the south are the ruined cantonments and residences of the English. Temples with their gardens—one the Jokun Bagh, the scene of the massacre of our lamented countrymen; and two rocky ridges, the eastmost called 'Kapoo Tekri,' both important positions, facing and threatening the south face of the city wall and fort."

Sir Hugh Rose's first care was to establish seven flying camps of cavalry round Jhansi, to act as an investing force. There were no means of breaching the fort except from the south, which was flanked by the fortified wall and mound.

"The desideratum, therefore," says Sir H. Rose, "was to concentrate a heavy fire on the mound and on the south of the city, in order to drive the enemy out of them and facilitate their capture; to breach the wall close to the mound, and to dismantle the enemy's defences which protected the mound and opposed an attack. This was effected:—Firstly, by occupying and placing batteries on a rocky knoll, the right attack, which I had found in my reconnaissance to the south of the lake opposite the Aorcha gate, and south-east wall of the town, which took in reverse the mound, and two walls running from it. Secondly, on the rocky ridge the left attack."

These batteries, however, could not be completed until the arrival of the first brigade with the siege guns on the 25th of March, when the mound was soon cleared of the enemy; but a vigorous fire was kept up from the fort, the artillery of which was remarkably well served.

"Everything," says Sir Hugh Rose, "indicated a general and determined resistance; this was not surprising, as the inhabitants, from the Ranee downwards, were more or less concerned in the murder and plunder of the English. There was hardly a house in Jhansi which did not contain some article of English plunder, and politically speaking, the rebel confederacy knew well that, if Jhansi, the richest Hindoo city, and most important fortress in Central India, fell, the cause of the insurgents in this part of India fell also."

Our batteries, however, were so well served, that on the 30th the defences of the city and fort were

dismantled, and the guns so far disabled, that they no longer kept up a serious fire. But as there was great doubt whether a practicable breach had been effected, and our ammunition was running short, it was determined to attempt to take the city by escalade. The assault was made on the 2nd of April, the storming parties being divided into two columns, one of which formed the right, and the other the left attack. The left attack was led by Brigadier Stuart, and made its way partly through the breach, and partly by escalading a bastion, into the city, penetrating as far as the palace, where it was met by the right column of attack, which had entered the city on the south-east quarter, and advanced through the streets in the midst of a galling fire from the houses on each side. Sir H. Rose says—"The right and left attacks being now concentrated in the palace, I gained possession of a large portion of the city by advancing the 3rd Europeans to the north-east, and occupying the Burrahgong gate, on which I rested their right flank, forming an oblique line from the gate to the palace with the 3rd Europeans, and the 86th in the palace; the two regiments occupying with picquets commanding houses to their front. This line was a prolongation of the second line leading from the mound under the front to the palace. This done, it was necessary to clear the large portion of the city in rear of this oblique line of the numerous armed rebels who remained in the houses, and who were firing on the troops. This was not effected without bloody, often hand-to-hand combats; one of

the most remarkable of them was between detachments of Her Majesty's 85th Regiment and 3rd Europeans, and thirty or forty Velaitie sowars, the body guard of the Ranee, in the palace stables under the fire of the fort. The sowars, full of opium, defended their stables, firing with matchlocks and pistols from the windows and loopholes, and cutting with their tulwars, and from behind the doors. When driven in they retreated behind their horses, still firing or fighting with their swords in both hands till they were shot or bayoneted, struggling even when dying on the ground to strike again. A party of them remained in a room off the stables, which was on fire, till they were half burnt; their clothes in flames, they rushed out, hacking at their assailants, and guarding their heads with their shields."

Having cleared that part of the town which he had gained of the presence of the enemy, Sir H. Rose was preparing to continue the attack, when intelligence reached him that the Ranee, attended by a small escort, had fled from the fortress during the preceding night; and this was followed by a general abandonment of the place by the rebels, who fled in a north-east direction. Jhansi, therefore, was now won, and our troops took possession of the formidable fortress without further opposition. It was computed that during the siege and storm the enemy lost 5000 men, and the Ranee had a very narrow escape. She was seen mounted on a grey horse, with only four followers, and was hotly pursued, but got away. It is gratifying to be able to add the following testi-

mony, paid by the General, to the conduct of the victorious troops after the capture:—

“The Commander-in-Chief will learn with pleasure that the troops under my command treated with great humanity the women and children of Jhansi; neither the desperate resistance of the rebels, nor the recollections of Jhansi of last year, could make them forget that in an English soldier's eyes women and children are spared; so far from hunting, the troops were seen sharing their rations with them. I gave orders also that destitute women and children of Jhansi should be fed out of the prize grain.”

We now turn to the operations in Rajpootana, which lies to the west and north-west of Scindia's dominions, where the honour of the British arms was equally sustained. On the 24th of January, Awah, one of the most strongly fortified towns in Rajpootana, was taken by Colonel Holmes. Four batteries were erected and a vigorous bombardment had commenced, when, on the night of the 23rd, during a tremendous storm of wind and rain, the enemy suddenly abandoned the place, leaving behind them all their guns, and next day it was occupied by Colonel Holmes's force.

While Sir Hugh Rose, at the head of one Bombay column, was pursuing his victorious career in Central India, General Roberts, at the head of another, had advanced into Rajpootana, and about the middle of March proceeded from Nusseerabad to attack Kotah, a strongly fortified town, the Rajah of which was represented as friendly to us, but coerced by his followers. This turned out to be true, for when General Roberts,

on the 22nd of March, had pitched his camp at the Chumbul opposite Kotah, the Rajah crossed one of the fords of the river on an elephant attended by a body of men, and came into the British lines, and it then appeared that Kotah was divided into two hostile parties, of which the one headed by the Rajah held the citadel and palace at the southern end of the town, while the rest of the place was in the hands of the rebels, who were estimated at about 5000 men, and these parties had been firing upon each other.

Batteries were erected by General Roberts against the northern end of the city, which was in the occupation of the rebels, and he sent into the citadel a body of troops to strengthen the Rajah's force there. It was expected that the place would not be taken without a desperate resistance, but on the 30th of March it was carried without difficulty in the most gallant manner by our troops, the 72nd and 95th Regiments leading the way. As it had been impossible to invest so large a place as Kotah with the limited force under General Roberts, a great number of the enemy escaped, although they were pursued by our cavalry and suffered severely. The direction they took in their flight was towards Scindia's dominions on the east, through which they made their way so as to threaten Sir Hugh Rose's line of communications, who was moving upon Calpee; but they did not make head so as to come into collision with that officer's force.

In the meantime General Whitlock, who commanded the Madras column in Central India, was not idle. On the 19th of April he

gained a decisive victory at Banda over the troops of the Nawab of that place, after a battle which lasted for four hours. The enemy were about 7000 strong, including 1000 rebel sepoys of the Bengal army, and they lost 500 men and several guns. Banda then surrendered to our arms, and General Whitlock advanced towards Calpee to co-operate with Sir Hugh Rose in the expected attack upon that place.*

The next important exploit of the force under Sir H. Rose's command was the capture of Calpee. Setting out from Jhansi he advanced to Poonah, where he halted for a short time, and on the 8th of May he attacked and carried the fort of Kooch. He then marched to Golowlie on the Jumna, about three miles from Calpee, where he remained some days in camp, and on the 22nd the rebels attacked him there with great determination and in large force. His right front was harried, but he brought up his camel corps, and charged them with the bayonet, when their left wing gave way and fled. The whole of Sir Hugh Rose's line then moved forward, and the rout became general. Next day, the 23rd of May, he marched from Golowlie upon Calpee, while a cannonade was kept up from the opposite side of the Jumna, expecting that the enemy there would make a last desperate stand; but they were panic-stricken, and fled from the town and fort after firing a few shots. A body of cavalry and horse artil-

lery was sent in pursuit of the fugitives, of whom great numbers were killed, and all their guns taken. We thus became masters of the town and fort of Calpee, and discovered there a subterranean magazine containing 500 barrels of powder, and immense quantities of ordnance. There were also four foundries for cannon, and several guns used by the rebels had been cast on the spot. A flying column was despatched to follow the enemy to the fort of Sheerghur, upon which they had retired, and coming up with them on the road killed 500 or 600 men, but our troops were compelled to give up the pursuit owing to the excessive heat.

After the capture of Calpee, it seemed that the work of the Central India Field Force, which had so gallantly sustained the honour of our arms, was at an end; and Sir Hugh Rose announced in general orders that it was about to be broken up. He issued a farewell address to his troops, in which he complimented them on their successful services, and there seemed to be no further occasion to employ them in the field. But the war was not yet over. The leader of the rebels at Calpee was Tantia Topee, and he has proved himself the most active and vigorous of our opponents in the mutiny. Indeed, he is almost the only leader of the rebels whose name has emerged in the conflict, and who has won for himself anything like a military reputation, and this chiefly by his extreme adroitness in defeating all attempts to surround and capture him. Before the fall of Calpee, Tantia Topee retired from the place in the direction of Gwalior; and he appears, when he

* Captain Sir William Peel, of H.M.S. *Shannon*, (a son of the late Sir Robert Peel,) who so greatly distinguished himself last year in the Oudh campaign, died at Cawnpore, of small-pox, on the 27th of April.

reached that capital of Scindia's territory, to have employed himself in tampering with the Maharajah's troops, and preparing them to fraternize with the Calpee rebels. When Calpee was taken by Sir Hugh Rose, a large body of the enemy retreated westwards towards Gwalior; and on the 1st of June they were attacked by Scindia at the Moorar cantonment, near his capital, but they completely defeated him. A considerable portion of his troops deserted, during the engagement, to the rebels, and Scindia himself was compelled to fly; nor did he stop until he reached and took refuge in the British cantonments at Agra. The victorious rebels then marched into the city, and Rao Sahib, a nephew of Nana Sahib, was placed upon the *musnud*, or throne, of Gwalior. When Sir Hugh Rose heard of these events, he lost no time in meeting the emergency. He recalled his detachments, and pushed on to Sassowlee, which he reached on the 15th of June. In the meantime, the rebels at Gwalior, having possessed themselves of the treasure there, began to desert in great numbers. Tantia Topee and the Nawab of Banda quitted Gwalior, leaving the stout-hearted Ranee of Jhansi, dressed in male attire, to lead to battle the sepoy mutineers and the Gwalior Contingent, who alone remained to withstand the onset of the approaching British force.

Sir Hugh Rose left Sassowlee on the 16th of June, and advanced upon Gwalior. He found the Moorar cantonment, which lay about three miles eastward of the city, occupied by the enemy in force, and an immediate attack was ordered. The left flank

of the rebels was turned, and they were driven rapidly by the 1st Brigade out of the cantonment; and as they emerged from it, they were charged by the 2nd Brigade, and fled in confusion to the city, hotly followed by our victorious troops. A body of sepoys took refuge in a deep and narrow *nullah*, or bed of a stream, where they were attacked by the 71st Highlanders, and bayoneted to a man. The Moorar cantonment was occupied by the British, and next day, Brigadiers Smith and Orr, who had come up with additional troops from Antree and Jhansi, reached Kota-ki-Serai, ten miles from Gwalior, where they attacked and defeated some advanced posts of the enemy, and were afterwards joined by Sir Hugh Rose by a flank march to his left. The enemy held possession of a range of heights in front of the British, and on the 19th made a fierce attack upon our lines, but were driven back, and, after a severely-contested fight on the plain that lies between the heights and the town, they were completely routed; Gwalior was taken possession of by the British troops, and the Maharajah Scindia was again restored to his capital. The rebels left twenty-seven guns in our hands, and lost a great number of men. Amongst the slain was the Ranee of Jhansi, who died fighting hand to hand with her foes like a private soldier; but her body could not be found, and is supposed to have been burnt after she fell. Our own loss was very trifling, and the men suffered more from the heat of the sun than the bullets or swords of the enemy.

After this crowning victory, the

Central India Field Force, which had so greatly distinguished itself throughout the whole of the campaign, was broken up, and distributed into garrisons at Gwalior, Jhansi, and other places. General Sir Hugh Rose himself returned to the Bombay Presidency; but previously the Commander-in-Chief, in a general order, publicly thanked him and Generals Roberts and Whitlock for their services, saying:—

“The restoration of the Maharajah Scindia to his capital by the force under the command of the Major-General is a happy termination of the brilliant campaign through which the Central India Field Force has passed under his able direction.

“That campaign has been illustrated by many engagements in the open field, by the relief of Saugor, the capture of Ratghur, Shahghur, and Chundehree; by the memorable siege of Jhansi; by the fall of Calpee; and, lastly, by the reoccupation of Gwalior.

“His Excellency again offers his hearty thanks and congratulations to Major-General Sir Hugh Rose and the gallant troops under his command.

“It must not be forgotten that the advance of the Central India Field Force formed part of a large combination, and was rendered possible by the movement of Major-General Roberts, of the Bombay army, into Rajpootana, on the one side, and of Major-General Whitlock, of the Madras army, on the other, and by the support they respectively gave to Major-General Sir Hugh Rose as he moved onwards in obedience to his instructions.

“The two Major-Generals have well sustained the honour of their presidencies.

“The siege of Kotah and the action of Banda take rank among the best achievements of the war.”

Let us now turn to the operations of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards created Lord Clyde, who, after repairing the disaster suffered by General Windham, remained at Cawnpore until the beginning of the year, as, owing to his being obliged to supply General Sir James Outram in Oudh with a great part of his carriage, he was unable to march sooner. But the time was not lost, for, by his presence with the main body of his army, he established civil authority in that stronghold of rebellion, and he was actively employed in making preparations for his own advance against Lucknow.

On the 1st of January, Brigadier Hope was sent forward with two regiments to the Kallee Nuddee to prevent the destruction by the rebels of the iron suspension bridge which crosses that river. The enemy disappeared on his approach, but the next day, while a working party was busily engaged in repairing the bridge, they made an attack with guns and musketry, for which, however, the Commander-in-Chief was prepared, and they were driven off with considerable loss, our cavalry following them for some distance in their flight towards Futteghur. Next day the Commander-in-Chief marched on Futteghur, which he found abandoned by the rebels, and he was therejoined by Brigadier Walpole, who had been detached to make a *détour* by Akbarpore through Etawah to Mynpooree, for the purpose of punishing malefactors,

and establishing order in the disaffected districts of the Doab, through which he marched. In the meantime the Nepaulese General, Jung Bahadoor, was not idle, and on the 6th of January the town of Goruckpore, which lies to the east of Oudh, was taken by the Ghoorka army under his command, with hardly any loss to our allies, who steadily advanced towards Lucknow to co-operate with the British in the attack and capture of the place.

The rebel army at Lucknow made several attempts to dislodge Sir James Outram from his position at Alumbagh before he could be joined by the Commander-in-Chief, and on the 12th and 16th of January they attacked him vigorously, but were on each occasion repulsed with very slight loss on our side. These attacks were repeated in February, but each time with the same result. The rebels were driven back and suffered severely, leaving several guns behind them.

The Commander-in-Chief broke up his camp at Futteghur on the 1st of February, and set out for Cawnpore, from which place the army was to cross the Ganges and commence its march upon Lucknow for the last decisive struggle. The first portion of the army left Cawnpore and crossed the Ganges on the 4th of February,* and six regiments of infan-

try and two of cavalry were placed *en echelon* along the road to Bunnée, which is situated about two-thirds of the distance between Cawnpore and Lucknow. In the meantime General Sir Hope Grant moved with a detachment of troops to the eastward of the road to disperse the rebels on that side while the main body advanced. And as the insurgents had collected in some force at the various *ghauts* (landing-places or passes) of the Ganges between Futteghur and Cawnpore, General Walpole was ordered to march along the Grand Trunk Road, watch the passes, and intercept any body of rebels that might attempt to cross the Ganges from Oudh. In the meantime Brigadier Franks was on his way to Lucknow from the south-east, at the head of a strong column of troops. He crossed the Oudh frontier on the 19th of February from Budlapore, and made a brilliant march, defeating two separate bodies of the enemy on the same day near a place called Chanda, and afterwards, on the 23rd, gaining a complete victory over them both when they had united their forces together and were endeavouring to get possession of the strong fort of Badshahgunge, about two miles from Sultanpore. They were 25,000 strong and had 25 guns, but General Franks attacked and carried their position, and drove the disorganized mass before him for some distance in hasty flight.

The Commander-in-Chief hav-

* The effective force at this time under the personal command of the Commander-in-Chief was as follows:—

Naval Brigade	431
Artillery	1,745
Engineers	865
Cavalry (European and Native)	3,169
Infantry (European and Native)	12,498

Total 18,703

But this force was increased before the

attack on Lucknow commenced by the division under General Franks which marched up from the south-east of Oudh, by the Nepaulese troops under Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, and by the troops under General Outram at Alumbagh.

ing been joined by the siege train from Agra on the 23rd of February, and having made all the necessary arrangements, left Cawnpore at the end of the month, and proceeded direct to Alumbagh, which he reached on the 1st of March. He had in the meantime been reinforced by the divisions under General Sir Hope Grant and General Walpole, and on the 2nd of March he advanced with a strong body of troops upon the Dilkoosha palace and seized it, after a skirmish with the enemy, in which they lost a gun. The Dilkoosha was occupied as an advanced post on the right, and the Mahomed Bagh on the left, and heavy guns were placed at both points to keep down the enemy's fire. On the next and following days, the remainder of the siege train and additional troops came up to the Dilkoosha position, the right of the British line resting on Bibiapore and the Goomtee River, and the left stretching towards Alumbagh. On the 5th, General Franks, who had marched across Oudh from the south-east, and defeated the rebels in every encounter he had with them, came up with his division, and a bridge was thrown across the Goomtee River.

The following description of the position of Lucknow will render more intelligible the account of the operations during the attack:—The city stretches along the right bank of the Goomtee, running north-west and south-east, for the greater portion of its extent, until the river, making a sudden bend to the right, winds round close to the Martinière, and then runs in a southerly direction. The south-

east extremity of the town is terminated by a nullah, or canal, which running east and west, joins the river close to the Martinière. On the west and south-west sides the town has no defined boundary. Opposite the re-entering angle formed by the above-mentioned bend of the Goomtee, lies the Chutter Munzil, or old palace—and between the crowded city and the wide sweep of the river to the right, lie a number of palaces and gardens. The Huzrut gunge forms the boundary street between these suburbs and the city itself, and leads directly from the Martinière and Dilkoosha, crossing the canal by two bridges, to the Begum's palace, the Imambarrah, several other large houses, to the new palace in the Kaiser Bagh, the Chutter Munzil on the bank of the river, the Residency, and the Muchee Bawun. Above the bend, the river is spanned by two bridges of iron and stone respectively; and below, it was usually crossed by a bridge of boats near the Sekunder Bagh,* which led to the Fyzabad road, but which was removed by the enemy previous to our arrival.

General Outram was now withdrawn from Alumbagh, and on the 6th of March he crossed with his troops to the left bank of the Goomtee, with orders to push forward along the left bank, and turn the first line of the enemy's works abutting on the Goomtee. These works are thus described by the Commander-in-Chief in his despatch.

“The series of courts and buildings called the Kaiser Bagh, considered as a citadel by the rebels, was shut in by three lines

* *Bagh* means garden.

of defence towards the Goomtee, of which the line of the canal was the outer one.

"The second line circled round the large building called the Mess-house and the Motee Mahul, and the first, or interior, one was the principal rampart of the Kaiser Bagh. The rear of the inclosures of the latter being closed in by the city, through which approach would have been dangerous to an assailant.

"These lines were flanked by numerous bastions, and rested at one end on the Goomtee, and the other on the great buildings of the street called the Huzrut Gunge, all of which were strongly fortified, and flanked the street in every direction."

General Outram attacked the enemy's position on the morning of the 9th, and drove the rebels before him at all points until he was able to occupy the Fyzabad road and plant his batteries so as to enfilade the works on the canal.

In the meantime, a heavy fire was kept up by the British on the Martinière, from batteries erected at the Dilkoosha palace; and on the afternoon of the 9th, the Martinière was stormed by the 42nd Highlanders, the 53rd, and the 90th Regiments, under the command of General Sir Edward Lugard and Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope.

The succeeding operations will be best told in the Commander-in-Chief's own words:—

"The second part of the plan of attack against the Kaiser Bagh now came into operation, viz., to use the great blocks of houses and palaces extending from Banks's house to the Kaiser Bagh as our approach, instead of sapping up

towards the front of the second line of works.

"By these means I was enabled to turn towards our own left, at the same time that they were enfiladed on the right by Sir James Outram's advance.

"The latter had already received orders to plant his guns with a view to raking the enemy's position, to annoy the Kaiser Bagh with a vertical and direct fire, also to attack the suburbs in the vicinity of the iron and stone bridges shortly after daybreak, and to command the iron bridge from the left bank.

"All this was carried out by Sir James Outram with the most marked success.

"The enemy, however, still held pertinaciously to his own end of the iron bridge on the right bank, and there was heavy cannonading from both sides till the bridge was afterwards taken in reverse.

"Sir Edward Lugard's attack on the 11th was pressed forward in like manner.

"The operation had now become one of an engineering character, and the most earnest endeavours were made to save the infantry from being hazarded before due preparation had been made.

"The chief engineer, Brigadier Napier, placed the batteries with a view to breaching and shelling a large block of the palaces called the Begum Kotee.

"The latter was stormed with great gallantry by the 93rd Highlanders, supported by the 4th Punjab Rifles and 1000 Ghoorkas, led by Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope, under the direction of Brigadier-General Sir Edw. Lugard, at 4 A.M. The troops secured the

whole block of buildings, and inflicted a very heavy loss on the enemy, the attack having been one of very desperate character. This was the sternest struggle which occurred during the siege.

"From thenceforward the chief engineer pushed his approach with the greatest judgment through the enclosures by the aid of the sappers and of heavy guns, the troops immediately occupying the ground as he advanced, and the mortars being moved from one position to another as the ground was won on which they could be placed.

"The buildings to the right, and the Secunder Bagh, were taken in the early morning of the same day, without opposition.* During the night of the 12th Sir

* The following description of the Secunder Bagh, the scene of a terrible slaughter during the first advance of Sir Colin Campbell upon Lucknow, from the pen of an eye-witness, appeared in the columns of the *Times* newspaper:—

"After a sharp canter through this deserted village we turned into a wider street towards the left, and in front of us, a few hundred yards off, there came in sight one of those high square enclosures surrounded by particoloured walls with gateways and towers, which are the general type of country residences or pleasure palaces in Oude. It was the Secunder Bagh. Near one of the angles was drawn up a battery of field artillery, and a red-coated sentry stood in the shade of the angle tower to which we were advancing. It was the angle at which the breach was made, and where most of the stormers entered, on that terrible day. We found a party of the 53rd Regiment, to which these quarters were not new, posted inside the building. Their sentries were watching a battery of the enemy's, and a number of their men in a village or suburb on our front, but there was no fire on either side. I never recollect encountering any odour so disgusting and intolerable as that which assailed our nostrils on approaching the northern side

James Outram was reinforced with a number of heavy guns and mortars, and directed to increase his fire on the Kaiser Bagh, while, at the same time, mortars placed in a position at the Begum's house never ceased to play on the Imambarrah, the next large palace it was necessary to storm, between the Begum Kotee and the Kaiser Bagh.

"On Brigadier-General Franks, C.B., who had relieved Sir E. Lugard, and the 2nd division with the 4th division on the 12th instant, devolved the duty of attacking the Imambarrah. A column of attack was formed for that purpose by Brigadier D. Russell, on the morning of the 14th. In the meantime, the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, with a force of about 9000 men and 24 field guns, drawn by men, had arrived, and taken his position in our line on the 12th instant, and moved close to the canal on the 13th.

"At my request his Highness was begged by Brigadier-General Macgregor, C.B., the special commissioner attached to him, to pass the canal and attack the suburbs in his front and considerably to the left of Banks's house. To this his Highness acceded with much willingness, and his force was most advantageously employed in thus covering my left for several days, during which, from the nature of our opera-

of this enclosure. The ground was covered with grinning skulls and fragments of burnt skeletons. It was a veritable Golgotha. In this spot 2000 sepoys met a terrible punishment for their crimes. The most callous of men in smell and sight must have been glad to leave the place, and the officers declared to us that they could not keep the men on that side of the square."

tions, I was obliged to mass all the available strength of the British force towards the right, in the joint attack carried along both banks of the Goomtee.

"The Imambarrah was carried early on the 14th, and the Sikhs of the Ferozepore regiment, under Major Brasyer, pressing forward in pursuit, entered the Kaiser Bagh, the third line of the defences having been turned without a single gun being fired from them.

"Supports were quickly thrown in, and all the well-known ground of former defence and attack, the Mess-house, the Tara Kotee, the Motee Mahul, and the Chutter Munzil, were rapidly occupied by the troops, while the engineers devoted their attention to securing the position towards the south and west. The day was one of continued exertion, and every one felt that, although much remained to be done before the final expulsion of the rebels, the most difficult part of the undertaking had been overcome."

The enemy now began to evacuate the doomed city in hasty flight, and thousands of fugitives were seen escaping to the north west. Flying columns were sent after them, and building after building which had been occupied as a defence was successively taken until all but the city itself was in our hands.

"On the 19th," says the Commander-in-Chief, "a combined movement was organized.

"Sir James Outram moved forward directly on the Moosa Bagh, the last position of the enemy on the line of the Goomtee.

"Sir J. Hope Grant cannonaded the latter from the left bank,

while Brigadier Campbell, moving right round the western side from the Alum Bagh, prevented retreat in that direction.

"The rout was now complete, and great loss was inflicted on the enemy by all these columns.

"On the 21st, Sir E. Lugard was directed to attack a stronghold held by Moulvie in the heart of the city. This he occupied after a sharp contest, and it now became possible to invite the return of the inhabitants, and to rescue the city from the horrors of this prolonged contest.

"Brigadier Campbell, with his cavalry, attacked the enemy when retreating from the city, in consequence of Sir E. Lugard's advance, inflicting heavy loss, and pursued him for six miles."

The following vivid description will give some idea of the scenes that took place when Lucknow fell into our hands:—

"Those stately buildings, which had never before been entered by European foot except by a Commissioner of Oude on a State day, were now open to the common soldier and to the poorest camp follower of our army. How their splendours vanished like snow in sunshine! The destruction around one, the shouting, the smashing noises, the yells of the Sikhs and natives, were oppressive. I was glad to get away just as our mortars began to thunder away at the enemy's works again. There were burning stockades, and thousands of pounds of powder near at hand. In every court there was abundance of all kinds of ammunition, except six-pounder shot, which, as well as many nine-pounder balls, were rudely made of hammered iron. In one court we found a large

brass mortar, with heaps of live brass and *stone* shells near it, but I could not find any fusees, as the enemy seldom used shell, notwithstanding that I saw a good many of our own in the Kaiser Bagh; I presume that they did not know how to manufacture the fusee composition. It was late in the evening when we returned to camp, through roads thronged with at least 20,000 camp followers, all staggering under loads of plunder—the most extraordinary and indescribable spectacle I ever beheld—Coolies, syces, kitmutgars, dhooly-bearers, Sikhs, grass-cutters, a flood of men covered with clothing not their

own, carrying on heads and shoulders looking-glasses, mirrors, pictures, brass-pots, swords, firelocks, rich shawls, scarfs, embroidered dresses, all the 'loot' of ransacked palaces. The noise, the dust, the shouting, the excitement were almost beyond endurance. Lucknow was borne away piece-meal to camp, and the wild Ghoorkas and Sikhs, with open mouths and glaring eyes, burning with haste to get rich, were contending fiercely against the current as they sought to get to the sources of such unexpected wealth."*

* Letter from the Special Correspondent of the *Times* newspaper.

CHAPTER XI.

INDIA.—HISTORY OF THE MUTINY CONTINUED.—*Proclamation by Lord Canning as to the policy to be pursued in Oudh—Remonstrance by Sir James Outram—Vindication by the Governor-General of his policy—Lord Ellenborough's Despatch, condemning the Governor-General's Proclamation—Military operations after the fall of Lucknow—Misadventure of General Walpole at Rooya Fort—The Commander-in-Chief marches upon and captures Bareilly—Attempt of the Begum of Oudh to induce Maharajah Jung Bahadoor to desert the British Alliance—His Letter to the Begum—General Sir Hope Grant relieves Maun Singh at Shahgunge—Rising of two disarmed Sepoy Regiments at Mooltan—Royal Proclamation announcing the transfer of British India to the direct government of the Crown—Native Address to the Queen expressing loyalty to the Throne—The Chief Commissioner of Oudh compels the Landowners to deliver up their arms to the Government—Counter-Proclamation by the Begum of Oudh—Commencement of the Winter Campaign against the Rebels—Proclamation by the Commander-in-Chief—He marches upon the Fort of Shunkerpore, which is abandoned by Bainie Madhoo—Military operations until the close of the Campaign and complete pacification of Oudh.*

AFTER the fall of Lucknow, Lord Canning, the Governor-General, who was then at Allahabad, issued, on the 3rd of March, a proclamation in which he declared the policy that would be pursued in the vanquished province. He said :—

“The first care of the Governor-General will be to reward those who have been steadfast in their allegiance at a time when the authority of the Government was partially overborne, and who have proved this by the support and assistance which they have given to British officers.”

The proclamation then specified the names of six talookdars or landowners of Oudh, including two Rajahs, and declared that they “are henceforward the sole hereditary proprietors of the lands which they held when Oudh came under British rule, subject only to such moderate assessment as may be imposed upon them, and that those loyal men will be further rewarded in such manner and to such extent as, upon consideration of their merits and their position, the Governor-General shall determine.

“A proportionate measure of

reward and honour, according to their deserts, will be conferred upon others in whose favour like claims may be established to the satisfaction of the Government.

"The Governor-General further proclaims to the people of Oudh that, with the above-mentioned exceptions, the proprietary right in the soil of the province is confiscated to the British Government, which will dispose of that right in such manner as it may seem fitting.

"To those talookdars, chiefs, and landholders, with their followers, who shall make immediate submission to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, surrendering their arms and obeying his orders, the Right Honourable the Governor-General promises that their lives and honour shall be safe, provided that their hands are unstained with English blood murderously shed.

"But as regards any further indulgence which may be extended to them, and the condition in which they may hereafter be placed, they must throw themselves upon the justice and mercy of the British Government.

"To those among them who shall promptly come forward and give to the Chief Commissioner their support in the restoration of peace and order, this indulgence will be large, and the Governor-General will be ready to view liberally the claims which they may thus acquire to the restitution of their former rights.

"As participation in the murder of Englishmen and Englishwomen will exclude those who are guilty of it from all mercy, so will those who have protected English lives be specially entitled to consideration and leniency."

When the proclamation was forwarded to Sir James Outram, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, he was so strongly impressed with the impolicy of publishing it in all the naked severity of the terms it imposed upon the landholders, and making confiscation of their proprietary rights the rule, instead of the exception, that he at once resolved to remonstrate. He therefore directed his secretary to write to the Government of India, and plead for a modification of the provisions it contained. In this letter, which was dated "Camp, Chinhut, March 8," he said:—

"The Chief Commissioner desires me to observe, that, in his belief, there are not a dozen landholders in the province who have not themselves borne arms against us or sent a representative to the Durbar, or assisted the rebel Government with men or money. The effect of the proclamation, therefore, will be to confiscate the entire proprietary right in the soil; and this being the case it is, of course, hopeless to attempt to enlist the landholders on the side of order; on the contrary, it is the Chief Commissioner's firm conviction that as soon as the chiefs and talookdars become acquainted with the determination of the Government to confiscate their rights, they will betake themselves at once to their domains and prepare for a desperate and prolonged resistance.

"The Chief Commissioner deems this matter of such vital importance that, at the risk of being deemed importunate, he ventures to submit his views once more, in the hope that the Right Honourable the Governor-General

may yet be induced to reconsider the subject.

"He is of opinion that the landholders were most unjustly treated under our settlement operations, and, even had they not been so, that it would have required a degree of fidelity on their part quite foreign to the usual character of an Asiatic to have remained faithful to our Government under the shocks to which it was exposed in Oudh. In fact, it was not till our rule was virtually at an end, the whole country overrun, and the capital in the hands of the rebel soldiery, that the talookdars, smarting as they were under the loss of their lands, sided against us. The Chief Commissioner thinks, therefore, that they ought hardly to be considered as rebels, but rather as honourable enemies, to whom terms, such as they could without loss of dignity accept, should be offered at the termination of the campaign.

"If these men be given back their lands they will at once aid us in restoring order, and a police will soon be organized with their co-operation, which will render unnecessary the presence of our enormous army to re-establish tranquillity and confidence.

"But if their life and freedom from imprisonment only be offered, they will resist; and the Chief Commissioner foresees that we are only at the commencement of a guerilla war for the extirpation, root and branch, of this class of men, which will involve the loss of thousands of Europeans by battle, disease, and exposure. It must be borne in mind that this species of warfare has always been peculiarly harassing to our Indian forces, and will be far more so at

present, when we are without a native army.

"For the above reasons the Chief Commissioner earnestly requests that such landholders and chiefs as have not been accomplices in the cold-blooded murder of Europeans may be enlisted on our side by the restoration of their ancient possessions, subject to such restrictions as will protect their dependants from oppression. If his Lordship agree to this proposition, it will not yet be too late to communicate his assent by electric telegraph before the fall of the city, which will probably not take place for some days. Should no such communication be received, the Chief Commissioner will act upon his present instructions, satisfied that he has done all in his power to convince his Lordship that they will be ineffectual to re-establish our rule on a firm basis in Oudh."

The Governor-General was not convinced by this reasoning, but in consequence of so strong an expression of opinion by an officer, whose views as to the policy proper to be pursued in Oudh were entitled to so much weight, he consented to add to the intended proclamation, after the paragraph which ended with the words "justice and mercy of the British Government," the following clause:—

"To those among them who shall promptly come forward and give to the Chief Commissioner their support in the restoration of peace and order this indulgence will be large, and the Governor-General will be ready to view liberally the claims which they may thus acquire to a restitution of their former rights."

And he expressed his desire that every copy of the vernacular translation which might have been made of the proclamation as originally sent might be carefully destroyed.

In a subsequent despatch, addressed to Sir James Outram, the Governor-General, at some length, vindicated his policy, and said :—

“The Governor-General entirely agrees with you in viewing the talookdars and landholders of Oudh in a very different light from that in which rebels in our old provinces are to be regarded. The people of Oudh had been subjects of the British Government for little more than one year when the mutinies broke out; they had become so by no act of their own. By the introduction of our rule many of the chiefs had suffered a loss of property, and all had experienced a diminution of the importance and arbitrary power which they had hitherto enjoyed; and it is no marvel that those among them who had thus been losers should, when they saw our authority dissolved, have hastened to shake off their new allegiance.

“The Governor-General views these circumstances as a palliation of acts of rebellion, even where hostility has been most active and systematic. Accordingly, punishment by death or imprisonment is at once put aside by the proclamation in the case of all who shall submit themselves to the Government and who are not murderers; and while confiscation of proprietary rights in the land is declared to be the general penalty, the means of obtaining more or less of exemption from it and of establish-

ing a claim to restitution of rights have been pointed out, and are within the reach of all without injury to their honour. Nothing more is required for this than that they should promptly tender their adhesion and help to maintain peace and order.

“The Governor-General considers that the course thus taken is one consistent with the dignity of the Government and abundantly lenient. To have followed that which is suggested in your secretary's letter would, in his Lordship's opinion, have been to treat the rebels not only as honourable enemies, but as enemies who had won the day.

“In the course of the rebellion, most of the leaders in it, probably all, have retaken to themselves the lands and villages of which they were deprived by the summary settlement which followed the establishment of our Government in Oudh. If upon the capture of Lucknow by the Commander-in-Chief, before our strength had been seen or felt in the distant districts, and before any submission had been received or invited from them, the rights of the rebel chiefs to all their ancient possessions had been recognised by the Government, it is not possible that the act would not have been viewed as dictated by fear or weakness. It would have led the people of Oudh, and all who are watching the course of events in that province, to the conclusion that rebellion against the British Government cannot be a losing game, and although it might have purchased an immediate return to order, it would not assuredly have placed the future peace of the province upon a secure foundation.”

When the draft of Lord Can-
ning's proclamation as originally
proposed by him reached the
India House in this country, its
terms of wholesale confiscation
were strongly disapproved of by
Lord Derby's Ministry; and Lord
Ellenborough, who was then Pre-
sident of the Board of Control,
wrote and sent to the Governor-
General a despatch which became
famous as forming the subject of
a resolution moved in the House
of Commons, condemnatory of
the Government. The resolution,
as will be seen by reference to a
former part of this volume, sig-
nally failed; but it led to Lord
Ellenborough's voluntary resig-
nation of his office and retirement
from the Cabinet. The most im-
portant paragraphs of the de-
spatch, which went to India in the
form of a letter from the Secret
Committee of the Court of Direc-
tors of the East India Company,
were the following:—

"We cannot but express to
you our apprehension that this
decree, pronouncing the disin-
herison of a people, will throw
difficulties almost insurmount-
able in the way of the re-estab-
lishment of peace.

"We are under the impression
that the war in Oudh has derived
much of its popular character
from the rigorous manner in
which, without regard to what
the chief landholders had become
accustomed to consider as their
rights, the summary settlement
had, in a large portion of the
province, been carried out by
your officers

"We cannot but in justice con-
sider that those who resist our
authority in Oudh are under
very different circumstances from
those who have acted against us

in provinces which have been
long under our government.

"We dethroned the King of
Oudh, and took possession of his
kingdom, by virtue of a treaty
which had been subsequently
modified by another treaty, under
which, had it been held to be in
force, the course we adopted could
not have been lawfully pursued;
but we held that it was not in
force, although the fact of its not
having been ratified in England,
as regarded the provision on
which we rely for our justifica-
tion, had not been previously
made known to the King of Oudh.

"That Sovereign and his an-
cestors had been uniformly faith-
ful to their treaty engagements
with us, however ill they may
have governed their subjects.

"They had more than once
assisted us in our difficulties, and
not a suspicion had ever been
entertained of any hostile dispo-
sition on their part towards our
government.

"Suddenly the people saw
their King taken from amongst
them, and our administration sub-
stituted for his, which, however
bad, was at least native; and this
sudden change of government
was immediately followed by a
summary settlement of the re-
venue, which, in a very consider-
able portion of the province, de-
prived the most influential land-
holders of what they deemed to
be their property; of what cer-
tainly had long given wealth, and
distinction, and power to their
families.

"We must admit that, under
these circumstances, the hostili-
ties which have been carried on
in Oudh have rather the charac-
ter of legitimate war than that of
rebellion, and that the people of

Oudh should rather be regarded with indulgent consideration than made the objects of a penalty exceeding in extent and in severity almost any which has been recorded in history as inflicted upon a subdued nation.

"Other conquerors, when they have succeeded in overcoming resistance, have excepted a few persons as still deserving of punishment, but have, with a generous policy, extended their clemency to the great body of the people.

"You have acted upon a different principle. You have reserved a few as deserving of special favour, and you have struck with what they will feel as the severest of punishment the mass of the inhabitants of the country.

"We cannot but think that the precedents from whom you have departed will appear to have been conceived in a spirit of wisdom superior to that which appears in the precedent you have made.

"We desire that you will mitigate in practice the stringent severity of the decree of confiscation you have issued against the landholders of Oudh.

"We desire to see British authority in India rest upon the willing obedience of a contented people; there cannot be contentment where there is general confiscation."

After the final capture of Lucknow, arrangements were made for its occupation by a garrison and the employment of the rest of the army in the field.

The garrison was placed under the command of General Sir Hope Grant, and was held in readiness to act in expeditions against the enemy in the neighbourhood of the city; while a

large column was organized to march to the west of Oudh, and open a campaign in the disturbed district of Rohilcund, in which direction the main body of the rebels who had evacuated Lucknow had retired.

The Commander-in-Chief himself left Lucknow on the 8th of April, and proceeded to Allahabad, to confer with the Governor-General, who had come there from Calcutta; and about the same time a strong force marched out of the camp, under the command of Brigadier-General Walpole, in the direction of Shahjehanpore. Sir Hope Grant also led a body of troops towards Seetapore, against the enemy who had rallied under the ex-Queen of Oudh, generally called the Begum. Sir Colin Campbell returned to Lucknow on the 11th, and two days afterwards the main body of the army commenced its march by way of Cawnpore to Futteghur and the north-west.

At this time General Walpole was pursuing his way towards Rohilcund with the troops under his command, and on the 15th of April he reached the neighbourhood of Rooya Fort, in the occupation of one of the Oudh chiefs, named Nurput Singh, whom he summoned to surrender. He thus describes the defences of the place:—

"The fort on the east and north side is almost surrounded with jungle, and at these two sides the only two gates were stated to be, which information proved correct. It is a large oblong, with numerous circular bastions all round it, pierced for guns and loopholed for musketry, and surrounded by a broad and deep ditch: there is an inner

fort or citadel, surrounded in like manner by a deep ditch, and with a high wall, considerably elevated above the rest of the work. On the west and part of the south side there was a large piece of water, which was partially dried up."

Against this fort General Walpole, without taking the precaution to make a proper *reconnaissance* beforehand, ordered a body of infantry to advance, and they were received by so heavy a fire that they were compelled to retire with heavy loss. Amongst the officers killed was Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope, a most gallant and able soldier, who was idolized by his men. Our heavy guns seemed to make little or no impression upon the place that day, and it was determined to defer the assault until the following morning; but in the meantime, during the night, the enemy abandoned the fort, and our troops were able quietly to take possession of it, and they afterwards destroyed it. This easy capture rendered the preceding loss the more lamentable, for it was obvious that many valuable lives had been sacrificed to no purpose by the incautious advance of the previous day.

The force under General Walpole then proceeded on its march and encountered the rebels in the open field at Sirsee, near Allygunge, on the 22nd of April, when they were speedily put to flight with considerable loss.

Soon afterwards, the two divisions, the one accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, and the other under General Walpole, came into communication, and forming a junction entered Shah jehanpore together. Here they

remained until the 2nd of May, when they marched upon Bareilly, by way of Futtehganee and Fureedpore. It was supposed that the enemy, under the command of Khan Bahadoor Khan, would make a firm stand at Bareilly, but as the British approached the town they fell back under our fire and the advance of the regiments in line, until at the expiration of a few hours they were driven from their position outside, into and through the town, and lost several guns. In the meantime Brigadier-General Jones had come up from Roorkee with a body of troops, and he attacked, at the same moment, the opposite side of the town and took that part of it before he effected a junction with the Commander-in-Chief. Bareilly was thus finally occupied by the British on the 7th of May.

In the middle of May, an attempt was made by the Begum of Oudh and her chief advisers to induce the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, who, at the head of the Nepaulese troops, had been our active ally in the Oudh campaign, to declare in her favour. Letters were sent to him reminding him of the old friendship that had subsisted between the Kings of Oudh and Nepaul, and calling upon him to enter into an agreement to kill and get rid of the infidel British. To these the Maharajah sent the following characteristic reply. After acknowledging the receipt of the letters, he said:—

"In them is written that the British are bent on the destruction of the society, religion, and faith of both Hindoos and Mahomedans.

"Be it known that for upwards

of a century the British have reigned in Hindostan, but up to the present moment neither the Hindoos nor the Mahomedans have ever complained that their religion has been interfered with.

"As the Hindoos and Mahomedans have been guilty of ingratitude and perfidy, neither the Nepaul Government nor I can side with them.

"Since the star of faith and integrity, sincerity in words as well as in acts, and the wisdom and comprehension of the British, are shining as bright as the sun in every quarter of the globe, be assured that my Government will never disunite itself from the friendship of the exalted British Government, or be instigated to join with any monarch against it, be he as high as Heaven. What grounds can we have for connecting ourselves with Hindoos and Mahomedans of Hindostan?

"Be it also known, that had I in any way been inclined to cultivate the friendship and intimacy of the Hindoo and Mahomedan tribes, should I have massacred 5000 or 6000 of them in my way to Lucknow?

"Now as you have sent me a friendly letter, let me persuade you, that if any person, Hindoo or Mahomedan, who has not murdered a British lady or child, goes immediately to Mr. Montgomery, the Chief Commissioner of Lucknow, and surrenders his arms and makes submission, he will be permitted to retain his honour, and his crime will be pardoned.

"If you still be inclined to make war on the British, no Rajah or King in the world will give you an asylum, and death will be the end of it.

VOL. C.

"I have written whatever has come into my plain mind, and it will be proper and better for you to act in accordance with what I have said."

At the latter end of July, General Sir Hope Grant left Lucknow with a body of troops to march to Shahgunge, near Fyzabad, and relieve one of the principal Oudh chieftains, Maun Singh, who, after a good deal of vacillation and ambiguous conduct, had declared on our side, but who had been surrounded by the rebels, and besieged in his fort at Shahgunge. The British force encountered no opposition in the way, and as they approached Shahgunge the enemy fled, and Maun Singh came into our camp on the 31st of July. Sir Hope Grant afterwards proceeded to Sultanpore, due south of Fyzabad, upon which place part of the insurgent force had retired, and occupied it without resistance.

In September, another instance occurred of the desperate folly with which the infatuated Sepoys rushed upon destruction. At Mooltan, in the Punjab, were the disarmed 62nd and 69th Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry with the 2nd battalion of Artillery, forming a body of about 1500 men. These suddenly rose on the 2nd of September, and attempted to get possession of the barracks and supply themselves with arms. They were, however, after a short struggle, overpowered by the 3rd Bombay Fusiliers and a corps of Royal Artillery, and fled into the Baree Doab. Here they broke into different parties, which were all cut off in detail, those who escaped from the soldiers being destroyed by the police and villagers who showed them no quarter.

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After the passing, in the month of August, this year, of the Acts which abolished the East India Company, and transferred our Indian possessions to the direct government of the Crown, a Royal Proclamation was drawn up and transmitted to the Governor-General, who, on the 1st of November, published it at Allahabad, where he was then staying.* The fol-

* Several native addresses to the Queen, expressive of their loyalty and attachment, were signed on the occasion of the Royal Proclamation. We select as a specimen one from Bombay, which received upwards of 3000 native signatures :—

“ May it please your Majesty,—

“ We, the undersigned, your Majesty’s native Indian subjects, residing in the town and island of Bombay, duly considering the importance of the modification lately introduced into the Government of British India, whereby the direct sovereignty of these territories has devolved upon your Majesty, desire, on this auspicious occasion, to approach your Majesty’s throne with an expression of our sincere loyalty, attachment, and devotion.

“ Firmly assured as we are that the great principles of moderation, impartiality, and justice, characteristic of your Majesty’s Government in all parts of the British empire, will henceforth, as ever, be scrupulously recognised, we venture to offer to your Majesty our humble and hearty congratulations on the assumption of your Royal supremacy over this vast country ; and we beg leave, at the same time to express our cordial hope that the important change of administration which has thus been inaugurated may have the effect of placing your Majesty’s rule in India on a basis still more secure than that upon which it has rested for so many years.

“ With earnest prayers for the welfare of your Majesty, of the Prince, your illustrious consort, and of your royal family, as well for the speedy restoration of tranquillity in the disturbed provinces of British India, and for a long continuance of peace and prosperity in your Majesty’s dominions,

“ We, with the profoundest respect, subscribe ourselves

“ Your Majesty’s most dutiful, humble, and devoted subjects.”

lowing are some of its most material provisions :—

“ We hereby announce to the native princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Hon. East India Company are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained ; and we look for the like observance on their part.

“ We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions ; and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of native princes as our own ; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.

“ We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects ; and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

“ Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquieted by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law ; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all

those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure.

"And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge.

"We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India.

"We deeply lament the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious men, who have deceived their countrymen by false reports and led them into open rebellion. Our power has been shown by the suppression of that rebellion in the field, we desire to show our mercy by pardoning the offences of those who have been thus misled, but who desire to return to the path of duty. . . .

"Our clemency will be extended to all offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects. With regard to such the demands of justice forbid the exercise of mercy.

"To those who have willingly given asylum to murderers, know-

ing them to be such, or who may have acted as leaders or instigators in revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed; but in apportioning the penalty due to such persons, full consideration will be given to the circumstances under which they have been induced to throw off their allegiance, and large indulgence will be shown to those whose crimes may appear to have originated in a too credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated by designing men.

"To all others in arms against the Government, we hereby promise unconditional pardon, amnesty, and oblivion of all offences against ourselves, our crown and dignity, on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

"It is our Royal pleasure that these terms of grace and amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with their conditions before the first day of January next.

"When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquillity shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people."

In making public the Proclamation, the Governor-General announced that, thenceforth, all

acts of the Government of India would be done in the name of the Queen alone, and he called upon the millions of Her Majesty's native subjects in India to yield a loyal obedience to the call which, in words full of benevolence and mercy, their Sovereign had made upon their allegiance and faithfulness.

At the same time, Mr. Montgomery, who had been appointed Chief-Commissioner of Oudh, issued a proclamation for the disarming of the warlike population of that province and ordered that all talookdars, zemindars, and native inhabitants of Oudh, should deliver up to the servants of Government, at the nearest police station, within one month from that date, all their cannon, fire-arms, weapons, and ammunition, under pain of fine and "imprisonment for one year *with flogging*; and, if a landholder, of the confiscation of his lands." This was a severe blow to the proud aristocracy of Oudh, but no attempt at resistance was made, although little reliance could be placed upon the assurances of the chiefs on surrendering their arms, that they had not buried or otherwise concealed part, in hopes that the day of vengeance would yet come when they might use them against the hated conquerors of their soil.

When the Queen's Proclamation reached the Begum, or ex-Queen of Oudh, who, with a spirit worthy of a better cause, still kept up a hopeless contest with British supremacy, she issued a counter-manifesto, in which point by point she analyzed with sarcastic ridicule the terms of the Proclamation, and called upon the inhabitants of Oudh not to be de-

ceived by its specious promises. The document is worth giving entire.

"At this time certain weak-minded, foolish people have spread a report that the English have forgiven the faults and crimes of the people of Hindostan. This appears very astonishing, for it is the unvarying custom of the English never to forgive a fault, be it great or small; so much so, that if a small offence be committed through ignorance or negligence, they never forgive it.

"The Proclamation of the 1st of November, 1858, which has come before us is perfectly clear; and as some foolish people, not understanding the real object of the Proclamation, have been carried away, therefore we, the ever abiding Government, parents of the people of Oudh, with great consideration, put forth the present Proclamation in order that the real object of the chief points may be exposed and our subjects be placed on their guard.

"1. It is written in the Proclamation that the country of Hindostan, which was held in trust by the Company, has been resumed by the Queen, and that for the future the Queen's laws shall be obeyed. This is not to be trusted by our religious subjects, for the laws of the Company, the settlement of the Company, the English servants of the Company, the Governor-General, and the judicial administration of the Company, are all unchanged. What, then, is there new which can benefit the people, or on which they can rely?

"2. In the Proclamation it is written that all contracts and agreements entered into by the Company will be accepted by the

Queen. Let the people carefully observe this artifice. The Company has seized on the whole of Hindostan, and, if this arrangement be accepted, what is there new in it? The Company professed to treat the Chief of Bhurt-pore as a son, and then took his territory; the Chief of Lahore was carried off to London, and it has not fallen to his lot to return; the Nawab Shumshooden Khan on one side they hanged, and on the other side they took off their hats and salaamed to him; the Peishwah they expelled from Poonah Sitara, and imprisoned for life in Bithoor; their breach of faith with Sultan Tippoo is well known; the Rajah of Benares they imprisoned in Agra. Under pretence of administering the country of the Chief of Gwalior, they introduced English customs; they have left no name or traces of the Chiefs of Behar, Orissa, and Bengal; they gave the Raes of Furruckabad a small monthly allowance, and took his territory, Shahjehanpore, Bareilly, Azimgurh, Jounpore, Goruckpore, Etawah, Allahabad, Futteh-pore, &c. Our ancient possessions they took from us on pretence of distributing pay; and in the 7th article of the treaty they wrote on oath that they would take no more from us. If, then, the arrangements made by the Company are to be accepted, what is the difference between the former and the present state of things? These are old affairs; but recently, in defiance of treaties and oaths, and notwithstanding that they owed us millions of rupees, without reason and on the pretence of the misgovernment and discontent of our people, they took our country and property, worth millions of

rupees. If our people were discontented with our royal predecessor, Wajid Ally Shah, how comes it they are content with us? And no ruler ever experienced such loyalty and devotion of life and goods as we have done! What then, is wanting that they do not restore our country?

“Further, it is written in the Proclamation, that they want no increase of territory, but yet they cannot refrain from annexation. If the Queen has assumed the Government, why does her Majesty not restore our country to us when our people wish it? It is well known that no king or queen ever punished a whole army and people for rebellion; all were forgiven, and the wise cannot approve of punishing the whole army and people of Hindostan, for, so long as the word ‘punishment’ remains, the disturbances will not be suppressed. There is a well-known proverb,—‘A dying man is desperate’ (*Murta kya ne kurta*). It is impossible that a thousand should attack a million, and the thousand escape.

“3. In the Proclamation it is written, that the Christian religion is true, but no other creed will suffer oppression, and that the laws will be observed towards all. What has the administration of justice to do with the truth or falsehood of a religion? That religion is true which acknowledges one God and knows no other. Where there are three Gods in a religion, neither Mussulmans nor Hindoos—nay, not even Jews, Sun-worshippers, or Fire-worshippers can believe it true. To eat pigs and drink wine, to bite greased cartridges and to mix pig’s fat with flour and sweet-meats, to destroy Hindoo and

Mussulman temples on pretence of making roads, to build churches, to send clergymen into the streets and alleys to preach the Christian religion, to institute English schools, and pay people a monthly stipend for learning the English sciences, while the places of worship of Hindoos and Mussulmans are to this day entirely neglected; with all this, how can the people believe that religion will not be interfered with? The rebellion began with religion, and for it millions of men have been killed. Let not our subjects be deceived; thousands were deprived of their religion in the North West, and thousands were hanged rather than abandon their religion.

4. "It is written in the Proclamation that they who harboured rebels, or who were leaders of rebels, or who caused men to rebel, shall have their lives, but that punishment shall be awarded after deliberation, and that murderers and abettors of murderers shall have no mercy shown them, while all others shall be forgiven. Any foolish person can see that under this Proclamation no one, be he guilty or innocent, can escape. Everything is written, and yet nothing is written, but they have clearly written that they will not let off any one implicated; and in whatever village or estate the army may have halted, the inhabitants of that place cannot escape. We are deeply concerned for the condition of our people on reading this Proclamation, which palpably teems with enmity. We now issue a distinct order, and one that may be trusted—that all subjects who may have foolishly presented themselves as heads of villages to the English, shall, before the 1st of

January next, present themselves in our camp. Without doubt their faults shall be forgiven them, and they shall be treated according to their merits. To believe in this Proclamation, it is only necessary to remember that Hindostani rulers are altogether kind and merciful. Thousands have seen this, millions have heard it. No one has ever seen in a dream that the English forgave an offence.

5. "In this Proclamation it is written that when peace is restored, public works, such as roads and canals, will be made in order to improve the condition of the people. It is worthy of a little reflection that they have promised no better employment for Hindostanees than making roads and digging canals. If people cannot see clearly what this means, there is no help for them. Let no subject be deceived by the Proclamation."

Before taking the field to open the winter campaign against the rebels, Lord Clyde issued the following Proclamation, dated the 26th of October:—

"The Commander-in-Chief proclaims to the people of Oudh that, under the order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, he comes to enforce the law.

"In order to effect this without danger to life and property, resistance must cease on the part of the people.

"The most exact discipline will be preserved in the camps and on the march, and when there is no resistance houses and crops will be spared, and no plundering allowed in the towns and villages.

"But wherever there is resist-

ance or even a single shot fired against the troops, the inhabitants must expect to incur the fate they have brought on themselves.

"Their houses will be plundered and their villages burnt.

"This Proclamation includes all ranks of the people, from the talookdars to the poorest ryots.

"The Commander-in-Chief invites all the well-disposed to remain in their towns and villages, where they will be sure of his protection against all violence."

Lord Clyde quitted Allahabad with his staff on the morning of the 2nd of November, and joined the head-quarters of the army, which was encamped near Purbaghur. He then advanced against the jungle fort of Amethi, situated about midway between the rivers Gogra and Sye, and belonging to an Oudh chief of considerable power and notoriety, named Lall Madho Singh. Some negotiations took place with this chieftain, and the result was, that he surrendered his stronghold without resistance, and gave himself into our hands. On the 12th of November, Lord Clyde proceeded on his march to Shunkerpore, where another great Oudh chieftain, Bainie Madhoo, was established in a jungle fort. In the meantime, several other strong forts, such as Sundella and Berwa, had been stormed and taken by our troops acting in different parts of Oudh, under General Grant, Brigadier Barker, and other officers.

When the British force, under Lord Clyde, had approached Shunkerpore, the stronghold of Bainie Madhoo, the Commander-in-Chief despatched a letter to the insurgent chief, with the Queen's Proclamation, demand-

ing the unconditional surrender of himself, his troops, and his fort, and promising that in that case he should "not have cause to distrust the generosity and clemency of the Governor-General; and even his claims on account of estates of which he might consider himself wrongfully deprived, might be heard."

The place was reconnoitred, and found to be less formidable than report had made it, so far as could be judged from the position of the works discernible through the woods and jungle. Our camp was pitched at a line nearly parallel to the east side of the jungle at a distance of two and a half or two and three-quarter miles from the outer ditch. Sir Hope Grant's column, encamped three or four miles distant, lay at an angle to the right flank of the Commander-in-Chief's position, so as to invest the north-eastern face.

Bainie Madhoo sent a curious reply to the letter, in which he said: "If the Government will continue the settlement with me I will turn out my father Bainie Madhoo. He is on the part of Birjies Kuddr, but I am loyal to the British Government, and I do not wish to be ruined for my father's sake."

This, of course, was a mere evasion to gain time; and during the following night, Bainie Madhoo and all his troops abandoned the fort, and made off in the direction of Roy Bareilly. General Sir Hope Grant was despatched with his column in pursuit of the fugitives, but was unable to overtake them. Indeed, in almost every attempt to outstrip the rebels in their flight, we were, as might be expected, unsuccessful,

for, owing to their light equipment, acquaintance with the country, and power of enduring heat, they marched more rapidly than was possible for our heavily-armed troops.

After the evacuation of the fort of Shunkerpore, the force which had been concentrated for its reduction was broken up. Sir Hope Grant was ordered to march in a direct line to the Goomtee River, and assume the command of the troops in the Goruckpore district for the purpose of clearing the trans-Gogra country, while arrangements were made to support the movement from Lucknow, and the various posts held between that city and Fyzabad. Sir Hope Grant crossed the Gogra on the 25th of November, and successfully engaged a large body of insurgents, under the Rajah of Gonda, taking six guns and utterly routing the enemy, with only small loss on his own side. Gonda was then occupied by the General, while Brigadier Rowcroft pushed forward across the Rapteree to Heer, in the Goruckpore district, and drove the rebels into Toolseepore, in Oudh, to the north of the Rapteree. In the meantime, the Commander-in-Chief returned by forced marches to Lucknow, and movable columns were formed to pursue Bainie Madhoo to the banks of the Gogra. This chieftain was, however, intercepted by Brigadier Horsford, and driven, with his followers, in confusion across the Goomtee. Lord Clyde remained a few days in Lucknow, where his military duties as Commander-in-Chief required his presence; but he left the city on the 5th of December, and marched the next day to Byram Ghat, on the Gogra,

where Bainie Manhoo's followers were assembled on the opposite side of the river. But General Sir Hope Grant now advanced, and occupied Seerora in the rear, upon which they rapidly abandoned their position and retreated northwards, while the Commander-in-Chief, without waiting for the tedious process of throwing a bridge across the Gogra, at Byram Ghat, pushed on by forced marches to Fyzabad, where he crossed the Gogra, and proceeded without delay to join Sir Hope Grant at Seerora. It would be tedious to enumerate in detail all the minor movements which now took place, having for their object the forcing the insurgents either to give battle or abandon the territory of Oudh. It will be sufficient to quote a few passages from the Commander-in-Chief's despatch, in which he announced the successful result of his operations. He said:—

“The various forces at Mohumdee, Shahjehanpore, Phillibheet, Madho, Tanda, &c., on the Rohilcund frontier, were put well on the alert, so that no resource might be left to the rebel forces but to surrender or to take to the hills of Nepal.

“To cause this pressure to be still more felt, before the last advance was made, Colonel Christie was despatched from Bareitch, and ordered to march up the left bank of the Sarjoo to Durmapore. He left Bareitch on the 21st (of December), the movement of the various columns having been delayed by rain for some days.

“On the 23rd I left Bareitch, passed Nanparah on the 26th, and after marching twenty miles

on the day, attacked a considerable body of rebels at Burgidia. Their left flank was turned. They fled after making a slight resistance, and were pursued until nightfall, leaving their guns in our hands.

"On the 27th the force marched on the fort of Musjidia. This place was taken after three hours of vertical fire from two mortars, and a cannonade from an 18-pounder and an 8-inch howitzer; the infantry being carefully laid out to command the enemy's embrasures and parapets.

"I have much satisfaction in dwelling on the manner in which this fort was captured, with a very trifling amount of loss to the troops engaged. The Chief Engineer, Colonel Harness, R.E., has reported it to be one of the strongest, as respects artificial defences, that he has seen in India. But like all the others, it was without bomb-proof cover, and consequently fell easily into our hands after a few hours of well-directed fire.

"On the 29th the troops returned to Nanparah, made a forced march on the night of the 30th to the vicinity of Bankee, where the enemy had loitered under the Nana. He was surprised and attacked with great vigour, driven through a jungle which he attempted to defend, and finally into and across the Raptée, the 7th Hussars entering that river with the fugitives.

"The next day it was reported that all the bodies of rebels which had been retreating before us from the day of our arrival at Byram Ghat had either surrendered or passed the Nepaul frontier.

"In these various affairs eighteen guns fell into our hands.

"In the meantime Brigadier Rowcroft attacked Toolseepore, on the 23rd December, driving Bala Rao from that point to the foot of the mountains, and taking two guns. Sir Hope Grant was alarmed about his flank being turned to the eastward and to the north of Goruckpore. Acting according to his instructions and with great judgment, he made that point absolutely safe, before renewing his attack on Bala Rao. That being done, he advanced through the jungles on that leader, and took fifteen guns from him, almost without the show of resistance on the part of the rebels; the latter dispersing and seeking refuge in the adjacent hills, and Bala Rao flying into the interior, as the Nana, his brother, had done before him.

"Thus has the contest in Oudh been brought to an end, and the resistance of 150,000 armed men been subdued with a very moderate loss to Her Majesty's troops, and the most merciful forbearance towards the misguided enemy.

"For the present Brigadier Horsford has been left watching the Nepaul frontier, where the Raptée debouches from the mountains. A similar arrangement will be made in the Toolseepore district.

"I propose to give charge of the position to Sir Hope Grant, and to return to Lucknow myself forthwith."

The Commander-in-Chief was therefore enabled to announce at the close of the year to the Governor-General the satisfactory intelligence "that the campaign is at an end, that there is no

longer even the vestige of rebellion in the province of Oudh, and that the last remnant of the mutineers and insurgents has been hopelessly driven across the mountains which form the barrier between the kingdom of Nepaul and Her Majesty's empire of Hindostan."

Thus gloriously ended the drama of the great Indian Mutiny; and in no former campaign has the honour of the British arms been more nobly or more successfully sustained. The

war is now over, and a few broken bands of miserable fugitives are all that remain of that mighty rebel host which was arrayed against us. One great criminal, however, Nana Sahib, has hitherto escaped punishment, and still roams a fugitive on the frontier of Nepaul; but, unless he chooses to die by his own hand, it seems impossible that he can ultimately avoid capture and the public execution which will in that case be assuredly his fate.

CHAPTER XII.

Massacre of the Christians at JEDDAH—Attack on the French Vice-Consul—Steps taken by the English and French Governments—Bombardment of Jeddah—Execution of the Murderers.

CHINA—Massacre of Europeans on board the Thistle—The British Squadron withdraws to the lower part of the Canton River—Proclamation of Yeh, offering rewards for the heads of the “Barbarians”—Successful expeditions under Commodore Elliott and Admiral Seymour, and destruction of the Chinese war fleet—Lord Elgin arrives at Hong-Kong, as the British, and Baron Gros as the French Plenipotentiary—Demand of redress made upon Yeh—His refusal—Attack upon and capture of Canton—Yeh is taken and sent to Calcutta—He is degraded from his office by the Emperor of China—Lord Elgin and Baron Gros proceed up the Peiho River to Tien Sin—Treaty of Peace with China signed there—Lord Elgin goes to Japan—He lands in state at Jeddo, the capital—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.

UNITED STATES.—Message of the President—Topics—Chinese Treaty—Japanese Treaty—Relations with Great Britain—Relations with Spain.

JEDDAH.—In the month of June, an outburst of fanatical fury amongst the Mahomedan population of Jeddah cost the lives of a great number of Christians. Jeddah is a large town on the east shore of the Red Sea, where the pilgrims who visit Mecca land, and afterwards embark on their return home. It may in fact be called the Port of Mecca, and an English and a French Consul resided there. A native of the East Indies, a subject of the Crown of England, had been called to account by the English Consul with reference to some property, about which there was a dispute. He was the owner of a vessel which bore the English flag, and having asked to be placed under the protection of

the Turkish Government, he hauled down the flag and hoisted the Turkish colours in its stead. The English Vice-Consul demanded that the Turkish flag should be taken down, and as this was refused a party of English marines, from H.M.S. *Cyclops*, which was in the roads, went on board the vessel, on the 15th of June, and forcibly hauled down the Ottoman flag, replacing it with the British colours. This caused great excitement in Jeddah, and in the evening a party of fanatics attacked the English Consulate and murdered the Vice-Consul. Cries of “Death to the Christians!” now arose on all sides, and the mob rushed to the house of M. Evillars, the French Consul, where they se-

riously wounded him and his daughter, and murdered his wife. They then pillaged the house and attacked all the Christians they met, killing upwards of twenty without any interference on the part of the Turkish authorities. Captain Pullen, the commander of the *Cyclops*, was not aware of what happened until the following morning, when he sent armed boats to the shore, but the populace assembled in such numbers, determined to resist a landing, that they were compelled to return to the ship after firing a volley upon the crowd. Namik Pasha, the Governor of the town, was at the time absent at Mecca, and on his return Captain Pullen demanded that all the Christians who had escaped the massacre should be given up to him, and that the boats of the *Cyclops* should be allowed to come to the landing-stairs with armed crews, that the flags of France and England should be saluted by the artillery of the forts, that the flags should then be carried through the streets under an armed escort from the frigate, and that a procession should then go to the cemetery to read the burial service and pay military honours to the victims.

These demands were complied with, and Captain Pullen then sailed for Suez, in order to communicate what had happened, and receive instructions from England how he was to act.

The British and French Governments lost no time in exacting ample reparation for the outrage. They called upon the Sultan to issue orders for the punishment of the guilty, and a special commission was sent by the Turkish Government with troops

to Jeddah to see that the order was carried into full effect.

The *Cyclops* returned to Jeddah, on the 23rd of July, and Captain Pullen demanded on the part of the Governments of England and France the immediate punishment of the perpetrators of the murders, allowing thirty-six hours for that purpose. No satisfactory answer being sent from the town, the *Cyclops*, at the expiration of the allotted time, opened her fire, and continued to bombard the town at intervals during the 25th and 26th. At the urgent entreaty of Namik Pasha, who pleaded that he had received no authority from the Sultan, a further delay was granted until the arrival, on the 2nd of August, of Ismail Pasha, from Constantinople, with a body of Egyptian troops, who brought with him the requisite firman from the Sultan. Namik Pasha then gave up eleven men as the criminals most deeply implicated in the late massacre, and they were beheaded on a spot near the town, in the presence of a party of marines and sailors from the *Cyclops*, and a detachment of Turkish and Egyptian troops. The demands of justice were thus satisfied, and a lesson was given to the Mussulman population, in that quarter, of the irresistible power of England, which they are not likely soon to forget.

CHINA.—We now proceed to give a short narrative of the principal events which have happened in China, arising out of the affair of the *Arrow*, the circumstances attending which were related by us in the last but one preceding volume. We then mentioned the successful attacks made by the

British squadron in the Canton waters, and the capture of several Chinese forts and factories, after the Imperial Commissioner Yeh had refused to accede to the demands made upon him by the British authorities at Hong-Kong, and we shall see that in the result Canton itself fell into our hands, and a miserable quarrel about a Chinese *lorcha* became the means of our extorting from the Chinese Emperor a Treaty which is likely to have the most beneficial effect on our commercial intercourse with that singular people, and to break down the barrier which they have so long opposed to European civilization.

An atrocious massacre was perpetrated at the close of the year 1856, on board a small steamer called the *Thistle*, used for carrying the mails between Canton and Hong-Kong. A party of Chinese soldiers went on board disguised as passengers, and as the vessel was proceeding down the river they attacked the Europeans on board, eleven in number, and murdered them all. They then ran the vessel aground, in a creek, abandoned her, and set her on fire, escaping themselves with impunity.

It was found, early in January, 1857, that the force at the disposal of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour was too small to occupy with safety all the positions taken from the Chinese, and after destroying the factories by fire, the troops were concentrated in the place called the Gardens and the Dutch Folly, while the ships of war were anchored in different parts of the river. Afterwards, it was determined to abandon the Gardens, and occupy only the Dutch Folly and Bird's Nest

forts, and on the 12th of January, parties of troops were landed in the western suburbs of Canton, who, carried with them fire-balls and lighted torches, and assisted by shells from the ships they soon involved the suburb in a general conflagration, and then retired. The suburb blazed for two days, and on the second day the Chinese fired some rockets upon the Dutch Folly fort, but the superior fire of the fort soon compelled them to desist. Afterwards, the church and club-house at Canton were blown up by our troops, and the Dutch Folly and Bird's Nest forts were also abandoned. The steamers were withdrawn from the upper part of the river, and the troops took up their position in the Teatotum fort, near the Macao passage. Whampoa also was entirely abandoned.

To show the vindictive spirit in which the Imperial Commissioner Yeh was disposed to carry on the contest, we may mention that he issued a Proclamation, which contained the following tariff of rewards, promised to those who succeeded in killing any of the "red-haired foreign dogs"—that is, the British and French.

"1. Whoever catches an English or French rebel chief will receive a reward of 5000 dollars.

"2. Whoever cuts off the head of a rebel barbarian will receive a reward of 50 dollars.

"3. Whoever catches a rebel barbarian alive will receive a reward of 100 dollars.

"4. Whoever catches a traitor, will, on producing satisfactory evidence, receive a reward of 20 dollars.

"5. Whoever can manage to

burn or take a large-war steamer will receive a reward of 10,000 dollars.

"Whoever can manage to burn or take a shallow water steamer will receive 2000 dollars, and be recommended for further reward."

The Proclamation added:—

"All those who are in the employ of the foreign dogs must leave their employment in one month, and after one month, if they still stay with the foreign dogs, and do not return to their native villages, the elders of the villages will hand over their families to the authorities to be punished, as if they were the red-head rebels. . . . The Americans, Spaniards, and other foreign nations are on good terms with ours. The stoppage of trade is solely caused by the English and French dogs, and complaints must be made against them alone and not us."

Two very successful expeditions were undertaken in the month of May, 1857, the first under Commodore Elliott, and the second under Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, which ended in the complete destruction of the Chinese fleet of war-junks in the Canton waters. Four creeks run up in an easterly direction from the Canton River, which were supposed to communicate with each other; and in the most northerly of these, called Escape Creek by the British, a large fleet of war-junks had been for some time lying. On the morning of the 25th of May, Commodore Elliott, with a force of gunboats, steamed into Escape Creek, and soon came up with a large number of junks, moored across the stream. These were heavily armed and immediately opened fire upon

our vessels, which vigorously returned it until the junks took to flight, and being of very shallow draught the greater number of them were able to escape, as it was impossible for the gunboats to follow them in the shoal water. Sixteen junks, however, were taken and destroyed in the main creek, and next day Captain Forsyth, in the *Hornet*, being left to guard Escape Creek, Commander Elliott proceeded up another channel with the ships' boats of his squadron, in tow of the gunboats which went up as far as the depth of water would allow them. The men then took to their boats, and after rowing for about twelve miles they rounded a point of the creek, and found themselves suddenly and unexpectedly in front of a large town called Tang-koon, defended by a battery and with a large fleet of war-junks under its guns. The Chinese were so startled and terrified by the sudden opposition of the "barbarians" in these river waters, that they abandoned their junks without attempting any resistance, and took refuge in the adjoining fort, from which they opened a heavy fire from their jingals (matchlocks) upon the marines and blue-jackets, who were busy employed in destroying the junks. Twelve of these were blown up or otherwise rendered useless, and the expedition afterwards returned, having completely swept the channel of the vessels of the enemy; but not without suffering a considerable number of casualties from the close and heavy fire of the Chinese.

On the 29th of May, Admiral Seymour, accompanied by Commodore Keppel, left the flag-ship, the *Calcutta*, and went on board

a small steamer, the *Coromandel*, in which, attended by four gun-boats, he proceeded up the Canton River as far as Macao Fort, a little beyond the mouth of Fatshan Branch, which was the destination of the enterprise. In order to give an idea of the locality, we avail ourselves of a description given by an eye-witness of the expedition.

"Just two miles from the mouth of the Fatshan Branch, is a long low island called Hyacinth Island. There is a steep hill on the left bank opposite to that island; and beyond it, and higher up the Branch, two smaller tributaries which go off right and left. These features map our field of battle. It is tolerably well shown in the Admiralty chart, but the two creeks are not quite correct, and the distance between the island and the transverse creeks is too great.

"This is our fighting-ground. That hill has been converted into a fort. Nineteen large guns are there mounted. Along the two creeks and across the channel above the island seventy-two junks are moored, with their large bow guns so placed as to command the channels on either side of the island. A 6-gun battery is erected on the shore opposite the fort. The fire of the seventy junks will sweep the narrow channel on either side of the island. The fire of the fort and battery will plunge upon them from either shore. This is the position we have to attack.

"The Chinese believe they are here impregnable. They know you cannot get at the junks without first taking the fort, and they believe that no man can go up that hill in the face of their guns.

Several vessels have from time to time gone in and exchanged shots with the fort and come back again. This confirms their confidence."

On the following morning, the 1st of June, the squadron of gun-boats proceeded up the channel, the *Coromandel* steamer, with the Admiral on board, leading the way. The *Coromandel*, however, and several other vessels got aground, and while in that position were exposed to a heavy fire from a Chinese fort, and a number of junks which lay across the channel. But the ships' boats, manned with sailors and marines, pushed on, and soon reached the foot of the hill, which they immediately ascended, and the Chinese, after a brief resistance, retired on the other side. The junks, seventy-two in number, were next attacked, which kept up a vigorous fire for some time, but they were fairly stormed by our men, and most of them were blown up or burnt. In the meantime, Commodore Keppel had steamed up a channel to the right of Hyacinth island, and when the steamer could proceed no further, went on in his galley, attended by a few ships' boats, and attacked a number of junks, protected by a 6-gun battery, which were soon captured; and the gallant little squadron pushed on until its progress was arrested by a tremendous fire, at a spot, which is thus described by the same writer whom we have already quoted.

"At the part of the Fa shan Branch—which they had now reached—there is an island shaped like a leg of mutton placed lengthways in the river. The broad part is towards the British boats, and

across the knuckle end twenty large junks lie moored to the shore and aground. The consequence of this position is, that to attack them the British boats must pass through one of two passages, both of which narrow to a funnel; and upon that narrow neck of water the whole fire of the twenty junks will be concentrated. One of these funnel passages has been staked and is impassable. The other has not water to carry two boats abreast. At this perilous passage, Keppel and his crew now dashed. The three boom-boats took the ground in attempting to follow. The base of this triangular island consists of high land which the grounded boom-boats could not fire over, so their guns were useless; the apex, or, to use my more familiar illustration, the knuckle part, was low paddy fields, which the junks' guns could not sweep across. It was a position worthy of a Carthaginian—*locus insidiis natus*.

"No sooner did the boats appear in the narrow passage, than twenty 32-pounders sent twenty round shot, and a hundred smaller guns sent their full charges of grape and canister at a range of 500 yards right among them. The effect was terrible."

The consequence was that Commodore Keppel was compelled to retire for a short time, but when the tide flowed he again advanced with the boats, and the Chinese fled in their junks towards the town of Fatshan through narrow and intricate channels. One after another, however, of the junks was deserted as the English pressed on during a chase of more than six miles, and all but three were taken and destroyed. The

boats reached the walls of Fatshan before they stopped, and a volley of balls from the marines, who were landed, drove back a body of Chinese soldiers, who marched out of the city to destroy the "barbarians." Commodore Elliott then retired and rejoined the Admiral, after a most daring and successful enterprise.

"Next morning," says the writer before quoted,* "as we passed down the river, two war junks appeared three miles astern, and fired a gun. They were chasing the barbarian fleet!"

The British Government, in the meantime, had determined to send out a Plenipotentiary to China armed with full powers to negotiate with the Emperor, or, if satisfactory terms of peace could not be obtained, to prosecute the contest with vigour. The Earl of Elgin, who had been Governor-General of Canada, was selected for this high office, and he arrived at Hong-Kong in the beginning of July, 1857. At Singapore he was met by the news of the great Indian Mutiny, and part of the force, destined for operations in China, was, at Lord Canning's request, diverted from its route and sent to Calcutta. Lord Elgin himself soon followed with additional troops from Hong-Kong, for the crisis in India was too serious to allow any division of our strength in the East, and the objects of the Chinese expedition sank into insignificance when compared with the interests at stake on the banks of the Ganges. He did not return to Hong-Kong until the end of the autumn, and in October Baron Gros, the Ple-

* The special correspondent of the *Times* newspaper.

nipotentiary of France, arrived in the Canton River with a French squadron. Russia also was represented by Count Putiatin, and the United States by Mr. Reed. General Ashburnham, who had the military command of the British expedition, left soon after for Calcutta, and was succeeded by General Straubenzee. It was not until the beginning of December that Lord Elgin found himself in a position to be able to act effectively, and he then addressed to Commissioner Yeh a letter, in which, after stating that the English and French Governments were united in their determination to seek by vigorous and decisive action reparation for the past, and security against future wrongs,* he announced that hostile operations would proceed against Canton, until the following demands of the British Government were absolutely and unreservedly conceded, namely:—the complete execution at Canton of all treaty engagements, including the free admission of British subjects to the city; and compensation to British subjects and persons entitled to British protection for losses incurred in consequence of the late disturbances. If these demands, and those preferred by the French Plenipotentiary, were accepted by the Imperial Commissioners within ten days, the blockade of the river would be raised, and commerce would be permitted to resume its course; but the English and French forces would retain

the island of Honan and the forts in the river as a material guarantee until the terms of a treaty were agreed to and ratified by the sovereigns of the respective countries.

To these demands Commissioner Yeh returned a prolix reply, detailing at length the causes that had led to the present state of things between the two nations and justifying the conduct of the Chinese, but evading any promise of compliance with the terms of Lord Elgin's letter. Lord Elgin then wrote and informed Yeh that he had called upon the naval and military commanders to prosecute with renewed vigour operations against Canton, and added, in conformity with a notice which he had previously given, that he reserved to himself the right to make on behalf of the British Government such additional demands as the altered conditions of affairs might seem to justify. Commissioner Yeh sent another evasive reply, which ended thus:—"To conclude, our two nations regard themselves as on friendly terms with each other. This being the case, there can be nothing which makes it impossible for us to consult together and arrange satisfactorily by what means, in the words of your Excellency, commerce may resume its course."

This was dated the 25th of December, but in the meantime active operations had begun. Before the middle of that month a squadron of war steamers proceeded up the Canton River as far as the large island of Honan, which lies opposite to the town of Canton, and cast anchor between the town and the island. Troops were landed on Honan,

* The specific complaint on the part of France was the murder of some French missionaries, for which redress had been in vain demanded.

and the warehouses and store-houses there were converted into barracks. Platforms for batteries were erected on the small island called Dutch Folly, and the peninsula called French Folly, about a mile further down the river; and although the guns of the Chinese were pointed on the spot not a shot was fired by them. On the night of the 21st of December General Straubenzee arrived, and next day a reconnaissance was made by a body of English and French troops to ascertain the strength and exact position of the forts to the north of the city. A day or two afterwards a similar reconnaissance was made on the east side, and proclamations were issued warning the inhabitants of Canton that Commissioner Yeh had rejected the offered terms, and that if the city were not surrendered within forty-eight hours, it would be bombarded and stormed. The British troops were formed into two brigades, one under Colonel Holloway, and the other under Colonel Graham; and on the 26th of December a general order was issued stating that the bombardment would commence on the morning of Monday the 28th.

At the appointed time the cannonade began from the fleets, and the gun-boats embarked the troops and carried them to Kupar Creek, at the south-east of the town, which had been selected as the most convenient landing-place for the attacking force. This was composed of English and French troops, who rapidly advanced, and soon got possession of the East or Linn fort, the Chinese abandoning it after a vigorous fire, and retreating up the hill in a northerly direction to Gough's

Fort. All day and throughout the following night the cannonade from the ships continued, and Canton was engirdled on the south and east sides with a wall of fire. Next morning the walls were escaladed at a point about half a mile to the north of the east gate. The English and French mounted together almost at the same moment, and drove the Chinese from the parapet of the wall down into the town, while they rapidly advanced towards the north and attacked a battery situated on an eminence at the northern extremity of the wall called Magazine Hill, which they soon captured, and turned the guns against the enemy. In the meantime a large body of Tartar troops issued from the north of the city and came out into the open country on the east, so as to threaten the flank and rear of the assailants. They were, however, driven back, and would have been severely handled by our troops if General Straubenzee had not recalled his men, unwilling to expose them uselessly to the fire of so ignoble a foe, who had retired under cover, and was unable to do any serious mischief to the attacking party on the wall. Canton, in fact, was now won, and the city was at our mercy. Gough Fort, which lay to the extreme north, was taken and blown up with gunpowder, and for a week the victorious troops of the allies occupied the walls between Magazine Hill and the south-east corner of the city, without making any descent into the streets. During this time everything seemed to go on in Canton as usual. No offer of submission was made, and the inhabitants pursued their

avocations with apparently as much unconcern as if the "barbarians" had never even approached the city instead of swarming in hostile array upon its walls. At last, on the morning of the 5th of January in the present year, several bodies of soldiers, headed by their officers, descended into the labyrinth of streets, and important results followed. Peh-kwei, the Governor of the city, was first captured in his *yamun*, or residence, a large enclosure containing several buildings; afterwards, Tseang-keun, the Tartar general, fell into our hands; and at last, after some difficulty, Yeh himself was found hidden in a small *yamun* belonging to one of the Lieutenant-Governors of Canton, and made prisoner by the exploring party. Peh-kwei, Tseang-keun, and Yeh were marched off to a joss-house on Magazine Hill which had been appropriated as the British head-quarters, and brought before the English and French Admirals and General Straubenzee. The decision ultimately came to by Lord Elgin was, that Yeh should be sent on board H.M.S. *Inflexible* as a state prisoner; that Tseang-keun should be allowed to return into the city on condition of disbanding all his troops, and that Peh-kwei should be reinstated in authority with the co-operation of an European tribunal, and be held responsible for the good order and peaceable government of the city. Lord Elgin told Peh-kwei that any attempt, whether by force or fraud, by treachery or violence, to disturb the allied forces in their possession of Canton, would not fail to bring down on its authors and abettors the

most severe and signal punishment; but that it was their intention, when all questions pending between their respective Governments and that of China were settled, to withdraw from the military occupation of the city, and restore it to the Chinese authorities. Yeh was afterwards sent to Calcutta in the *Inflexible*, and there he remained until the conclusion of a treaty of peace with the Emperor of China.

When the Emperor of China heard of these events he immediately degraded Yeh from his office, alleging as the reason in his edict, that "Holding the office of Imperial Commissioner for the direction of the affairs of the barbarians, Yeh Ming-ching ought to have devised means to keep in check the said barbarians if their demands were indeed so unreasonable and extravagant that they could not be granted; also he ought to have conferred with the commandant, the governor, and other officers of the city, so that measures for soothing and controlling them might have been seasonably adopted.

"But while the said barbarians did twice address communications to the commandant, the governor, and the major-generals of Canton, the said Governor-General Yeh Ming-ching never once associated them with himself in council or in action; nay, many things that were contained in the communications (from the barbarians) he kept secret, and would not divulge. Thus, day after day, for a long time, he daltied with and put off the barbarians, till, excited to wrath, they suddenly entered the provincial city.

"So very self-sufficient and
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obstinate was he, perverse and reckless, utterly disregarding the duties of his high commission.

"Let Yeh Ming-ching, therefore, be immediately degraded from office."

By the same edict the Governor-Generalship of the province of Kwangtung (or Canton) was conferred upon Hwang Tsung-han, who was ordered to proceed immediately to the seat of his new government and receive the seals of the Imperial Commissioner Yeh, in order to "manage the affairs of the barbarians."

After the capture of Canton, Lord Elgin and the Baron de Gros lost no time in communicating to the Court of Pekin the demands which they were prepared to insist upon; and the Russian and American Plenipotentiaries also transmitted by the same envoys despatches of a similar purport. Two Secretaries of the English and French embassies proceeded with these despatches to the city of Sou-tchou-fou, where they had an interview with the Viceroy and Governor-General of the province of Kiang-Sou, by whom they were most courteously received, and who undertook to forward them without delay to Pekin.

Tedious delays, however, took place in the negotiations, and the two Plenipotentiaries determined to proceed with an armed force to the vicinity of Pekin, and compel the Emperor to accede to their demands. They accordingly sailed from the Canton waters, and the allied squadron reached the mouth of the Peiho River on the 19th of May, but found it strongly defended by forts on each bank. Admiral Sir M. Seymour says in his despatch:—

"From the arrival of the Ambassadors on the 14th of April the Chinese have used every exertion to strengthen the forts at the entrance of the Peiho; earth-works, sandbag batteries, and parapets for the heavy gingalls, have been erected on both sides for a distance of nearly a mile in length, upon which 87 guns in position were visible, and the whole shore had been piled to oppose a landing. As the channel is only about 200 yards wide, and runs within 400 yards of the shore, these defences presented a formidable appearance. Two strong mud batteries, mounting respectively 33 and 16 guns, had been also constructed about 1000 yards up the river, in a position to command our advance. In the rear several entrenched camps were visible, defended by flanking bastions, and it was known that large bodies of troops had arrived from Pekin."

The forts were summoned to surrender, but as they returned no answer, the gunboats advanced, and were immediately fired upon by the Chinese. The contest lasted for about an hour and a half, when the fire of the forts was silenced, and attacking parties were landed, who captured them almost without opposition. The squadron then advanced up the river as far as the village of Takoo, where was placed a barrier of junks, filled with combustible matter, and moored by chains across the river. Above these were several other barriers of a similar kind, but no Chinese troops were seen; and, in fact, this position had been abandoned by them.

The Plenipotentiaries proceeded up the Peiho River as far as

Tien-sin, a city at the entrance of the Grand Canal, and containing about 300,000 inhabitants. This they reached on the 29th of May, and landed under a flag of truce. Not the slightest hostility was displayed by the Chinese either there or during the passage up the river after the capture of the forts at the mouth.

On the 4th of June two Chinese Commissioners of high rank, Kwei-liang and Hwa-shana, arrived at Tien-sin, with full powers from the Emperor, to adjust the terms of a treaty with the European Plenipotentiaries. It was arranged that these should have separate interviews with the Chinese officials, and precedence was given to Lord Elgin on the part of Great Britain, who on the following day, accompanied by his suite, met the two Chinese Ministers in a joss-house, south of Tien-sin. An interesting account of what followed, written from the spot, appeared in the *Times*, and we quote it from the columns of that journal:—"The Chinese were civil and ceremonious, and after tea and compliments Kwei-liang opened the Durbar by saying that his Imperial master had received Lord Elgin's letter, and had, instead of answering it, deputed his servants to arrange matters speedily. Lord Elgin replied that he was glad to see the Imperial Ministers, and that his Queen had granted him certain powers to arrange all matters on a safe and proper footing. He added that he was prepared to show his credentials publicly if the Imperial Commissioners would do likewise. The Mandarins assenting, Lord Elgin's powers were produced, and a Chinese translation

was read aloud by Mr. Wade. The scene is described to us to have been at this moment very interesting. The Ministers were eager in their attention, and a troop of secretaries and clerks who had been taking notes in the background pressed forward to the table. There was evidently more surprise than pleasure in the effect produced by the ample terms of the document. It was now Kwei-liang's turn to show the commission under which he and his brother commissioner were to act. A piece of yellow waxed cloth was first produced by a very intelligent-looking young Mandarin called 'Pien,' sub-prefect of some district in Chi-li. Kwei-liang received it most reverentially, held it above his head for a moment, then opened it, and took from it a very scrubby bit of paper, which he handed to Mr. Wade. While Mr. Wade read off in English the contents of this paper, we are told the scene was as dramatic as a Chinese sing-song. Every Mandarin's eye was slily watching the expression of Lord Elgin's face, and as that expression grew more and more severe as the reading progressed, exclamations were interjected by Kwei-liang, 'Such powers as Lord Elgin possesses are unknown in China;' 'Seals are never attached to commissions in China,' and so on. There was good reason for Lord Elgin's grave displeasure, for the edict ran somewhat as follows:—Kwei-liang and Hwa-shana, &c., were directed to proceed to meet the strangers of England and France, and to inquire into their purpose in ascending the Peiho. If they found them sincerely desirous of putting an end to the war, the Com-

missioners were to 'grant them their demands, provided such demands did not infringe the customs of the Celestial Empire, the dignity of the Emperor, or the will of the people; and in the event of the demands being of such character they were to refer them to the Emperor for his pleasure to be made known. When this document had been read to an end, Lord Elgin arose, and ordered his chair to be brought, saying to Kwei-liang, in a curt manner, that the powers of the Imperial Commissioners were unsatisfactory. The Earl's chair was hurried up, the guard presented arms, the band played 'God save the Queen,' the staff entered their chairs, and the Mandarins were left making speeches to demonstrate that it was quite impossible that they could ever receive larger powers than those they had just opened."

A few days afterwards, Keying, the same Minister who had been the Special Commissioner at Canton during the troubles of 1842, arrived at Tien-sin from Peking, and he endeavoured to cause delay and procrastination on various pretexts. But Lord Elgin and Baron Gros having discovered amongst the papers of Commissioner Yeh, which had been seized, evidence of Keying's dishonest trickery in the advice he had given to the Emperor not to regard the treaty of Nankin, made in 1843, which he described as a mere device to delude, they refused to have any communication with him, and assumed so vigorous an attitude, that Keying was recalled to Peking, and the two Chinese Ministers agreed to execute a treaty in conformity with the terms proposed by the Plenipotentiaries. This

treaty was signed on the 26th of June, the anniversary of the day on which the ratifications of the Treaty of Nankin had been exchanged at Hong Kong in 1843, between Sir Henry Pottinger and Commissioner Keying.

The ratifications of this treaty had not been exchanged previously to the end of the year, and therefore it was not officially promulgated; but we believe that the following summary of its provisions may be relied upon as correct:—

Art. 1. Confirms the treaty of Nankin of 1842, and abrogates the Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade.

Art. 2. Provides for the appointment of Ambassadors, Ministers, or other diplomatic agents on the part of either country at the Courts of Peking and St. James's.

Art. 3. Contains provisions for the permanent establishment of a British Minister, his family and suite at Peking, and the forms to be observed in his communications with the Imperial Government.

Art. 4. Makes arrangements for the travelling and the transmission of the correspondence of the Minister, and the employment by him of special couriers.

Art. 5. The Emperor of China consents to nominate one of the Secretaries of State, or some high officer to transact business with the British Minister either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

Art. 6. The same privileges are to be granted to the Chinese Minister in London.

Art. 7. Consuls may be appointed in China, and may reside in any of the open ports, and their official rank and position as

regards the Chinese local authorities is determined.

Art. 8. The Christian religion, as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, to be tolerated, and its professors protected.

Art. 9. British subjects to travel for pleasure or trade into all parts of the interior, with passports from their Consuls, countersigned by the local authorities. The regulations as regards these passports are determined. The provisions of the article not to be applied to ships' crews, for the due restraint of whom regulations are to be drawn up by the Consul and the local authorities. No pass to be given to Nankin, or cities in the hands of the rebels.

Art. 10. British merchant ships are to be allowed to trade up the great river (Yang-tsz), but in the present disturbed state of the Upper and Lower Valley, no port is to be opened for trade with the exception of Chin Kiang, which is to be opened in a year from the signature of the treaty. When peace is restored, British vessels are to be admitted to trade at such ports, as far as Hankow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister after consulting with the Chinese Secretary of State shall determine.

Art. 11. In addition to the present ports, New Chwang, Tang Chow, Tai Wan (Formosa), Chow Chow (Swatow), and Kiung-Chow (Hainan), are to be opened, and the right of residence and holding landed property is conceded.

Art. 12. British subjects are to make agreements for landed property at the rates prevailing among the people.

Art. 13. No restrictions to be placed on the employment by British subjects of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity.

Art. 14. The hire of boats for transport of goods or passengers to be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government. The number of the boats not to be limited, and no monopoly allowed. If any smuggling takes place the offender to be punished according to law.

Art. 15. All questions in regard to rights of property or person between British subjects to be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

Art. 16. Chinese subjects guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects to be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the law of China; British subjects committing any crime in China to be tried and punished by the Consul, or other public functionary, according to the laws of Great Britain.

Art. 17. Determines the mode of procedure in the matter of complaints on the side either of British or Chinese subjects.

Art. 18. Provides for the protection of the persons and property of British subjects.

Lord Elgin now determined to proceed to Japan, and endeavour to obtain from the Government of that country a treaty which would throw open its jealously-closed ports to our commerce, and enable us to participate in the advantages which the Dutch have so long enjoyed in trading with the Japanese. His excuse for entering the Japan waters was, that he had brought a steam-yacht as a present from the

Queen of England to the Emperor of Japan, and of this he skilfully availed himself, to carry out the object which he had in view.

Lord Elgin reached the port of Nagasaki on the 3rd of August, and was joined next day by Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, with two British men-of-war. He then resolved to proceed up the Gulf of Jeddo to Jeddo with the steam-yacht, which was destined for the Emperor of Japan; and on the morning of the 12th he reached the port of Kanagawa, beyond which no foreign vessel had hitherto been allowed to pass, and where the Russian squadron which had preceded him from the Chinese waters was then lying at anchor. The British vessels, however, did not stop at this barrier, but proceeded onwards without a native pilot until they reached a line of forts which form the seaward defences of Jeddo, and they cast anchor about a mile and a half from the suburb of the city. Boats then came off from the shore with official personages, who begged Lord Elgin to return to Kanagawa, urging various pretexts, such as the danger of the anchorage and the difficulty of supplying provisions. The following graphic account of the landing of Lord Elgin appeared in the public journals:—

“The landing of a British Ambassador in state at the capital of the empire of Japan was only in keeping with the act of unparalleled audacity which had already been committed in anchoring British ships within the sacred limits of its harbour. Japanese officials were sent off to superintend the operation, but

they little expected to make the return voyage in one of Her Majesty's gunboats, with thirteen ships' boats in tow, amid the thunder of salutes, the inspiring strains of a naval band, and the flutter of hundreds of flags with which the ships were dressed. Close under the green batteries, threading its way amid hosts of huge-masted broad-sterned junks, the *Little Lee*, surrounded by her gay flotilla, steamed steadily, and not until the water had shoaled to seven feet, and the Japanese had ceased to remonstrate, or even to wonder, from sheer despair, did she drop anchor, and the procession of boats was formed, the four paddle-box boats, each with a 24-pound howitzer in her bows, enclosing between them the Ambassador's barge, the remainder of the ships' boats, with captains and officers all in full dress, leading the way. The band struck up ‘God save the Queen’ as Lord Elgin ascended the steps of the official landing-place near the centre of the city, and was received and put into his chair by sundry two-sworded personages, the rest of the mission, together with some officers of the squadron, following on horseback. The crowd, which for upwards of a mile lined the streets leading to the building fixed on as the residence of the Embassy, was dense in the extreme; the procession was preceded by policemen in harlequin costume, jingling huge iron rods of office, hung with heavy clanging rings, to warn the crowd away. Ropes were stretched across the cross streets, down which masses of the people rushed, attracted by the novel sight; while every few hundred

yards were gates partitioning off the different wards, which were severally closed immediately on the passing of the procession, thus hopelessly barring the further progress of the old crowd, who strained anxiously through the bars and envied the persons composing the rapidly-forming nucleus. During Lord Elgin's stay of eight days on shore, nearly all the officers of the squadron had an opportunity of paying him a visit.*

* A correspondent of the *Times* newspaper thus describes Jeddo itself:—

“Jeddo, without exception, is one of the finest cities in the world; streets broad and good, and the Castle, which includes nearly the whole centre of the town, built on a slight eminence. There are three walls or inclosures round this quarter. Within the inner the Tycoon Emperor and heir apparent live.

“The houses of the princes and nobles are palaces, and you may imagine the size when some contain ten thousand followers. They are built in regular order, forming wide streets some forty yards broad, kept in perfect order; an immense courtyard, with trees and gardens, forms the centre of each enclosure, in the midst of which is the house of the owner; the houses containing the followers, servants, stables, &c. form this large enclosure. They are built of one uniform shape. The gateways leading to the courtyard are exceedingly handsome, of massive wood-work, ornamented with lacquer and other devices. From the road that leads by the moat to the second wall is one of the finest views I ever recollect seeing—on one side the Gulf of Jeddo, with the high hills rising beyond, while on the other is a portion of the great city of Jeddo with its trees and gardens, picturesque temples, and densely-crowded streets, extending as far as the eye can reach towards the interior; then there is a view of the trees and green fields in the distance, far away beyond a thickly-built suburb; but the most striking view of all is that close by, the well-kept green banks of the second defence, rising some seventy feet from the broad moat below, with grand old cedars over a hundred years of age growing from its

As in Siam there are two kings, so in Japan there are two Emperors, but only one of them interferes in secular affairs. The other is the “spiritual” Emperor, and lives at Miaco, in a sort of sanctified isolation, without taking any part in the government of the country.

Lord Elgin and his suite were received during their stay at Jeddo with the most friendly hospitality, and the result was a treaty between Great Britain and Japan, the provisions of which will be found in our next volume, as they have not yet been made known with sufficient certainty to enable us to state them with confidence.

UNITED STATES.—The annual Message of the President of the United States to Congress was delivered on the 6th of December. It was as usual a document of immense length, but the only passages of general interest which we need extract from it, are the following:—

“CHINESE TREATY.—You were informed by my last annual Message that our Minister had been instructed to occupy a neutral position in the hostilities conducted by Great Britain and France against Canton. He was, how-

sides. The fine timber, the lay of the ground, the water-lilies in the moat, the grandeur, good order, and completeness of everything, equal, and in some ways far surpass, anything I have ever seen in Europe, or any part of the world.

“We made an expedition into the country. The cottages were surrounded with neatly-clipped hedges, the private residences as well railed and kept as any place in England. The same completeness and finish exist in everything. The population was computed at two millions and a half.”

ever, at the same time directed to co-operate cordially with the British and French Ministers in all peaceable measures to secure by treaty those just concessions to foreign commerce which the nations of the world had a right to demand. It was impossible for me to proceed further than this on my own authority, without usurping the war-making power, which, under the constitution, belongs exclusively to Congress.

"Besides, after a careful examination of the nature and extent of our grievances, I did not believe they were of such a pressing and aggravated character as would have justified Congress in declaring war against the Chinese empire without first making another earnest attempt to adjust them by peaceful negotiation. I was the more inclined to this opinion, because of the severe chastisement which had then but recently been inflicted upon the Chinese by our squadron, in the capture and destruction of the Barrier forts, to avenge an alleged insult to our flag.

"The event has proved the wisdom of our neutrality. Our Minister has executed his instruction with eminent skill and ability. In conjunction with the Russian Plenipotentiary, he has peacefully, but effectually, co-operated with the English and French Plenipotentiaries, and each of the four Powers has concluded a separate treaty with China of a highly satisfactory character. The treaty concluded by our own Plenipotentiary will immediately be submitted to the Senate.

"JAPANESE TREATY. — I am happy to announce that through the energetic, yet conciliatory efforts of our Consul-General in

Japan, a new treaty has been concluded with that empire, which may be expected materially to augment our trade and intercourse in that quarter, and remove from our countrymen the disabilities which have heretofore been imposed upon the exercise of their religion. The treaty shall be submitted to the Senate for approval without delay.

"RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN. — It is my earnest desire that every misunderstanding with the Government of Great Britain should be amicably and speedily adjusted. It has been the misfortune of both countries, almost ever since the period of the Revolution, to have been annoyed by a succession of irritating and dangerous questions, threatening their friendly relations. This has partially prevented the full development of those feelings of mutual friendship between the people of the two countries, so natural in themselves, and so conducive to their common interest. Any serious interruption of the commerce between the United States and Great Britain would be equally injurious to both. In fact, no two nations have ever existed on the face of the earth which could do each other so much good or so much harm.

"Entertaining these sentiments, I am gratified to inform you, that the long-pending controversy between the two Governments, in relation to the question of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it had been overruled by her own

most eminent jurists. This question was recently brought to an issue by the repeated acts of British cruisers in boarding and searching our merchant vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas. These acts were the more injurious and annoying as these waters are traversed by a large portion of the commerce and navigation of the United States, and their free and unrestricted use is essential to the security of the coastwise trade between different States of the Union. Such vexatious interruptions could not fail to excite the feelings of the country, and to require the interposition of the Government. Remonstrances were addressed to the British Government against these violations of our rights of sovereignty, and a naval force was at the same time ordered to the Cuban waters, with directions 'to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation.' These measures received the unqualified and even enthusiastic approbation of the American people. Most fortunately, however, no collision took place, and the British Government promptly avowed its recognition of the principles of international law upon this subject, as laid down by the Government of the United States in the note of the Secretary of State to the British Minister at Washington, of April 10, 1858, which secure the vessels of the United States upon the high seas from visitation or search in time of peace, under any circumstances whatever. The claim has been abandoned in a manner reflecting honour on the British Govern-

ment, and evincing a just regard for the law of nations, and cannot fail to strengthen the amicable relations between the two countries.

"The British Government, at the same time, proposed to the United States that some mode should be adopted, by mutual arrangement between the two countries, of a character which may be found effective without being offensive, for verifying the nationality of vessels suspected on good grounds of carrying false colours. They have also invited the United States to take the initiative, and propose measures for this purpose. While declining to assume so grave a responsibility, the Secretary of State has informed the British Government that we are ready to receive any proposals which they may feel disposed to offer, having this object in view, and to consider them in an amicable spirit. A strong opinion is, however, expressed that the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation is an evil far less to be deprecated than would be the establishment of any regulations which might be incompatible with the freedom of the seas. This Government has yet received no communication specifying the manner in which the British Government would propose to carry out their suggestion; and I am inclined to believe that no plan which can be devised will be free from grave embarrassments. Still I shall form no decided opinion on the subject until I shall have carefully and in the best spirit examined any proposals which they may think proper to make.

"I am truly sorry that I cannot also inform you that the compli-

cations between Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty of April, 1850, have been finally adjusted.

"At the commencement of your last session, I had reason to hope that, emancipating themselves from further unavailing discussions, the two Governments would proceed to settle the Central American question in a practical manner, alike honourable and satisfactory to both; and this hope I have not yet abandoned. In my last annual message I stated that overtures had been made by the British Government for this purpose, in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocated. Their proposal was to withdraw these questions from direct negotiation between the two Governments, but to accomplish the same object by a negotiation between the British Government and each of the Central American Republics whose territorial interests are immediately involved. The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tenour of the interpretation placed upon the Clayton and the Bulwer Treaty by the United States, with certain modifications. As negotiations are still pending upon this basis, it would not be proper for me now to communicate their present condition. A final settlement of these questions is greatly to be desired, as this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries.

"Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other Governments on the continent of Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—With Spain our relations remain in an unsatisfactory condition. In my message of December last, I informed you that our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid had asked for his recall; and it was my purpose to send out a new Minister to that Court, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two Governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted if that were possible. This purpose has been hitherto defeated by causes which I need not enumerate.

"The mission to Spain has been intrusted to a distinguished citizen of Kentucky who will proceed to Madrid without delay, and make another and final attempt to obtain justice from that Government.

"Spanish officials, under the direct control of the Captain-General of Cuba, have insulted our national flag, and in repeated instances have from time to time inflicted injuries on the persons and property of our citizens. These have given birth to numerous claims against the Spanish Government, the merits of which have been ably discussed for a series of years by our successive diplomatic representatives. Notwithstanding this we have not arrived at a practical result in any single instance, unless we may except the case of the *Black Warrior*, under the late administration, and that presented an outrage of such a character as would have justified an immediate resort to war. All our attempts to obtain redress have been baffled and defeated. The frequent and oft-recurring changes in the Spanish Ministry have

been employed as reasons for delay. We have been compelled to wait again and again until the new Minister shall have had time to investigate the justice of our demand.

“Even what have been denominated ‘the Cuban claims,’ in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, have furnished no exception. These claims were for the refunding of duties unjustly exacted from American vessels, at different Custom-houses in Cuba, so long ago as the year 1844. The principles upon which they rest are so manifestly equitable and just, that after a period of nearly ten years, in 1854, they were recognised by the Spanish Government. Proceedings were afterwards instituted to ascertain their amount, and this was finally fixed, according to their own statement (with which we are satisfied), at the sum of 128,635 dollars and 54 cents. Just at the moment, after a delay of fourteen years, when we had reason to expect that this sum would be repaid with interest, we have received a proposal offering to refund one-third of that amount (42,878 dollars and 41 cents), but without interest, if we would accept this in full satisfaction. The offer is, also, accompanied by a declaration, that this indemnification is not founded on any reason *of strict justice, but is made as a special favour.

“One alleged cause for procrastination in the examination and adjustment of our claims arises from an obstacle which it is the duty of the Spanish Government to remove. While the Captain-General of Cuba is in-

vested with general despotic authority in the government of that island, the power is withheld from him to examine and redress wrongs committed, by officials under his control, on citizens of the United States. Instead of making our complaints directly to him at Havannah we are obliged to present them through our Minister at Madrid. These are then referred back to the Captain-General for information; and much time is thus consumed in preliminary investigations and correspondence between Madrid and Cuba before the Spanish Government will consent to proceed to negotiation. Many of the difficulties between the two Governments would be obviated, and a long train of negotiation avoided, if the Captain-General were invested with authority to settle questions of easy solution on the spot, where all the facts are fresh and could be promptly and satisfactorily ascertained. We have hitherto in vain urged upon the Spanish Government to confer this power upon the Captain-General, and our Minister in Spain will again be instructed to urge this subject on their notice. In this respect we occupy a different position from the Powers of Europe. Cuba is almost within sight of our shores; our commerce with it is far greater than that of any other nation, including Spain itself, and our citizens are in habits of daily and extended personal intercourse with every part of the island. It is, therefore, a great grievance that, when any difficulty occurs, no matter how unimportant, which might be readily settled at the moment, we should be obliged to resort to

Madrid, especially when the very first step to be taken there is to refer it back to Cuba

"The truth is, that Cuba, in its existing colonial condition, is a constant source of injury and annoyance to the American people. It is the only spot in the civilized world where the African slave trade is tolerated; and we are bound by treaty with Great Britain to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa, at much expense both of life and treasure, solely for the purpose of arresting slavers bound to that island. The late serious difficulties between the United States and Great Britain respecting the right of search, now so happily terminated, could never have arisen if Cuba had not afforded a market for slaves. As long as this market shall remain open there can be no hope for the civilization of benighted Africa. While the demand for slaves continues in Cuba, wars will be waged among the petty and barbarous chiefs in Africa for the purpose of seizing subjects to supply this trade. In such a condition of affairs it is impossible that the light of civilization and religion can ever penetrate these dark abodes.

"It has been made known to the world by my predecessors that the United States have, on several occasions, endeavoured to acquire Cuba from Spain by honourable negotiation. If this were accomplished the last relic of the African slave trade would instantly disappear. We would not, if we could, acquire Cuba in any other manner. This is due to our national character. All the territory which we have acquired since the origin of the Govern-

ment has been by fair purchase, from France, Spain, and Mexico, or by the free and voluntary act of the independent State of Texas, in blending her destinies with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation.

"The island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and its immense and annually-increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereign States of the Union. With that island under the dominion of a distant foreign Power, this trade, of vital importance to the States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy while the existing Colonial Government over the island shall remain in its present condition.

"While the possession of the island would be of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is, comparatively, unimportant. Such was the relative situation of the parties when the great Napoleon transferred Louisiana to the United States. Jealous, as he ever was, of the national honour and interests of France, no person throughout the world has imputed blame to him for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for the cession.

“The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. This is especially necessary, as it may become indispensable to success that I should be intrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish Government immediately after the signing of the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion by the example of Mr. Jefferson, previous to the purchase of Louisiana from France, and by that of Mr. Polk, in view of the acquisition of territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and

commend it to their careful consideration.

“I repeat the recommendation made in my Message of December last in favour of an appropriation ‘to be paid to the Spanish Government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the *Amistad* case.’ President Polk first made a similar recommendation in December, 1847, and it was repeated by my immediate predecessor in December, 1853. I entertain no doubt that indemnity is fairly due to these claimants under our treaty with Spain of the 27th of October, 1795; and, while demanding justice, we ought to do justice. An appropriation promptly made for this purpose could not fail to exert a favourable influence on our negotiations with Spain.”

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY, 1858.

THE WEATHER.—The winter of 1857-8 presented no phenomena requiring special record. The year commenced with cold weather; but after the 7th the temperature presented continued oscillations between 4° in excess and 4° in defect of the average. February, on the other hand, was steadily cold; and the low temperature continued to the middle of March, the average deficiency amounting to 8° . The quantity of rain which fell during the quarter was rather below than above the average; the barometer stood remarkably high during January, and higher than usual during the whole quarter. The localities at which the thermometer fell to the lowest point were Lampeter, $12^{\circ} 8'$; Oxford, 13° ; Gloucester, 14° ; Manchester, 15° ; while at Liverpool it did not fall below $26^{\circ} 6'$; at the Royal Observatory, $20^{\circ} 9'$; Helston, 29° ; Torquay, 25° . The highest temperature was at Bicester, 76° ; while at Scarborough the highest was $55^{\circ} 5'$; at Liverpool, $58^{\circ} 4'$. At Helston 7.4 inches of rain fell, at Lampeter 5.3, at Oxford 3.3, at Gloucester 1.6, at Manchester 3.7.

This condition of the atmosphere would not seem to imply any de-

VOL. C.

terioration in the public health; nevertheless, the returns were unfavourable. The deaths were 125,902, whereas in the corresponding quarter of 1857 they were but 108,527. This excess of mortality is the more remarkable when it is stated that the price of provisions had been continually falling. Wheat, which was 72s. 4d. a quarter in 1856, and 56s. 10d. in 1857, was now 46s. 5d.; meat was $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a pound (wholesale) lower. Potatoes maintained the same high price as in 1857, or, taking all kinds, were somewhat higher.

A disease of a new name has become recognised, and has exerted its worst virulence in the eastern counties. From having first been noticed at Boulogne, it was at first called "the Boulogne sore-throat;" it has now received the medical name of *diphtheria*. It is probably, like Asiatic cholera, a more intense form of an old disease, and is attributed by the physicians of France, where the disease has proved very fatal, to the diffusion of putrid effluvia over the fauces. The report of the Registrar General says:—"Every Englishman admires the works of art, the picture galleries, the houses, the furniture,

the cultivated personal tastes which surround him on every side in Paris, or on a small scale in Boulogne; he admires some of these objects every day, others every week; but has every day to give up his admiration at the door of that inscrutable *cabinet*, where the light of French refinement never comes; where his throat is assailed by the poisonous distillations that engender disease, and explode, if you count well the victims, with much more fatal consequences than gunpowder, or even than fulminating quicksilver. That men should lock up jewels in cabinets, keep their larders full of delicacies, or stock their cellars with wine, is natural; but it is a singular absurdity in civilised men to attempt to hoard for years this volatile essence, which bursts its chains, and, like an unclean spirit, enters not only every apartment in the house, but every channel of access to the living chambers of the body, leaving at times such traces of its passage as diphtheria in the throat. The disease once generated wanders abroad, and destroys life under circumstances quite different from those in which it was born: but impurity is always its natural ally. The Scotch threw these matters into the streets, and justly incurred the censure of the fastidious. In London, and even in the country mansions of England, retreats still exist which may rival the French magazines of impurity; but it has of recent years been the practice to throw the guano compounds of London with water into the sewers, which, though not constructed for the reception of such matters, and consequently suffering their volatile principles to escape into the streets, convey a portion of their elements to the Thames, and com-

mit them to its flood of tidal waters."

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE
—Probably no tale of the worst days of this accursed traffic excels in horrors the narrative of an officer of H.M.S. *Sappho*. The *Sappho*, while cruising on the west coast of Africa, chased a large ship of suspicious appearance, which she drove on shore on to a reef of rocks. The crew escaped, leaving the American colours flying.

"Then we all beheld a dreadful scene: the slaves forced their way from below, jumped overboard, and soon disappeared in the rollers; it was terrible to see them. Our officers and men, regardless of their own lives, pulled through the surf to leeward of the ship, but her heavy lurching for some time prevented their boarding; when they succeeded, the scene was horrifying,—the slaves still forcing their way up from the slave decks with loud yells, running to and fro, and continuing to throw themselves overboard. All attempts to pacify them were useless; force was necessary to drive them below until preparations could be made for their safety. We were told by one of the slaves who could speak Portuguese, that they were told the English would cut all their throats. As soon as the boats could be attended to, the cutter was backed under the stern and a rope thrown her; then three of the slaves were permitted up at a time and lowered into the boat, the whale-boat conveying them through the rollers to the large boat, and so on to the *Sappho*; this continued until 8 P.M. The surf increased, and it was impossible to save more that night; 180 were rescued." A guard was left on board. The next day, in spite of

the rollers, and a fire of musketry from the beach, the English saved 200 more. Then, burning the ship, they sailed away.

By another account it would seem that the 880 wretches rescued were part of 400 left on board: that 800 more had been thrown or driven into the sea by their inhuman masters, and that of these not one half reached the shore.

DISASTROUS SHIPWRECKS.—Intelligence has been received of the loss at Sydney, on the 24th October, of the ship *Catherine Adamson*, one of the finest and swiftest vessels belonging to that port. The *Catherine Adamson* had sailed from Sydney on the 26th March, 1857, had run to England in sixty-eight days, and was now within twenty-five miles of her harbour on her return voyage, when the pilot ran her aground, and she speedily became a total wreck. The dreadful fate of the ship, crew, and passengers of the *Dunbar*, less than two months before, had kept the people of Sydney on the alert, and therefore assistance speedily arrived: the steam-ship *Williams* in particular rendered great service. Some of the crew saved themselves by the life-boat; but this barque was unfortunately swamped, and the sea ran so high that the smaller boats could not live. As there at this time appeared no danger of the ship breaking up, the steamer ran into the harbour to bring up other life-boats; but when she returned, the ship had gone to pieces, and five passengers and fifteen of the crew were drowned.

Intelligence was received, about the same time, of the wreck of the emigrant ship *Windsor*, while on her passage to Australia. The *Windsor* was of 750 tons. She sailed from Gravesend on the 6th

November, with a valuable general cargo, thirty passengers, and a crew of about thirty men. She sighted the Cape de Verde Islands on the morning of the 1st December, and very soon after, while under full sail, struck on a reef of rocks. The passengers, who were mostly below asleep, hurried half clothed to the deck, the boats were successfully launched, and by the aid of a native boat reached the shore in safety. On their return one of them was upset, and the boatswain and a sailor drowned. The ship very speedily broke up, and her valuable cargo was drifted to the shore, where it became the spoil of the lucky islanders.

5. ACCIDENT ON THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.—FIVE LABOURERS KILLED.—About 6 o'clock P.M. a lamentable accident occurred on the Caledonian Railway, at the branch line in course of construction between Gartcosh and Gartsherrie stations, whereby five persons were deprived of life. At the above hour about 100 of the navvies employed in the construction of the branch crossed over on to the main line on leaving off work, for the purpose of going home along it. They had not proceeded many yards, when their attention was attracted by the noise of a train of empty mineral waggons, which was proceeding up towards Coatbridge, in which direction the navvies were going. On observing the lights of the engine immediately behind them, they crossed on to the down line to avoid accident. They had scarcely done so, however, when they perceived the Carlisle down goods train approaching in front of them, at the rate of about eighteen miles an hour. The greater part of them succeeded in getting out of the way by standing in the six-foot

space between the up and down rails, but unfortunately five of them were struck by the engine and instantly crushed to pieces, fragments of their bodies being scattered about in a most frightful manner. Two others were seriously injured.

TELEGRAMS FROM INDIA.—The decisive turn of the Indian campaign, the capture of Delhi, the relief of Lucknow, and the collection of a great army before the latter place, had proportionately diminished the intense anxiety with which the arrival of the telegrams from India was awaited by the public. It will not therefore be necessary to give a place to every piece of intelligence flashed along the electric wires. Those only will be recorded which announced some great event, calculated to form an era in the passage of events; and only so much of each message will be given as excited public attention.

7. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—From Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Suez, to Acting-Consul General Green, Alexandria (dated Jan. 1).

"General Havelock died on the 25th of November from dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety.

"On the 27th of November an affair took place near Cawnpore between General Windham and his division and the Gwalior mutineers, in which the British troops retreated, with the total loss of the tents of the 64th, 82nd, and 88th Regiments, 3000 in number, which were burnt by the enemy. The 64th Regiment is reported nearly cut up.

"A message received by the Governor-General from Sir Colin Campbell, of the 7th of December, contains an account of an action

fought by him with the Gwalior Contingent, near Cawnpore, in which the latter were totally defeated, with the loss of sixteen guns, twenty-six carriages of different sorts, an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, grain, bullocks, and the whole of the baggage of the force. The British loss was insignificant, one officer only being killed—Lieutenant Salmon.

"All the women and children, sick, &c., from Lucknow have arrived in safety at Allahabad."

10. ELECTRIC TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The following telegram, dated Malta, Jan. 9, 2.30 P.M., was received from Lord Lyons at the Foreign-office at 9 P.M.:—

"From Sir Colin Campbell to the Governor-General.

"Cawnpore, Dec. 10, 1857.

"A despatch has just been received from General Hope Grant, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers. It narrates that he came up with the fugitives at Seraighaut, when they were beginning to cross the ghaut over the Ganges. He attacked them instantly with his cavalry and artillery with great spirit, and after half an hour's sharp firing, took fifteen guns, including one 18-pounder, eight 9-pounders, three 12-pounder howitzers, two 4-pounder howitzers, and 6-pounder native, with all their stores, carts, wagons, large quantities of ammunition, bullocks, hackeries, &c. General Grant estimates the loss of the enemy at about 100. He did not lose a man in the operations, he himself being slightly wounded.

"I congratulate your Lordship on the happy finish of this particular campaign."

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—The metropolis was startled at a

late hour of the evening by the circulation of the following telegram announcing Orsini's attempt to assassinate the Emperor:—

"We (*The Times*) have received the following telegram from our Paris correspondent, dated Paris, Thursday, Jan. 14, 10 p.m.:—

"The Emperor was fired at this evening at half-past nine o'clock while he was entering the Italian Opera in the Rue Lepelletier.

"Some persons in the street were wounded.

"The Emperor showed himself to the people at the doors of the Opera-house.

"He was received with enthusiastic cheering.

"He remained till the end of the opera.

"On his return at midnight he was hailed by the enthusiastic cheers of an immense multitude, which was waiting for him in the streets."

The following is the account of this shocking event given in the *Moniteur*:—

"Last evening (the 14th), at half-past eight o'clock, just as their Majesties the Emperor and Empress arrived at the Opera-house, three explosions were heard, which proceeded from hollow projectiles. A considerable number of people assembled at the doors of the theatre, some soldiers of the escort and of the Paris Guard were wounded, two mortally.

"The Emperor and the Empress were not hit.

"The hat of the Emperor was perforated by a projectile, and General Roguet, His Majesty's Aide-de-Camp, who was sitting in front, was slightly wounded in the nape of the neck.

"Two of the footmen were wounded.

"One of the horses of His Majesty's carriage was killed, and the carriage broken by the projectiles.

"The Emperor and Empress were loudly cheered when they entered the Opera-house. No interruption took place in the performance.

"On hearing what had occurred their Imperial Highnesses Prince Jerome Napoleon and Prince Napoleon, Her Imperial Highness Princess Mathilde, their Highnesses the Princes Murat, the Ministers, the Marshals, the Marshal-Commander of the Army of Paris, some of the high functionaries, members of the diplomatic corps, Prefects of the Seine and of Police, the Procureur-Général of the Court of Paris, and the Imperial Procureur waited upon their Majesties.

"An investigation was immediately set on foot, and various persons were arrested.

"Their Majesties left the Opera at midnight. The boulevards were spontaneously illuminated, and the Emperor and Empress were loudly cheered by a large multitude as they drove along.

"On reaching the Tuileries their Majesties found a number of persons assembled there; among others the English Ambassador, the President of the Senate, the members of the diplomatic body, and some of the senators."

The intelligence was received by the English people with the most lively indignation. The danger of the beautiful Empress, and the indiscriminate slaughter of a number of harmless persons, in the attempt at the murder of one man by the most cowardly means, in-

expressibly shocked the English sentiment.

22. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—

The following telegram was received at the Foreign-office, through Corfu, Jan. 22, 7.30 A.M. :—

“ Alexandria, Jan. 17.

“ A small force from Delhi, under Colonel Seaton, encountered a body of rebels at Guingeree on the 15th of December, took the guns, killed 150 men; we lost few men and three officers. Again, on the 18th of December, the same column attacked a strong force of the enemy intrenched at Putalem, near Futteghur, killed about 600 of them, including many chiefs, took eleven guns, with their camp, and parted [pursued?] the routed enemy seven miles. Our loss was trifling, and included only one officer killed.

“ Communication by post between Bombay and Calcutta had been re-established, letters and papers having been received.”

23. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—

The following telegram has been received at the East India House :—

“ To the Secret Committee, East India House, London.

“ The rebels, defeated at Cawnpore, have fled to Bithoor and Calpee: thirty-eight guns have been taken.

“ Colonel Seaton again defeated the rebels at Putteeala, near Futteghur, with great loss, on December 17th. He took 11 guns. The loss on our side was trifling.

“ A force, under Captain Woolly, on December 7th, crossed the Soonair river, and routed the rebels.

“ On the 10th of December the same force captured the camp of Bahadoor Singh, and on December 14th several leaders were taken and hanged.

“ Insurgents at Kotah are in great force, and are said to have dethroned the Rajah.

“ The troops of the Rana of Oudeypore have mutinied.

“ Executions among Holkar's mutinous troops are in progress.

“ Trieste, Jan. 23, 2.30 p.m.”

29. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, through Malta, January 29, 4.25 P.M. :—

“ Alexandria, Jan. 26.

“ The Bombay arrived at Suez yesterday, with Bombay dates to the 2nd inst.

“ Sir Colin Campbell was still at Cawnpore at the date of the latest advices, but was shortly expected to move westward with a powerful force.

“ Sir James Outram, at the Alumbagh, attacked and defeated the enemy on the 22nd of December, capturing four guns, with trifling loss.

“ General Roberts has been appointed to command a field force in Rajpootana, which is assembling at Deesa, and which is to march on Nusserabad.

“ No fresh disturbances have occurred in any part of the Deccan and Central India.

“ The Punjab is tranquil.”

The following despatch was received at the India House :—

“ To Sir J. C. Melville, East India House.

“ Sir J. Outram defeated the rebels near the Alumbagh on December 22nd, and took four guns. His own loss was trifling.

“ Sir C. Campbell on December the 12th advanced towards Furruckabad and intended to proceed thence to Agra.

“ Colonel Seaton's column re-

occupied Mynpoorie on the 27th of December, after defeating the rebels and taking six guns.

"The conduct of the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry has excited suspicion.

"Sir Hugh Rose proceeds immediately with a force to the relief of the garrison. The population of Indore have been disarmed, and tranquillity has been restored.

"Punjab and Scinde all quiet, but strong suspicions are entertained of the Kholapoor Rajah's movements. All quiet now."

31. EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES OF JEWELLERY.—During the long winter nights the jewellers' shops have been plundered to a very serious amount. These robberies are supposed to be committed by a few practised ruffians, who, having fixed upon the destined prey, form a deliberate and skilful plan, and watch the place for a good opportunity with unwearied diligence.

Between 10 and 12 o'clock of the morning of Sunday, the 31st of January, the shop of Messrs. Fattorini and Sons, jewellers, Bradford, was entered, and about 1800*l.* worth of jewellery was stolen therefrom. The proprietors of the establishment were attending mass at the time of the robbery, and thus the premises, which are usually guarded night and day, were left wholly unprotected. Adjoining Messrs. Fattorini's shop, which is situated at Kirkgate, is an empty house, the upper front room of which is divided from the upper room of Messrs. Fattorini's house by a wooden partition, in which a square hole had been cut by means of a centrebit and saw, and through which the thief effected his entrance and egress from the jewellers' shop. The

property stolen consisted of about 40 gold and 45 silver English lever watches, 40 gold and 35 silver Geneva watches, 150 gold wedding rings, 50 gold hoops, 50 gold chains, 6 gold Albert chains, 5 gold fob chains and topaz seals, 4 gold bracelets, 24 silver guards, 6 silver Albert guards, 3 plated fob chains, and a number of second-hand watches. A large quantity of portable property, such as silver spoons, gold rings, &c., was scattered about on all sides; indeed, the shelves in the windows whence the watches were taken were filled with clusters of valuable rings and jewelry, which were left undisturbed. It is supposed the thief was disturbed in his operations.

On the night of the 24th of February the shop of Mr. Steward, in High Street, Islington, was broken into and plundered of 40 gold watches, 50 silver ditto, 9 gold armlets, 220 gold signet and ladies' rings, 150 gold and plated scarf pins, 150 wedding rings and keepers, 90 gold seals and keys, 20 gold necklets and chatelaines, and a quantity of gold and silver pencil cases, &c., of the value of 1000*l.*

In this case the thieves were apprehended; and evidence was given by a woman of bad character of the intended robbery having been discussed for some time before it was perpetrated,—in fact, the gang had postponed the date of execution for a considerable time, one of the most experienced of them, whose assistance was indispensable, having been unfortunately committed to gaol.

Early in February, the shop of Mr. Fisher, jeweller, of Bath, was broken into and stripped of nearly all its contents to the value of

1500*l*. The thieves got clear off.

31. LAUNCH OF THE LEVIATHAN.

—The flotation of this monster of the deep, so long held in abeyance, was effected this day without difficulty. The account of the abortive attempts to launch her given in the last volume left her pushed into the river, with eight or ten feet water under her, but still resting on the cradles and ways. In this condition she awaited the high tides of January. In the meanwhile, many thousand tons of water were pumped into her in order to keep her steady, lest a great rise of tide or a very strong wind should launch or capsize her—a precaution which seems not to have been superfluous. With the spring tides the water rose under the great ship nearly eighteen feet: the water was pumped out, and she gave evident signs that she was nearly floating by her own buoyancy, and it was resolved to complete her immersion this day. The tide ran up with unusual swiftness, and as the flood relieved the weight upon the launching ways some of the hydraulic machines were set to work for the last time, to push the monster as far as possible towards the centre of the river. She moved easily, and with such a low rate of pressure that a short time gave an advance of eighty inches, which showed that more than half the cradles were quite pushed off the ways and rested on the river bottom. At half-past one the men in the row-boats stationed alongside observed that she no longer rested on the cradles—that she was, in fact, afloat, but, of course, the transition was so gradual that few were aware of it until the tugs began steaming ahead, and showed that at last she was fairly under way. Then the

cheers which arose from the yard and from the decks, from the boats in the river, and the crews of the ships at anchor up and down the stream, spread the great news far and wide; and thus under the most favourable circumstances the *Leviathan* commenced her first voyage on the Thames.

Two powerful tugboats were at her bows and two were fastened astern. Other steamers also were in attendance and rendered their aid, but the efforts of these four mentioned were mainly instrumental in managing her. At first the efforts of those ahead seemed to have little effect, and when at length some way was made on her it was abruptly checked by one of the paddle-wheels fouling the cradles. It took some time to clear her of this obstacle, but at last it was accomplished; her head was let swing partly round with the tide, and the steamers began moving her slowly, but very slowly, forward, clear of the cradles. These were composed of immense balks of timber, on which the vessel's bottom rested, and which her weight alone kept down. The police, therefore, had to take unusual precaution to keep all pleasure-boats clear of her while the wrecks of the cradles plunged up in tremendous masses as each was released by the onward movement of the *Leviathan*. It was curious to see these huge groups of beams emerge from the river, rising rapidly from the surface of the water twenty or thirty feet, with a slow, heavy movement, and then falling over with a great crash that churned the water into foam around them. Some, broken and splintered by the violence with which they were thrown against each other, formed a loose tangle of timber work, and

went slowly drifting up the river in little islands, which rose some four or five feet from the water. Others, long after the great mass had floated up, came plunging to the surface, falling about in a way that showed the necessity of the precautions taken by the police, and the certain destruction that would have overwhelmed any boat within their reach.

Soon after the cradles were cleared, and the surface of the river covered with their fragments, the *Leviathan* fouled the barges which, moored with tremendous chains, were formerly used to pull her downwards towards the river. This was no time for hesitation—the barges were promptly scuttled, and the *Leviathan* was again got under way and brought slowly down to her moorings opposite Deptford. Here she was instantly made fast stem and stern to the Government moorings in the centre of the river, at a part where even at low water she will have almost double the depth required to float her. By the time she was fairly moored the news of her being afloat had spread up and down the river, and the Thames was almost covered with small boats, which rowed around her, and some of which were laden to the very water's edge with men, women, and children. Fortunately, no accident took place, and the tiny fleet that followed in the wake of the *Leviathan*, and which made the banks re-echo with their prolonged cheering, quietly dispersed before nightfall.

While thus anchored within the reach of the many pleasure steamers which run up and down the river every five minutes, the *Leviathan* became an object of universal curiosity, and she was visited by tens of thousands of persons.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the King of the Belgians, were among the multitudes who, undeterred by the foul stench of the river, inspected the monster ship.

It is painful to add, that the enterprise and skill which had undertaken this unparalleled specimen of naval architecture, the capital subscribed for her construction, (640,000*l.*) was entirely spent in the building of the hull, and when finally launched there were still wanting some hundreds of thousands of pounds to complete her machinery and fitting. The Company, in fact, had expended more than all their capital, and it seemed as though the great ship would have been sold under proceedings in bankruptcy—surely, a sad reproach to the national honour. The proprietary, however, resolved to sell her by private contract. A new Company was formed, who purchased her for less than a fifth part of her cost; and she is now in the hands of the engineers and fitters, in order to be completed for her first voyage.

FEBRUARY.

DISASTROUS COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS. — Several explosions, by which numerous lives have been lost, have recently occurred.

On the 2nd of February, 183 men and boys descended to their work in the collieries of the Bardsley Colliery Company, near Ashton-under-Line. The pits are about 500 yards deep, but the workings are not extensive. Between 4 and 5 p.m. the hands stopped work, some of them had been brought to the surface, the others were below waiting their turn. Suddenly a deafening roar was heard, volumes

of slack, dust, and smoke flew from the mouth of the shaft, the terrible indication that a catastrophe had occurred below. The explosion alarmed all the neighbourhood, and then ensued one of those painful scenes which only disasters of this kind call forth. From far and near, from all points, shrieking women and children issued from their hovels and ran clamouring to the pit's mouth, seeking their husbands, sons, brothers. The hardy pit-men from other mines hastened to the spot to give aid. When the machinery had been sufficiently repaired, some bold miners descended. At the bottom of the shaft they found a number of the workmen crowded together:—some were dead, many burned, and maimed; but nearly thirty poor fellows were rescued. For a time further search was barred by a terrible discovery: not only was the wood work near the shaft on fire, but a portion of the seams had ignited and the passages were closed by the smoke and heat. To stop the ventilation was to render the mine impassable from foul air, while to pass the current through would fan the fire: in either case the unfortunates below must perish. A few men and boys were able to crawl within reach of rescue and were saved. It was not until the following morning that, by the daring exertion of the miners with buckets, and by steam jets, the fire was extinguished, and the search resumed. By great exertions the passages were gradually traversed, but a considerable time elapsed before all the workings had been effectually explored. It was then found that fifty-two persons had perished.

On the 24th of February, a disastrous explosion occurred at the Lower Duffryn Colliery near New-

port. There are generally 300 persons employed in the pit, but at the time of the disaster the larger number had departed. A fall of the roof took place, a safety-lamp was crushed, and an explosion of foul gas took place instantaneously. When the choke-damp was dispersed and a search instituted, twenty dead bodies were discovered.

At the end of May, an explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Bryn-der Colliery, near Pyle, Glamorganshire, by which every man in the workings, to the number of twelve, perished. These unfortunate persons were all married, and by their deaths forty children are left fatherless.

8. EXECUTION OF CHRISTIAN SATTLER.—This morning a German named Christian Sattler, who had been convicted at the January Sessions of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of Inspector Thain, underwent the extreme penalty of the law.

Sattler appears to have led a very unsteady life. Having been compelled to leave his native country, he served for some time in the French army in Algeria, and afterwards enlisted in the German Legion raised by us during the last war; he was stationed for two years in the camp at Shorncliffe, and attained the rank of quartermaster. In both these services his conduct is said to have been bad. On the disbandment of the Legion, Sattler appears to have lived a predatory life, turning his especial attention to the plunder of visitors to hotels. In this he was very successful; until, having carried off a carpet bag containing valuable property, and finding the police upon his traces, he fled to Hamburg. Thither Inspector

Thain, a detective of the City police, was despatched in search of him. There is no extradition treaty with Hamburg, but the magistrates and police of that city have a way of getting rid of any inconvenient guest, and with their aid and connivance Sattler was got on board an English steam-boat, where he was suddenly arrested and handcuffed by the officer. There is no doubt that Sattler considered himself tricked by the Inspector, and that he nourished the most revengeful feelings towards him. In the course of the voyage the officer treated his prisoner with great kindness. The prisoner complained of being ill, and that his handcuffs hurt him, and wished them to be taken off. The officer told him that he had been warned of him, but that if he behaved well they should be taken off when they got to England. The prisoner perhaps misunderstood; he said the officer had deceived him, for he had told him he would not be kept in irons when at sea as the captain would be answerable for him. This greatly increased his animosity; and during the voyage, while the officer was absent, the prisoner got a pistol out of his chest, and, notwithstanding his handcuffs, loaded it; and when the unfortunate officer re-entered the cabin, fired at him, and lodged three bullets in his breast. Thain lingered some time, but died on the 4th December in Guy's hospital. For the murder thus committed Sattler was tried. He himself selected an English jury. Of the facts there was no doubt, but several questions were raised as to the law and the degree of the crime. The question of law was whether

the prisoner was lawfully in the custody of the officer, for, if not, he, the prisoner, might lawfully resist any attempts to coerce him. The question of degree rested on the suggestion of the prisoner, that being indignant at the plot raised against him, and galled and hurt by the handcuffs, he had taken the pistol with the intention of committing suicide, but the officer coming so suddenly into the cabin he could not resist the impulse to fire at him—a state of things which made the crime manslaughter, not murder.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of murder, and he was sentenced to death. Very great exertions were made to save his life by a representation of the circumstances of the case. But, besides that there could be no doubt that the prisoner, however he might have been inveigled on board the steamboat, was in lawful custody, the evidence did not support the convict's suggestion of the unpremeditated nature of the act; and it further appeared that the convict had, while running his career of crime, frequently boasted that he would shoot any man who should interfere with him or should attempt to take him into custody like a dog, and this threat he had fully carried into practice. Baron Martin having expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the verdict, and that the act was a very cruel and revengeful deed, the Home Secretary refused to commute the sentence, and the prisoner was executed.

10. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, through Malta, February the 10th, at 2 A. M. :—

“Sir Colin Campbell has taken

possession of Furruckabad, which was abandoned by the enemy on the 2nd of January; and Goruckpore was taken on the 6th of January by the forces under Maharajah Jung Bahadoor. Seven guns taken; 200 of the enemy killed. Our loss only two Ghoorkas killed, and seven wounded.

"Our forces landed at Canton on 28th December; British, 4600, French, 900. On the 29th the walls were escaladed, and the heights within the town in our possession by 9 A. M. The advance within the city but feebly contested. The damage to the town very small. Captain Bate, of Her Majesty's ship *Acteon*, killed."

Feb. 13.—The following telegram, received at the India House, contains some additional particulars:—

"Mr. R. Simson, Under Secretary to the Government of India, to the Hon. the Secret Committee, East India House,

"Calcutta, Jan. 9.

"The Commander-in-Chief, having marched towards Futteghur, was opposed by the rebels at the bridge over the Kalee Nuddee; he attacked and defeated them on the 2nd of January with heavy loss, capturing seven guns, two of them 18-pounders.

"Futteghur was occupied without opposition on the 4th of January; the enemy have now evacuated it, after their defeat on the 2nd, taking with them three guns. The heavy guns were found in possession. Much property belonging to the gun and clothing agencies has been saved.

"A quantity of gold and silver plate, and other property belonging to the Nana has been captured near Bithoor.

"The insurgents of Puttia were

attacked and dispersed by Colonel Seaton's column on the 17th of December. Twelve guns were captured, and 300 rebels killed. We lost one man only.

"The enemy were also defeated at Mynpooree by Colonel Seaton's column on the 27th of December; all their guns (six) taken, and 250 killed; none reported killed on our side.

"Sir James Outram on the 22nd of December, attacked and dispersed the rebels, who had approached his camp in force. The loss on our side was trifling; we captured four guns and several ammunition waggons. This defeat has dispirited the enemy and given confidence to the villagers, who are beginning to bring supplies into our camp.

"Brigadier Campbell crossed the Ganges at Allahabad, and on the 5th of January attacked and defeated a rebel Nazim, near Secundra, killing 350 men. Our loss was one man killed, and one (gun?).

"The Goruckpore rebels were attacked and defeated by Rowcroft's column, on the 26th of December, at Sohumpore, losing three guns and all their ammunition baggage, and one casualty on our side.

"Brigadier-General M'Gregor writes that Maharaja Jung Bahadoor's force was at Pudravna.

"On the 1st of January the rebels retired to Captan Gunge.

"Goruckpore was taken on the 6th by the forces under Maharaja Jung Bahadoor. The enemy had intrenched themselves strongly, but made a feeble resistance. Seven guns were taken, and 200 men killed. Our loss was only two Ghoorkas killed and seven wounded.

"The country is very friendly, and supplies abundant.

"Captain Osborne, with the troops of the Rewah Rajah, took the city of Myhere by storm on the 28th of December, capturing two guns. The fort of Myhere was also taken on the 3rd of January.

"The direct route to Bombay has been re-opened.

"A portion of the ladies and wounded of the Lucknow garrison arrived in Calcutta on the 9th of January.

"Trieste, Feb. 12, 9.15 A.M."

11. COLLISION IN THE IRISH CHANNEL. — *Ten Lives Lost.* — A fatal collision, by which a noble merchant ship was destroyed in a few minutes, and ten of her crew drowned, occurred off Holyhead, at midnight. The vessels, the American ship *Leander* and the steam-ship *North American*. A passenger of the latter gives the following account of the occurrence:—

"The *Leander* was a fine ship, of 900 tons, and sailed from Liverpool for New Orleans, with a fine S.E. breeze, at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, having on board the captain, his wife and son, one passenger, two mates, steward, cook, and fourteen seamen. She was in light order, having about 300 tons salt and 150 tons ballast on board. We made Point Lynas at 3 o'clock, Skerries at 5, Holyhead at 6, having run all this time eight and nine knots an hour, with a fresh breeze and all plain sail set. All went on well until 1 or 2 A.M., on Thursday, when I was awoke by a terrible crash of timber, and the first impression was that the ship had been struck by lightning. I arose and tied on my life belt, and tried to open the state-room

door, but it was jammed fast. I heard the man's voice cry, 'Run to the passengers' room,' and immediately he and the captain's son burst open the door, and the mate broke the window and got out, I following him that way. Going forward to the cabin, which is on deck, with a slightly-raised walk round three sides of it, I found the captain's wife, son, and second mate. I then knew we were run into, and cut two-thirds through the deck just abaft the main rigging, starboard, on the lee side. The captain's wife exclaimed, 'The ship is sinking; oh! save me, somebody.' It was too true, and while she spoke the ship settled fast in the water. I went aft again to the binnacle. A man rushed past me, put the wheel down, and jumped overboard. I took one look forward, and saw the waves rise on every side, and then pour in like a cataract. Then I was carried far down with the ship, and came up to struggle with the waves with the others in like circumstances. The time of these occurrences must be counted in seconds, as not more than five minutes elapsed from the first shock until the ship went down. The steamer that run us down was a short way off, and in about twenty minutes I was picked up. She turned out to be the *North American*, from Portland to Liverpool."

11. FATAL FIRE IN A WORKHOUSE. — *Eight Persons Burnt.* — About 5 o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the clothes store of Athy workhouse (co. Carlow). The flames quickly spread to an adjoining dormitory, in which there were about thirteen children sleeping. All the children escaped, except three, who, despite the brave

efforts of the schoolmaster, were burnt to ashes. The flames then spread to a dormitory occupied by twelve men. Seven of these, on the alarm having been given, made their escape, but the other five were overcome by the smoke, and were suffocated.

18. RECOVERY OF STOLEN PICTURES.—On the night of the 16th October, 1856, the mansion of the Earl of Suffolk, Charlton Park, Wilts, was broken into. The object of the robber was unusual—nothing was stolen except ten valuable paintings by Old Masters, which were cut from their frames and carried off. Although the police were of opinion that the robbery had been perpetrated by some one well acquainted with the house, they failed to trace the thief, and the paintings themselves did not come to light. At length the mystery was solved—the thief attempted to convert his booty into money, and was speedily detected. The evidence, which betrayed the fallibility of connoisseurs and professional dealers, is rather amusing. The thief proved to be John Darbon, who, about ten years ago, was valet to the earl, by whom he was recommended to the situation of messenger to the War Office, which post he held at the time he committed the robbery and of his arrest. Mr. George Luff, a carver and gilder, of 28, Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, said,—About the middle of November last, the prisoner came to my house, about 7 o'clock in the evening. He asked me if I was a purchaser of pictures. I said I did not know, it depended who was the seller. He said, "I have been recommended to you by Captain Waring." I said, "Can I look at the picture?" He then pro-

duced the picture, "The Virgin and Child." It had a covering on directed to the Sardinian Ambassador. I asked him who he thought was the master? He said, "Well, I think it is Leonardo da Vinci." I said to the prisoner, "If you will leave the painting with me till to morrow, and give me your address and calling, after due inquiry I will treat with you." The prisoner acceded to my request, left the painting with me, and said the price was 10*l*. The following morning I took the painting to Mr. Joseph Stevens, of 38a, Eccleston Square; also to Mr. Joseph Gunton, who advised me not to lose the painting for the sake of 10*l*., but to buy it cheaper if I could. After having ascertained that his calling and address were correct, I left word with his wife that I would give 6*l*. for it. The prisoner did not accept my offer for two or three days, but eventually took the 6*l*. I then had the painting cleaned, and Mr. Joseph Stephens then pronounced it a genuine Leonardo da Vinci. I then took it to Sir Charles Eastlake, who pronounced it to be painted by Pedrini; he advised me to take the painting to Mr. Farrar, of Bond Street. I took it to him. After due examination he pronounced it to be painted by Andrea Solari. It was afterwards shown to Mr. Bentley, of Sloane Street. I made the painting as public as I possibly could for the sake of sale, and have been asking for the last fortnight 1000*l*. for it. About the beginning of December last the prisoner brought a landscape to me, and offered to sell it to me for 4*l*., and afterwards for 2*l*. 5*s*. I did not purchase it. On the 4th of February instant I saw an advertisement in *The Times*, giving

the names and sizes of the paintings stolen from the house of Lord Suffolk. I immediately measured the two the prisoner had brought me, and, finding that they answered the measurements, I instantly wrote to Inspector Wicher and the Earl of Suffolk, and sent to Mr. Howard. Inspector Wicher and Sergeant Lockyer called on me in the evening; and I handed the paintings to them, feeling satisfied they were Lord Suffolk's. The prisoner informed me that he bought the paintings in Petticoat Lane. The prisoner, it appeared, had made the following statement to Sergeant Wicher:—On the afternoon of the robbery, I left London about 4 o'clock, and intended to have gone to Minety by rail, but missed the train. I walked from Swindon to Minety down the railway; and then onto Charlton House. I got into the house through a window, and took the paintings down and packed them in the drawing-room. I took paper and string with me for the purpose. When I got to London I took a cab and drove to Charles Street, Westminster, where I discharged the cabman, and carried the paintings to my own house, and secreted them in the roof. I have never been happy since I did it, and I have thought a great many times of sending them back. I hope his Lordship will be merciful to me, on account of my wife and family."

The prisoner pleaded *Guilty*, and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

14. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, Feb. 14, 8.30 P.M. :—

" Alexandria, Feb. 10.

" The *Pekin* arrived on the 8th

inst. She brings Bombay dates to the 23rd ult. The force under Sir James Outram at Alumbagh, 4000 strong, was attacked by the enemy on the 22nd of December, on the 12th of January, and again on the 16th of January, when, on each occasion, the insurgents were defeated with heavy loss of men and guns, and almost without a casualty on our side.

" Sir Colin Campbell, with a force of about 8000 men, left Cawnpore on the 24th of December, and secured a large quantity of treasure at Bithoor. On the 27th he attacked and defeated the enemy on the Khoree Nudee. On the 11th of January he took possession of Futisoheim (?), the enemy leaving their guns, baggage, and ammunition behind them.

" Troops are now being pushed through Scinde into the Punjab. In the course of next fortnight Sir J. Lawrence will have obtained a reinforcement of 3000 to 4000 men. He has already provided horses at Lahore to mount the cavalry on their arrival.

" A strong column, under Brigadier Roberts, is moving from Deesa into Rajpootana. The first detachment under Major Rains captured an insurgent stronghold near Mount Aboo, subsequently proceeding to Nusseerabad. Other forces are advancing to join them.

" The Malwa mutineers at Indore having been disposed of, Sir H. Rose proceeded on the 10th to Lechoa, and was followed next day by Sir R. Hamilton. A Madras column, about to be joined by Sir W. Grant, is advancing.

" The papers state that the country all over is being tranquilized by degrees, but a vast amount of work has still to be performed."

18. WILL-FORGERY.—At the

Lancaster Assizes, Thomas Monk, aged 61, a surgeon of good connections, a magistrate for the borough of Preston, and also a county magistrate and deputy-lieutenant, was indicted for felony in having forged, and uttered knowing to be forged, what purported to be the will of one Edward Turner, deceased, on the 28th of September last.

The deceased, Edward Turner, whose will the prisoner was charged with forging, was a reedmaker, living at Preston. He was a person in humble life, an old man, aged 72, and with him lived as his housekeeper for the last eight years an old woman named Alice Chadwick, who managed his house and cooked for him. He employed about eight or nine workmen in his trade, and lived a thrifty, careful life. About the 20th of September last he was taken ill, and the prisoner, who practised as a surgeon at Preston, was sent for to attend him. The prisoner had been a town councillor, was senior alderman of the town, had been mayor, is a borough magistrate, a magistrate of the county, and a deputy-lieutenant, and was in a position in life not calculated to raise suspicion as to his proceedings. On the 25th Turner died, and on that day the prisoner called at his house, saw his housekeeper, from whom he demanded possession of the keys, and, having looked over the dead man's papers, took some away with him. Two days before his death the prisoner had mentioned to the deceased's housekeeper that her master thought well of her, and after his death the prisoner, on taking possession of his papers, told the housekeeper that she was left all right, and that he had full power to take

possession of her master's property, and he then took away a purse containing 5*l.*, intended for the wages of the work-people in the deceased's employment. Next day, which was a Saturday, the prisoner went to the Lancaster Bank at Preston, and told Mr. Fisher, the manager, that Edward Turner was dead, and he produced a paper, purporting to be signed by him, and which stated that he left to his dear friend Dr. Monk the whole of his property, subject to the payment of 5*s.* a-week to his housekeeper, and the prisoner then claimed the balance of 56*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* then standing to the credit of the deceased in the bank books to be paid to him, as he wanted the money to pay the wages of the deceased's workmen. Mr. Fisher said he could not pay the money on that document. The week after the prisoner called at the bank again, and produced probate of a will of the deceased, on seeing which the money was paid over to him. The Rev. Mr. Clarke, surrogate at Preston, proved that on Saturday, after the death of the deceased, the prisoner came to him and informed him of the death of Edward Turner, and stated that no will could be found, and that money was wanted to pay the workmen, and said he supposed letters of administration would be granted. In answer to Mr. Clarke, he said Turner had died without relatives, and he supposed letters of administration would be granted to him as the principal creditor of the deceased. Mr. Clarke told him that could not be done without a citation, and proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court at Lancaster would be expensive, and the prisoner then instructed him to take those proceedings. In a

few days after he called and said that the will had been found, and produced a document purporting to be the will of the deceased, signed and attested by Joshua Wilkinson and James Holden. On producing this document, which gave all the property of the deceased to the prisoner and Thomas Clarke, as executors, subject to a payment of 5s. a-week to the deceased's house-keeper, the usual executor's oath was administered to the prisoner. Clarke, the other executor named, died in 1855. The will purported to be dated the 14th of February, 1855.

A witness named Ann Emma Pipe, the wife of a hairdresser in Preston, was then called, and stated that the prisoner was her medical attendant, and that on the 28th day of September, which was on a Monday, her husband went up to London, and on that day she called on the prisoner at his surgery to consult him; and the prisoner then asked her if she had time to copy a paper which he gave her, and which he told her to write in a large hand like a man's. She copied this paper, and that paper which she wrote was the will proved, the attesting witness's name, James Holden, having been written by her. The prisoner took this away with him. She had copied a paper once before for him. Evidence was given that every search had been made for the attesting witnesses to the supposed will, and that no such persons could be found. Witnesses were then called, who proved that the signature purporting to be that of the deceased, though like his writing, was a forgery. There was also some evidence of friends who had called on the deceased a day or two before his death, and

VOL. C.

who, seeing him looking very ill, advised him to settle his affairs, and send for a minister. His reply was, "Oh! be d——d; it has not come to that yet." He was told he would get well all the same if he settled his affairs as if he left them unsettled. He made no will after this. After his death the prisoner was charged with having poisoned him, and an inquest was held, but that charge was dismissed.

For the defence, the prisoner's counsel urged the improbability of a man of his respectable position committing such a crime; and suggested that there had actually existed a genuine will executed in 1855, but informally, and that the deceased, wishing to leave the same disposition of his property in due form, had therefore requested the prisoner to have it copied. The prisoner, he said, had accordingly desired Mrs. Pipe to copy it, during the deceased's lifetime, and she was mistaken in naming the 28th September as the day on which she had done so. Although the supposed witnesses had not been found, it did not follow that they did not exist and would not be found on sufficient search. As to the signature, no wonder that the handwriting of a dying man differed somewhat from his writing when in full health.

The prisoner was found *Guilty*, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

20. MURDER AT OVER-DARWEN. —At the Lancaster Assizes Thomas Kershaw, aged 19, and Catherine Kershaw, aged 59, were charged with the wilful murder of Robert Kershaw, on the 13th of January last, at Over-Darwen. The murdered man was the husband of the female prisoner and the father of the male prisoner. A second count

in the indictment charged the prisoner with actually committing the murder, and the female prisoner with harbouring the prisoner, knowing that he had committed the murder.

The person with whose murder these persons were now charged was an old man, of quiet and inoffensive character, and resided with his wife, two sons and three daughters at Over-Darwen. The children worked in the mills at that place. It is unnecessary to give the evidence in detail. The eldest son stated: "On Wednesday, at noon, when I went to my work, I left my father and mother and three sisters in the house. My sisters followed me in a very few minutes. When I came home in the evening my mother was in the house, and I asked her where my father was, and she said she had seen nothing of him since four o'clock. At nine o'clock my brother Thomas came home. He said he was sleepy and wanted to go to bed. He asked me to go to bed with him. We got our suppers, and went to bed rather earlier than usual. When we had got into bed I asked him if he knew where my father was, and he said he did not know unless he was looking after him. We then went to sleep, and after some time he awoke me and said he had something to tell me that was awful. He then said 'When I came from Blackburn my father was dead upon the hearthstone. I took him and dragged him down into the cellar and covered him with coals. I believe my mother has done it, but you must not tell any one.' Then he desired me to go with him at midnight, and take ship, as he had seen an advertisement in the newspapers that a ship was sailing the

following day. I promised him all he required, but said I must go into the cellar and look for myself. I did so, and after turning over some of the coals I discovered a man's leg. I then ran out of the house to one of my uncles, and told him what I had discovered. A cousin of mine named John Holden came down to the house, and I ran for a policeman. The policeman came with me to the house, and the coals were taken away, and my father's body was taken upstairs into the kitchen."

It was discovered on examination that the old man had been almost knocked to pieces. There were sixteen wounds on the head and body—eight lacerated and eight punctured—the bone of the left leg had been fractured, and there were five small wounds in it: the skull was fractured in two places; five ribs were fractured on the left side, and appeared to have been so injured by a person jumping on the body. The external appearance of the corpse was fearful. By one blow the skull had been shattered for several inches completely across the line of the right eyebrow; on the left side of the forehead there were three great wounds, each cutting into the skull; under the right eye and across the cheekbone was another deep gash, by which the eye had been forced out and destroyed. These terrible wounds had no doubt been inflicted by the coal-shovel. Another heavy blow, by which the jaw became fractured, had been struck with the poker, which instrument had, apparently, been also forced into the body in several places. There were other wounds and bruises on the body too numerous to describe. The struggle with his murderer appeared to

have taken place in the "house-part." This appeared to have been washed and cleared up; but the police immediately discovered traces of large patches of blood, and some clothes hanging up in the yard appeared to have been so imperfectly washed that patches of blood were still adhering to them. After the deed had been perpetrated the body had been carried down a flight of steps into a small cellar, where it had been covered over with coals. Who was the perpetrator of so terrible an act? It appeared beyond question, by the testimony of the deceased's children, that their mother had been for a long time quite insane, though not incapable of managing after a fashion a poor man's humble home. It further appeared that the prisoner Thomas had for some time shown symptoms of a disordered intellect; of which he was himself fully aware; for nearly twelve months before this tragedy he had said to his father, "Father, take me to the asylum, for I'm nooan reet." Latterly, the insanity had evidently increased. As the irresponsibility of both the mother and son were clearly testified to, they were immediately acquitted, and the details of the tragedy were not entered into; but it would appear that the murder was the sole act of the son, committed in a moment of uncontrollable frenzy; and that the poor insane mother—actuated perhaps by an irrational hope of concealing her son's deed—had afterwards cleaned up the room, washed the blood-stained clothes, and maintained sullen silence upon the transaction.

21. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, Feb. 21, at 10 A.M.:—

"Alexandria, Feb. 16, 1858.

"The *Bengal* has just arrived at Suez, and brings the following intelligence: Sir Colin Campbell had defeated the rebels (at) Futtéghur, and was waiting for a heavy siege train from Agra, on arrival of which he would move with his whole force, in concert with Jung Bahadoor, on Oude.

"Canton was taken on the 29th of December.

"Commissioner Yeh was captured on the 5th of January; also the Tartar General. Yeh was taken in the dress of a Coolie. He was sent on board the *Inflexible* on the 8th.

"LYONS, Admiral."

The following graphic account of the capture of the terrible Commissioner is given by "*The Times*' Correspondent:—

"We must now go back to the general starting point, and accompany the chase after Yeh. Mr. Consul Parkes, who was attached as interpreter to Colonel Hollo-way's party, arrived too late, and was without an escort. While he was deploring his ill-luck, he met with Commodore Elliot, who, fired by Mr. Parkes telling him that he had some information as to Yeh's lurking-place, agreed, upon his own responsibility, to accompany him with 100 blue-jackets. Mr. Parkes expected to find Yeh at the Imperial library, but, upon arriving at that high-titled edifice he found only a great empty house. Having ransacked every corner, they were coming away disgusted, when Mr. Parkes put his foot against a closed door. It gave way, and a Chinaman was seen inside the closet diligently studying one of the sacred books. Where was Yeh? How should the Chinaman know? He knew nothing of Yeh—he was

only a poor student. Drawn from his hiding-place and subjected to a sharp interrogatory, he confessed bit by bit that Yeh had been there, but had left some days before. At last he even thought he knew where he was—nearly three miles off, somewhere at the south-west corner of the city, in a small yamun of one of the Lieutenant-Governors. Taking this 'student' along with them, the party now proceeded to the Governor's yamun. The Governor was by this time in custody of Colonel Holloway, and the Admiral and the General had arrived there. An examination took place, and the Governor, after some admonition, admitted that he also knew Yeh's retreat, and named the same place which the student had named. He was made to send a second guide, and the two Chinamen were placed in front of the blue-jackets. These unwilling guides, as they were urged along at a gallop through the narrow streets of the Tartar city, did not cease shouting to the crowds which ran together, 'Good people, go about your affairs. These gentlemen have just had a respectful interview with Peh-kwei, and they are now going to have another interview with Yeh.' 'Very well,' said the crowd, habitually deferential to the cap of the small Mandarin. As they got deeper and deeper into the maze of streets some of the officers seemed to think they were doing an imprudent thing. 'If the worst comes to the worst,' said Captain Key, 'we know the direction of the walls by this compass, and can fight our way to them;' so on they went. The longest chase must have an end. At last the guides called a halt at the door of a third-rate yamun, which ap-

peared closed and deserted. The doors were forced open and the blue-jackets were all over the place in a moment. It was evident that they were now on the right scent. The place was full of hastily-packed baggage. Mandarins were running about, yes, *running* about; and at last one came forward and delivered himself up as Yeh. But he was not fat enough. Parkes pushed him aside, and, hurrying on, they at last spied a very fat man contemplating the achievement of getting over the wall at the extreme rear of the yamun. Captain Key and Commodore Elliot's coxswain rushed forward. Key took the fat gentleman round the waist, and the coxswain twisted the august tail of the Imperial Commissioner round his fist. There was no mistake now,—this was the the veritable Yeh. Instinctively the blue-jackets felt it must be Yeh, and they tossed up their hats and gave three rattling cheers.

"In his personal appearance Yeh is a very stout and rather tall man, about 5 feet 11 inches, with the long thin Chinese moustache and beard, a remarkably receding forehead, a skull in which what the phrenologists call 'veneration' is much developed; a certain degree of rotundity behind the ear, and a moderate development of the back head. Shorn nearly to the crown, and very thinly covered with hair in that part where the Chinese mostly cultivate their hair, our mandarin offers every facility for craniological examination. His tail is very paltry, very short, and very thin. The smallest porker in China has a better tail than her highest Mandarin. His face is heavy. There is more chin than you usually see in a Chinaman—

more jowl and jaw, indicative of will and obstinacy. The nose is long and flat, the nostrils forming one side of a very obtuse angle. Seen in profile, the nose is very remarkable and very ugly; in the front face this, the most simial expression of the man's countenance, is mitigated. The eye—that round slit Mongolian eye—is the most expressive feature of the man who is sitting opposite to me, and looking rather suspiciously at me as I am now writing. In his ordinary mood there is only a look of shrewdness and quick cunning in this, the only mobile feature of his face; but I have seen him in the turning moments of his life, when those eyeballs glared with terror and with fury. He has a large protruding mouth, thick lips, and very black teeth, for, as he remarks, 'it never has been the custom of his family to use a toothbrush.' It is, however, a very common custom in some Chinese families, as any one may see who walks the streets of Canton and notices the Coolies and small traders at their ablutions. He does not wear long nails. He says he has been too busy all his life to do so. His hands, as is almost universally the case in China, are small and well shaped. The same occupations which have prevented him from growing his nails seem to have kept him from washing his hands. I think I can remember, however, that when first taken his nails were of Chinese growth. No habit of looking at Yeh deadens the feeling of repulsion which the expression of his huge face inspires."

24. MURDER IN THE HAYMARKET.—A murder which attracted a considerable degree of public attention was perpetrated in a

house of ill-fame in Arundel Court, Haymarket. It has always been a reproach to the English nation, that those unfortunate women who in the Continental cities are under the strict surveillance of the police, and are confined to the houses in which they carry on their abandoned trade, are in our great cities permitted to practise their meretricious allurements in the open streets. Whether a vice which is thus exposed to the public gaze and, therefore, of necessity, under some degree of moral control, is more destructive to national morality than the same vice concealed from view and not forcing itself into notice, has been a question much discussed. At all events the open scandal has thus far worked its own abatement, that the behaviour of this class of unfortunates has become much more decent, and those scandalous scenes which are occasionally to be found in the Chronicle of the ANNUAL REGISTER, and formed a marked feature in the descriptions of our metropolis a generation back, now seldom occur. Of late years, however, the nuisance has been partially revived by the indecent conduct of a few foreign prostitutes, who, driven from their native haunts by their irreclaimable misconduct, have been brought over to this country, and who, hardened by practised vice and relieved from the supervision of an ubiquitous police, make the streets of the West-end hideous by their unblushing profligacy. These women, so disgusting in their conduct, are neither young nor handsome; they are of the lowest class, and by their bedaubed masks, flaunting and ill-carried attire, and coarse speech and gesture, seem rather calculated to warn off than

to allure to indulgence. Add to this that they are well known to be connected with "hells," sharpers and profligates of every kind. Nevertheless, it is a shameful fact that these women ply a lucrative trade, the greater part of the gains of which pass into the hands of a few speculative wretches more hideous than themselves. It was one of these prostitutes who was the victim of the tragedy referred to, and she perished by the hands of a foreigner, whose antecedents proved to be as vile as her own. The evidence which was produced in investigating the transaction tore aside the decent veil of obscurity which covers such a life, and exposed one of the worst phases of London society in its most hideous deformity.

At the coroner's inquest on the body of the murdered woman, Theophile Moutin said that he had known the deceased about ten months. Her name was Heloise Thaubin, and he had lived in the same house with her, No. 8, Arundel Court, for the last four months. The deceased occupied a room on the third floor; she was about 32 years of age, and was a married woman, but had been separated from her husband, who was a foreman in a machine manufactory near Paris. He saw her last alive about half-past 2 o'clock on the Wednesday morning previous. At that time she was in witness's room at supper. Another person, M. Deschamps, was in the room at the same time, and took half-a-glass of beer with the deceased. About half-past 2 o'clock she took a candle and went upstairs to her own room, after saying "Good night" to him. A few minutes afterwards witness's wife went up and asked the deceased for a book

which she had promised to lend her. Witness then went to bed, rose at his usual time in the morning, went out about 11 o'clock, and returned about three-quarters of an hour afterwards to breakfast. He went out with M. Deschamps for a walk. Having had breakfast he went up to the door of deceased's room, and finding it locked knocked five or six times loudly at it. This was about a quarter past 12. Finding he could get no answer, he asked a person who occupied the next room whether she had seen the lady go out. She replied that she had not seen her go out that morning, but that she might have gone without her seeing. Witness then went away, thinking that he should see the deceased in the course of the day. His business was that of a commission agent for French houses. Between 6 and 7 o'clock he returned home to dinner, and asked the servant if she had seen Madame Heloise come back. He received a reply in the negative, and then went to dinner; but after dinner, thinking it was strange that the deceased should not have returned, he again went upstairs, and asked a sick person who lodged in an adjoining room whether she had seen Madame Heloise go in or come out that day. As he was going downstairs, his wife said to him, "It is very curious, it is like as if her presentiment has come true."

The Coroner: What presentiment are you speaking of?

Witness: On the previous night at supper Heloise said, when M. Deschamps came in, "Leave the door open, so that this man does not steal my watch. I am afraid of him." She was speaking about a man who was sleeping in her room. She then told us a story of

one of her friends in Paris who had been attempted to be killed by strangulation in the night, and said that her friend not coming down in the morning, she caused her door to be broken open, and there found her swimming in her blood. But she added, "That woman, my friend, recovered of the injuries she received, though she was ill for one year afterwards;" and she finished by saying—"I hope such a thing will not happen to me; *mais j'ai peur: mais j'ai peur.*" When my wife recalled this to my mind I was alarmed. It was then between half-past 7 and 8 o'clock, and I again went upstairs with the servant and two or three women living in the house. I knocked at the door, and called aloud three times—"Heloise! Heloise! Heloise!" But I had no answer, and then I pushed the door violently; it shook; it gave way; it flew open. The key was not in the door in the inside. I had looked through the keyhole, but I could see nothing but the curtains of the bed. At that time several persons were there. My wife, the two servants, Madame Virginie, Madame Sylvestre, a woman called Paumire,—I think everybody in the house—went upstairs. We went into the room. I saw the room was in a very completely disordered state. On a table was Madame's bonnet. I saw her dress, her mantle on the floor. The sofa had been moved from the place where it generally stood. I turned my eyes towards the bed, and leaning forwards I saw between the two pillows something black. I said, "Do you sleep?" I pushed. I had no answer. Then I took the counterpane and blanket off a little, and I found her in a doubled-up position, lying on her chest and face,

her arms twisted behind her, and the palms of her hands turned outwards, some blood upon the coverture and oozing from her mouth. She was dead from strangulation. There were marks of hands on her neck, and she was twisted in the sheets. I did not touch her. Immediately I cried out, "Poor Heloise! she is dead." I covered her over, then I went to the door, and said, "No one shall enter here, Heloise is dead; send for the doctor and the police." I stopped at the door until a neighbour, a publican I believe, and the doctor came. Very soon there were persons on the stairs—another lodger, some men, two women; and a minute afterwards a policeman came. Perhaps he came at the same time as the doctor, but I did not see him until afterwards. When the doctor came we went into the room; he looked at Heloise and said, "She is dead; dead from strangulation." Horrible! When the doctor left the room the policeman locked it; he put a padlock on, and, when he went away, he carried the key with him. From the time the doctor examined the body till the door was locked there were policemen in the room examining the things. Many articles were missing, the watch was gone, some jewellery also.

Julie Levi said that she lived at 8, Arundel Court; the deceased had lived with her four months. The last time she saw her was on Tuesday night. She was in the Haymarket, near Charles Street. After she came home, said the witness, a Monsieur arrived. He spoke to the servant, he asked her about the lady with whom he had spoken at the door, and who was with another lady. He said, "Where is Madame?" The servant thought it was I; she opened

the parlour door; then I looked at him, and recognised him as a Monsieur who had spoken to me in Waterloo Place. He asked me if I was a Frenchwoman; he did not speak English well, and he asked me in bad French. I said, "You are not French either." He told me he was an Italian. Before this I began to talk German to him, but he did not answer to it. I had previously seen him in Waterloo Place, when he made propositions to me which I declined. He asked my name. I told him that it was not necessary for me to tell him my name. He said he would call on me, and I replied, "When you come, ask for Madame." Afterwards I spoke to several French girls in Waterloo Place, who told me that he had made similar propositions to them, which they also had declined. When I was going home, just as I had arrived, I saw the same man speaking to the deceased and Madame Virginie. He seemed principally to look after women who had plenty of jewellery about them. I had a gold chain. Madame Virginie had no chain, but deceased had one. When he came to the house he made propositions to me again, which I declined. I said I expected a friend to call on me. He then said to the servant, "Go and fetch me the little short girl with whom I was talking; the one who was with the tall one." She fetched the deceased, and they both went up to the third floor. I heard nothing more of them till next morning, when I asked the servant if she had cleaned all the rooms; she said all but that of Madame Heloise, who had gone out and taken the key with her. Heloise was in the habit of going out in the morning. I thought nothing more of her till the evening, when I saw

M. Theophile on the stairs, who said, "Mon Dieu, Heloise est morte." I never saw the man I have spoken of before I saw him talking to the French women, but I am sure I should know him again. He appeared to be about 22 years of age; he had a large flat face, with no beard, and wore his hair short. He had on a paletot, fastened with loops, like the Germans wear.

Eliza Disher, an Englishwoman, the wife of a tailor, deposed to hearing a man go downstairs and out of the house about 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The man passed her on the stairs. He had on a loose coat, and a hat turned up very much at the sides; his face seemed to be very red. She had also heard Madame Virginie go up to the door of Madame Heloise's room the previous night or early in the morning, and when the book was handed out to her by the man, she heard Madame Virginie say, "Why did you not give it to me, Madame Heloise?" and the reply was, "I am in bed, Madame Virginie." This witness also deposed to hearing some groans proceeding from a room upstairs during the night, but, as a sick woman inhabited one of them, she thought that they proceeded thence.

Mr. Frederick Tothill, of 8, Charles Street, St. James's Square, the surgeon to the C division of police, said—I was called into the house, No. 8, Arundel-place, at half-past 9 on the night of Wednesday last, and found the deceased in a top room lying on her face on the bed, her head supported by pillows, and the rest of the body covered with the bedclothes. I observed nothing particular, on removing the clothes, beyond the way in which the body was lying.

I turned the body over, and found the chest and abdomen rather warm. The general appearance of the body was livid and ecchymose; the face was swollen, the features distorted, and eyes prominent, with the pupils dilated. There was mucous running from the nose, the tongue was protruding and swollen. On the lower and first front of the windpipe a dark livid spot was visible, about the size of a fourpenny piece, and the fingers were contracted and nails livid. I made a *post-mortem* examination on Saturday morning, assisted by Mr. Palmer, the house-surgeon of Charing-cross Hospital. On removing the skull I examined the brain, and came to the conclusion that death had been occasioned by strangulation. The facts fully bore out the opinion I had previously formed. In my judgment, death was produced by strangulation by some other person. Pressure on the windpipe was, in my opinion, the immediate cause of death. In answer to a question from Mr. Beadon, the witness said—I should say from the appearance of the deceased she had been dead eight or ten hours; it might be longer. The position in which the body was lying, the bedclothes over it, and the gravitation of blood towards the parts would account for the degree of warmth I have spoken of in the chest and abdomen; the extremities were perfectly cold.

From the description given by the witnesses of the person who had passed that night with the deceased, the police had no difficulty in going to a lodging-house in Finsbury Square frequented by respectable foreigners. They ascertained that a young Italian named Giovanni Lani, answering

to the description of the suspected person, had been staying at that house: that his avowed purpose was to proceed to Monte Video, and that he had engaged a berth in the *Pride of the Thames*, then lying in the river; that he was absent on the night of the murder; and that on his return at 4 o'clock on the following afternoon his face appeared to have received some injury, which the waiter remarking, Lani said, "Yes, I have been playing with the cat on board ship, and she has scratched my face:"—to which the waiter replied, "I think it must have been a human cat, sir." The observation appeared to annoy Lani, who soon after called for his bill, after paying which he sent for a cab, placed his luggage therein and went away.

On this information the officers proceeded down the river. The *Pride of the Thames* had actually sailed, but having occasion to stop at Greenhithe to take in gunpowder, had anchored there. The officers boarded the ship, and informed the officers in charge of the object of their visit. The mate said it was quite true that a young Italian, who called himself Giovanni Lani, was on board, adding that at that moment he was at breakfast in the cabin with seven or eight other passengers. On perceiving strangers enter, Lani appeared anxious to avoid their observation, but on being told that they were officers, and that they desired to inspect his luggage, he offered no objection, and quietly stood by while they examined his baggage. This consisted of a small leather portmanteau, of foreign manufacture; a foreign hat-box, and an accordion in a mahogany case. The portmanteau was first opened, and on raising the lid a rosewood

cotton and needle box, containing the portrait-brooch belonging to the deceased, was discovered immediately beneath. The officer, after examining the contents, held up the box to the observation of Lani, who merely remarked in broken English, "Me bought it—me bought it." The officers were now quite satisfied as to their man, and expressed to the mate their intention of taking Lani into custody. When this was explained to him, Lani declared in Italian, that he would not go with the officers, adding, that if they attempted to take him he would drown them before they got ashore. The prisoners' observation was translated by one of the female passengers to the officers, who thereupon exhibited a pair of handcuffs, which had a wholesome effect on the prisoners' behaviour afterwards. He now came ashore quietly, and accompanied the officers to a roadside inn, where he was detained in safe custody pending the arrival of the commander of the *Pride of the Thames*, from London. On the arrival of this person, the officers obtained a most important piece of evidence against the suspected man by the production of a quantity of the deceased woman's apparel, which the captain explained had been handed to him by Lani when he came on board, with a request that he would take care of it for him during the voyage, as his own boxes were not large enough to contain the articles without injuring them. The person thus arrested was a native of Domo d'Ossola in Piedmont about 21 years of age. He was stated to be of fair complexion, with a healthy colour, and of mild, even innocent, expression. When placed at the bar he appeared quite unaffected by his position, and his behaviour was less

than indifferent—it was marked by a degree of levity. He was immediately identified by the women to whom he had spoken, and by the women in the house. The examination was continued before the magistrate at Marlborough Street.

Virginie Sylvestre said—I live at No. 8, Arundel-court. I knew her (deceased) for about ten months, and before she went to live in Arundel-court. I saw her on Tuesday night in Waterloo-place. We were together, and we met the prisoner and asked him to go home with us. Madame Levi passed at the time, and the prisoner said that is a woman I have an appointment with at 11 o'clock. The prisoner left us at the corner of the Haymarket. We met the prisoner again, and he said if I do not keep my appointment with the other woman I will sleep with one of you. The deceased replied, "Let me alone;" and the prisoner replied Good night, and went away. The deceased and myself walked up the Haymarket, and in a short time Ann Brown came after us, and spoke to deceased at the corner of Jermyn-street, saying that a gentleman was waiting for her at Arundel-court. The deceased walked towards Arundel-court, and the servant walked behind. I went back to Arundel-court about 1 o'clock in the morning, and called out to Heloise (the deceased) to come to supper. The deceased called out she was in bed; but five minutes afterwards she came down to supper. The deceased was about an hour or so at supper, and then left the room and went up stairs to her bedroom. I took a glass of beer to a sick person, and I saw the deceased go upstairs. I asked the deceased for a book, when the prisoner opened the door in his shirt, with-

out his stockings, and gave me the book. I know nothing more as I went to bed. About 1 o'clock the next day, my friend knocked at the bed-room door of the deceased, and asked her to come to breakfast. No answer was returned, and about 2 o'clock I went upstairs to see a sick person, and then I looked through the keyhole of the bed-room door of the deceased, and I saw the bed was in confusion, but I did not see the body. I called to deceased, but received no answer, and having tried the door and found it locked, I concluded the deceased had gone to London-bridge to see her friends. After I entered the chamber and found the deceased dead, and after the Inspector was sent for, I missed the watch and other ornaments worn by deceased. (Chain, brooch, and earring produced.) The earring was one of the pair the deceased wore on the evening she went upstairs with the prisoner. (Cloak and velvet mantle produced.) These are the property of the deceased. (Bottle of scent, comb, and brooch produced.) I identify all these things as having belonged to the deceased. Several other articles were produced and identified by witness as having been the property of the deceased. These articles were in the room of the deceased, for I saw them on the Tuesday. When the prisoner opened the door to give me the book I saw his face distinctly. There were then no scratches on his face. He was not more scratched than I am, for I had a light, and held it close to him.

Numerous witnesses were now produced, by whom the proceedings of the prisoner on the morning after the murder were traced step by step. His object appeared to be to convert the articles of which

he had robbed the deceased into money. If the prisoner had any feeling, the conviction of the inutility of his crime must now have flashed upon him. He had, no doubt, taken the woman's ornaments for gold, but they were the commonest gilt articles, showy and worthless, and he appears to have obtained only a few shillings for them. Lani admitted that he was the person who had accompanied the deceased to her lodgings, but stated that they had left early in the morning, as she had an appointment with a gentleman at the railway station; that he had accompanied her there; and when she met her friend he left her. He attempted to account for the possession of the clothes and jewellery by various statements, the folly and falsehood of which were obvious.

He was tried at the Central Criminal Court in April. His demeanour at the bar on the first day was as indifferent as at his examination; but on the second day he seemed terrified. His counsel attempted to persuade the jury to find him guilty of manslaughter instead of murder, suggesting that probably the deceased had been dissatisfied with the sum offered her by the prisoner, and had attacked him, and slapped and scratched his face; and that in the moment of anger he had seized her by the throat, and that the struggle had ended, undesignedly on his part, in her death. The jury, however, speedily returned a verdict of *Guilty* of murder, adding, in answer to the judge, that they were of opinion that the murder was committed with the design of robbery.

When the sentence of death had been explained to the prisoner he interposed that he was a minor, and that he believed a minor could

not be sentenced to death; and when Mr. Justice Crompton replied that, by the law of this country, a minor was liable to be executed, the prisoner seemed to be greatly confused.

After his conviction, the Consul-General of Sardinia sought to have his life spared, on the ground of a statement made by the murderer, than on the night in question he was awakened by the deceased getting out of bed; that he watched her, and observed her in the act of rifling his pockets; that in interfering to prevent her she struck him and scratched his face; and that he in return struck her; that this led to further violence, until she became insensible, and that he then dressed himself and fled, leaving her in that condition. The Home Secretary, in reply, pointed out that the position of the body and other proved circumstances were quite inconsistent with this statement, and pointed clearly to a deliberate design of murder and robbery. The demeanour of the prisoner after condemnation was marked by the same indifference he had exhibited throughout. He seemed quite satisfied that since, by the laws of his own country, a prisoner under twenty-five years cannot be capitally punished, his sentence would not be carried out here. His appetite was excellent; he applied for an extra allowance of food, and ate the whole with relish. On the night before his execution he undressed himself and went to bed at 10 o'clock, fell asleep immediately, and snored so loudly as to be heard outside of his cell. But when the officers appeared to prepare him for death, he was seized with the utmost terror; he cried bitterly, and while his arms were being pinioned he seemed scarcely able

to stand; every toll of the bell caused a convulsive shudder to pass through his frame: his strength failed him, and it was necessary to assist him onto the scaffold.

Before his execution the prisoner admitted to his priests the justice of his sentence, explicitly stating that he had accompanied the woman home with the intention of robbing her, and that he had resorted to strangulation in order to effect his object.

28. MURDER BY FOREIGNERS.—At the Swansea assizes, Manuelli Zephanta and Hanagadei Italuis, two swarthy and sinister-looking Greek sailors, were indicted for the wilful murder of Atanasio Mitropani, at Swansea, on the 16th inst. The prisoners elected to be tried by a jury of Englishmen.

The prisoners were sailors on board the *Penelope* brig, recently arrived in Swansea harbour, and the deceased was cook in the same vessel. He had received some money on the 14th of October from the captain, including two Turkish gold coins, and had other money in his possession, which was known to the prisoners and to some bad women, with whom all the crew had been in the habit of associating in Swansea. On Tuesday, the night of the murder, the deceased left his vessel and went into the town about 7 o'clock. The two prisoners left the vessel soon after, and were seen in his company the same evening up to within a very short time of the murder. At about half-past 8 o'clock two persons watching a boat heard a scuffling and a sound of a foreign language by the side of the canal leading to the harbour, and immediately afterwards they heard a plunge in the water. They went immediately to the

spot, and saw something floating in the water, which turned out to be the body of the deceased. It was got out, and was found warm, but dead. He had been stabbed in the body in a great many places with some sharp instrument, believed to be a dagger, which had penetrated through his thick clothing, cut through a rib and into the lungs two or three inches. The skull was also fractured. The prisoners were seen together a few minutes after, running from the direction of the canal.

The evidence proved that the prisoners had been seen with the deceased nigh the canal, and a cap belonging to one and a stick to the other were found on the bank of the canal at the spot where the struggle had taken place. The surgeon who examined the body stated that, from the position of the wounds, the deceased must have been first beaten on the head until he was insensible, and then supported while the stabs were inflicted. All the stabs had been given from behind, and all the blows on the head from the front.

The prisoners were found *guilty*, and were executed in front of Swansea gaol, in the presence of an immense multitude.

MARCH.

1. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, *via* Malta, March 1, 6.15 A.M.:—

“Alexandria, Feb. 24, 1858.

“The Pottinger arrived from Bombay, at Suez, yesterday evening, and the following intelligence has been telegraphed to me:

““The Commander-in-chief, at the head of the force of 250

(25,000?) men, with about seventy pieces of ordnance, continues collecting supplies and means of conveyance at Futteghur. He is expected to move on. Oude will be invaded by masses of troops advancing on all sides about the 25th.

““The enemy are fortifying Lucknow by this time in great strength. There are about 100,000 of them in arms. They are said to be losing heart and anxious to negotiate.

““Sir James Outram has been left undisturbed since the 16th. He was reinforced on the 22nd by H.M.’s 34th from Cawnpore, a convoy of stores; a party of rifles have taken up a post on the Lucknow road, one march from Cawnpore, where they will remain to keep open communication.

““Sir H. Rose, with Central India Field Force, captured the strong fort Ratgurrh on the 29th, the enemy having escaped over the walls. He relieved Saugor on the 3rd, and released about 100 Christian women and children. The garrison had been shut up for six months. The Rajpootana Field Force captured Avas on the 23rd; it was the strongest town in Rajpootana. The garrison escaped over night in a frightful storm of thunder and rain.

““The cultivators busily employed everywhere cultivating their winter crops, and the revenue being collected in the districts around Delhi as if nothing had happened. The 72nd Regiment arrived at Bombay on the 7th, and the 18th Regiment reached on the same day, *via* the Cape.’

“This telegram arrived at Malta from Alexandria by the French steamer, 28th February, at 6.50 P.M.

“LYONS, Admiral.”

LIGHTNING AT SEA.—In former days one of the most terrific incidents of sea-life was the danger of instantaneous destruction by lightning: how completely science has succeeded in guarding against this visitation is shown in the case of H.M.S. *Shannon*, 50, in her voyage out from this country to China. This fine frigate, under the command of Captain, now Sir William, Peel, was ordered out in the spring of last year to join the force in China. It appears from the ship's log, which has just reached the Admiralty, that during the voyage out, and when about ninety miles to the south-west of Java, the vessel became completely enveloped in one of those terrific thunder-storms so prevalent in those latitudes, and which in former years have caused so much destruction to our ships in traversing the Indian Ocean. The log describes the approach of the storm at 4.50 P.M. in the shape of streams of the most vivid lightning, with deafening thunder, rain, and hail, the ship being driven before the storm, with remarkably high seas, which threatened to poop her. At 5 P.M. what appeared to be an immense ball of fire covered the main-topgallant mast, whence it seemed to run up the royal pole and explode into the air with a most terrific concussion, covering all the surrounding space with bright sparks of electrical light, which seemed to be driven rapidly to leeward by the wind. At 5.15 the ship was struck a second time on the mainmast by an apparently immense mass of lightning, and the foretopsail was lowered before the violent gust of wind with which this second shock was attended. At 5.30 another very heavy discharge of lightning fell on the mainmast, and from this time till

6 P.M. the ship was completely enveloped in sharp forked lightning, accompanied with incessant peals of thunder. At 8.10 they sheeted home the maintopsail, and at 9.30 set the foresail; a confused sea with long heavy rollers from the W.N.W., followed this terrible display of atmospheric electricity. On the next day the ship's course was altered, and the masts and rigging carefully overhauled, but no injury was found to have been sustained to either, nor do any of the men either below or aloft appear to have been hurt in the least. The permanent system of fixed lightning conductors, invented by Sir Snow Harris, and now universally employed in Her Majesty's ships, most effectually protected both ship and crew. The records of the Royal Navy contain an almost similar instance of a frigate being struck three times by lightning under the head of "Remarks on board his Majesty's frigate *Lowestoffe*, 8th March, 1796, Minorca distant 5° W., 134 miles." In this case we find that the *Lowestoffe* also got involved in a thunder-storm, and at 12.25 P.M. a heavy flash of lightning struck the ship, knocking three men out of the tops, one of whom was struck dead on the spot. Within five minutes afterwards the ship was again struck by a heavy flash, which shivered the maintopmast to splinters, and in a minute or two more a still more heavy discharge fell upon her. This third shock shivered the foretopmast in pieces—the mainmast to the deck, set fire to the ship in many parts of the masts and rigging, carried away the foretopsail-yard, struck one man dead, and knocked several others, who had most imprudently been sent aloft, out of the tops. The same discharge passed along

between decks, knocking down many of the sailors, whom it paralyzed or burnt severely. About half an hour after this they were obliged to cut away the mainmast, and, crippled and disabled in the other parts of their rigging, make the best of their way to Minorca. What a contrast is presented by this accident compared with that which happened to the *Shannon* the other day! It is always gratifying to record the triumphs of practical science in succouring the feeble powers of man amid such terrific forces of nature.

3. SNOW-STORM.—A snow-storm, accompanied by a violent north-east wind, visited the south of England. Although the fall of snow was not remarkable, the wind drifted it into particular localities, where it accumulated to a great depth. The streets of the metropolis were deeply covered, the traffic of omnibuses and cabs was interrupted, the steam-boats ceased to run on the river. On the Great Northern and Eastern Union Railways the trains were stopped, and on all the lines were greatly delayed. Even telegraphic communication along some lines was interrupted, the snow having frozen onto the wires in such a manner as to offer a large resistance to the gale, whereby the telegraph posts were frequently blown down. When the gale, which extended with greater or less violence over a fortnight, had abated, upwards of 1500 vessels set sail simultaneously from the northern ports. Many of these in the hurry and crowding of the narrow channels run aground on the sands at the mouth of the Tyne and along the coast. Many were wrecked and many seamen perished.

5. THE STEVENAGE MURDER.—At the Hertford Assizes, Jeremiah

Carpenter, 38, described as a labourer, was charged upon an indictment, and also upon the coroner's inquisition, with the wilful murder of John Starkins. The deceased, was a young man, about 22 years of age, and was a constable belonging to the Herts constabulary stationed at Stevenage in this county. The prisoner was a labouring man residing in a cottage about half a mile from Stevenage, and at the time of the transaction was in the service of Mr. Horne, a farmer, who occupied a farm called Norton Green Farm, about a mile from the town. Mr. Horne had a suspicion that he was robbed by some of the persons in his service, and he made a communication to that effect to Mr. Hawkes, the inspector of the constabulary at Stevenage. On Friday, the 30th of October, the day of the murder, the latter gave the unfortunate deceased instructions to watch the prisoner as he came from his work, and ascertain if he had anything about him that did not belong to him. The deceased left Stevenage about 5 o'clock in the evening with this object. He was dressed in his uniform, but with a plain greatcoat over it, and took with him a pair of handcuffs and a stick. The usual route taken by the prisoner on his way home from his work would appear to have been known to him, for he was seen by several persons going straight in the direction where he would meet the prisoner, and he was particularly observed at a place called Woolmer Common, looking in the direction of a field called Cooper's Braches field, and, apparently observing some one he was looking for, he immediately made off towards that field. This was about half-past 5 o'clock in the evening. The un-

fortunate man was never again seen alive. He did not report himself to his superior officers, and as no information was obtained respecting him, his disappearance under such circumstances excited alarm and suspicion, and the officers immediately instituted an active search to ascertain what had become of him. No information could be obtained on the Saturday or the Sunday; but on the following Monday morning a constable who was examining the Cooper's Braches field, had his attention attracted to a deep pond in that field, and upon going to it he saw a foot and a hand of a man projecting from the water. Upon the body being taken out of the pond, it proved to be that of the unfortunate deceased. It presented a frightful spectacle. There were several severe cuts in the throat, which nearly severed the head from the body, and there were other marks of violence on the face of the deceased, leaving no doubt that a most brutal murder had been committed. Upon examining the field, at a distance of about twenty yards from the pond, there was found to be a large space covered with blood, and there was no doubt that at this spot the deceased received the injuries that caused his death. The ground presented the appearance as though some heavy body had been dragged from the spot to the pond. At a short distance from this place there were also the appearances that would be presented by a desperate struggle having taken place, and at the same spot was found strewed upon the ground about a pint, or a pint and a half of wheat, some portion of which also appeared to have been trodden into the earth during the struggle. Between these two

places the handcuffs of the deceased, open, and his stick were picked up. The prisoner occupied one of several cottages a short distance from the town of Stevenage, and it appeared that he usually left his work about half-past 5 o'clock, and as the distance to his cottage was about a mile it would not have occupied more than twenty or at most twenty-five minutes to get from his master's farm to his own cottage. It appeared that on the evening of the murder he had been at work in a field called the Railway-field, and he left off at a quarter-past 5. At this time he appeared to have nothing the matter with him. He was seen by several persons going towards the Cooper's Braches field, and the last time he was noticed he was walking through a turnip-field which adjoined the field above-mentioned. There appeared to be no doubt that this was about half-past 5 o'clock, and as the deceased was close to this spot about the same time, on the look-out for the prisoner, they must have met. There was also no doubt that at this time the prisoner had in his possession some red wheat that was the property of his master. The struggle which resulted in the murder probably arose from the attempt of the deceased to take the prisoner into custody. According to the time when the prisoner left his work on the evening in question he should have arrived at his own cottage by half-past 5 or 25 minutes to 6 o'clock, but from the period when he was last seen, when he was getting over a gap into the field where the dead body was discovered, nothing more was observed of him until five or ten minutes past 6 o'clock, when he

was seen to go into his cottage by the back way very lame and apparently in great suffering. At this time he had on an old smock-frock and a 'wide-awake' hat. Very soon afterwards his wife gave an alarm that he had met with an accident, and a neighbour, upon going into his yard, found him upon the ground in a very extraordinary position, with a log of wood resting upon one of his legs. He, however, very easily removed it, and the suggestion was that this was merely a scheme resorted to by the prisoner to account for some severe injuries which he had evidently recently received upon the leg. There was also this remarkable circumstance, that the prisoner, during the short period he had been home, had taken off all his old clothes and put on his Sunday smockfrock and hat. During the inquiries of the police for the missing constable, the prisoner was questioned, when he gave an account of his time during the evening in question, which was shown to be false. Upon the discovery of the body the prisoner was at once apprehended and his clothes were taken possession of. They were submitted to chemical examination by Professor Taylor, who distinctly discovered stains of blood upon the breeches, gaiters, and shirt of the prisoner, and the latter also appeared to have been torn from the gathers in some violent struggle. A basket was also found in the prisoner's cottage upon which there were marks of blood, and there was also in it a small quantity of wheat of the same kind as that found in the field at the spot where the death-struggle took place. Upon the prisoner being asked for his knife, he stated he had given it to his

son; and upon possession being obtained of it, the knife presented the appearance of having been washed perfectly clean; but on being taken to pieces a spot of blood was found under the handle. The old smockfrock that was supposed to have been worn by the prisoner on the night of the murder could not be found; but after the prisoner was in custody a fresh search was made in his cottage, and in a cupboard there were found some remnants of a smock-frock supposed to have been a portion of the one in question, and on them there were stains of blood.

Besides the evidence given to prove these circumstances, one of the Herts constables deposed to having overheard, while in charge of the prison van, a conversation between Carpenter and another prisoner which contained a distinct admission on the part of the former that he had committed the murder.

This witness was severely cross-examined, and much doubt was thrown upon his statement; and the other prisoner being sent for into Court, and earnestly exhorted by the Judge to tell the truth, he solemnly denied that Carpenter had used the words deposed to.

The jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*; adding, however, that they thought it a case of great suspicion.

6. DESTRUCTION OF WYNNSTAY BY FIRE.—The ancient mansion of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P., was entirely destroyed by a fire which broke out early in the morning. Sir Watkin and Lady Wynn, accompanied by the Earl and Countess Vane, and other friends, had arrived at Wynnstay the previous day. About 2 o'clock in the morning, the nurse to Earl

Vane's children was awoke by their coughing and sneezing very much, and, on rising to ascertain the cause, she found the room filled with smoke. The inmates of the mansion were immediately aroused, and it was then discovered that the house was on fire. The flames ascended from the direction of the library, and with such rapidity did they spread that Lady Wynn and other ladies were glad to escape in their night dresses. Every exertion was used to keep the flames under, a fire-engine which was on the premises being speedily got into play, and all the domestics, men and women, headed by the worthy Baronet himself, being occupied either in bearing water from the adjoining fishpond or endeavouring to save some of the furniture and other valuables. A fire-engine speedily arrived from Wrexham, and another from Chirk Castle, the residence of Colonel Bidulph, M.P. All was in vain, however, to resist the progress of the flames, which were fanned by a strong east wind; and in the course of a few hours the destruction was complete, no part of the mansion escaping except a small tower and the domestic offices. By far the greater portion of the furniture, the whole of the library, paintings, and other valuables were destroyed. Lady Wynn's jewellery, the family plate, and title-deeds of the estate, were saved; but the Countess Vane's jewels, worth 3000*l.*, and Mrs. Cotton's, worth about 2000*l.*, were lost. The entire loss is computed at 70,000*l.* When the ruins were sufficiently cool, a minute search was instituted for the jewels and plate. A great deal was recovered, some of the jewelry was but slightly injured, much was quite spoiled, and the greater part

of the plate was melted. By this great misfortune, some very valuable articles, of great value in an historical and family view, were irretrievably lost.

8. VIOLENT BURGLARIES. — At the Spring Assizes, several gangs of ruffians were convicted of burglaries of so outrageous a character as to belong rather to the last century than to these milder days.

At Worcester Assizes, Benjamin Gordon and Charles Pearson were indicted for burglary with violence at the house of Thomas Cartwright, at Hagley, on the 26th December, 1857. It was known that this outrage was committed by three men, but the villains eluded detection until, a reward being offered, one of the ruffians, an accomplice and as it appeared the originator of the crime, came forward and gave information which led to the arrest of the prisoners.

The prosecutor, Thomas Cartwright, an old and infirm man, who appeared to be still suffering from wounds in his head, said, — I am a labourer, and reside at Hagley. My house is called the Broadmarsh. On the 26th of December, I and my wife went to bed at half-past 7 o'clock. I closed the door. I was awoke in the night by my missus, and got up directly, and went to the window, and asked them what they wanted. I saw two men. They threw a stone or two up at the casement. I put my frock on and went down stairs. I told my wife to go and reach the gun and I'd shoot them. The two men came in and broke the window. I tried to push them back, but they were too strong for me. They hit me on the top of the head and made the blood run till I was stunned, and I know no more. I think I was struck at

first with a knotted stick. I did not recover my senses till daylight, when the doctor came. I had seen the men before many times pass my house. The big one, Pearson, is one of them. There were three men in the house; one held the door. I didn't know the men at the time.

Sarah Cartwright, his wife, confirmed his testimony. She said her husband had no gun, but when he asked for it the men went away for ten minutes. Pearson then came and endeavoured to get in at the door. He then shouted, "Come on," and got in at the window. I then heard my husband groan, and met Pearson, who demanded my money or my life. We both begged of him, Pearson, to spare our lives. I gave him my purse. He asked me what was there, and I told him there was a pound. He said, "Is that all?" I said, "Yes; we have no money." He ordered me down stairs, and began to search my boxes. He turned everything out of eight boxes. He asked me for a candle, and I told him where he might find one, and likewise matches. He ordered me down stairs many times, or he would kill me. When I got down stairs, Gordon beat me with a rough stake, and gave me a very black eye. He also struck me on the side, so that I could not turn in bed for a fortnight. At that time my husband was under the table, groaning. I did not see anybody do anything to my husband while he was under the table. It was done before I came down stairs. I had a billhook in my house. Gordon cut me across the knuckles with the billhook. It bled very much. Likewise, my head was cut very bad with the billhook. My comb was broken in many parts

and saved my head. I saw three men in the house altogether. The third stood at the door, and held the door in his hand. After some time they all left together. I missed my wedding-ring, four old family tea-spoons, nine yards of merino; two sheets, three yards and a half of moleskin, ten yards of calico, and a towel. [The billhook was here produced and identified. It was a large hedgehook.]

Cross-examined: I have seen all of them in my house before. They came to buy ginger-beer. I knew them all three. I was much frightened. It was a month before I went before the magistrates. It made me very ill. The candle was only alight upstairs, and only for a few minutes.

Re-examined: I am quite sure the two prisoners were in the house.

The accomplice, Pardoe, was then put into the box, and gave an account of the proceedings of the gang before and during the burglary.

It is necessary that the evidence of an accomplice should be corroborated by other testimony in essential points, and some persons of indifferent character were examined with that view. Their evidence tallied with the statements of Pardoe; and, indeed, the statements of the prisoners, on their apprehension, left no doubt of their guilt.

The jury found both the prisoners *Guilty*; and Baron WATSON, saying that the prisoners had been convicted of one of the most brutal and outrageous acts ever known, sentenced Gordon, who seemed to be the chief perpetrator of the outrages, to be hanged, and ordered sentence of death to be recorded against Pearson.

Further inquiry, however, made it quite certain that it was Pardoe, the approver himself, who had suggested the burglary, and very probable that he was also the person who had used the billhook; Gordon's sentence was consequently commuted into penal servitude for life.

11. At York, Thomas Johnson, Joseph Wrightson, John Foster, Thomas Bechill, Edward Wild, and Joseph Hebden, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Joseph Clarkson, at Cawthorne, Yorkshire, and stealing therefrom 21s. in money, some spoons, and other articles, and also with assaulting the said Joseph Clarkson.

Mr. Joseph Clarkson, the prosecutor, is a farmer, and resides at Flask House, near Cawthorne, in Yorkshire, and is 86 years of age. On the night of the 19th of January, the prosecutor retired to bed about 10 o'clock. Being a very old man, his daughter-in-law and her three children always slept on another bed in the same room with him. At about 1 o'clock in the morning the prosecutor awoke, and found a tall man standing over him, with a mask on his face, and a lantern in one hand and some weapon in the other. The ruffian said, "Where's your money?" The prosecutor replied, "We have no money in this house." The man said, "I know you have, and we'll have it." He then struck the old man over the eye and shoulder with the weapon he had in his hand, and which the old man described as hard and heavy. At the same time two other men were breaking open a chest of drawers in the room, in which were private papers and a note for

130*l*. This the old man saw, and, being restless, the man who was standing over him threatened to kill him if he did not lie still. Mr. Clarkson replied, "I can't lie still; I will look, kill me if you like; I can only die once." Every time he moved the burglar struck him severely with his weapon. The other two men rifled the cupboards and searched for money; all they found they took, but their booty was small. They found the promissory note for 130*l*., but left it. Some other men were at the same time in the other parts of the house, and they attacked and half-suffocated the maid-servant. There were seven men altogether. Four of the burglars were disguised in black masks and shirts, the others in white linen masks and shirts; and they had pads on their feet to lessen the noise they might make.

The counsel for the prosecution called a man named Joseph Hilton, who was the seventh burglar, as an approver. He detailed the whole circumstances of the burglary at great length, and stated that they had all met together at the house of Hilton's brother before the burglary, and had then gone to the house of the prosecutor, and before entering had disguised themselves in black shirts, and put masks of black linen over their faces. Foster then broke through the window with a jemmy, and was followed by the rest. The approver, Hilton, stood guard at the bottom of the stairs, and two of the men remained outside the house. Johnson then entered the old man's room with a lantern and bludgeon, followed by Wild and Hebden and Foster. They obtained 21s. in money, some spoons, and other articles, with which they

decamped. They divided the money among them in a field near the Dodworth Road, and hid their masks and shirts in a sough in the field, where they were afterwards found, as this man described; a heavy bludgeon loaded with lead was found in the house, left by the men.

These statements of the approver were corroborated in every point, except as to the identity of the accused, and their counsel therefore attacked the credibility of their accomplice on this point.

The jury immediately found them all *Guilty*, and Mr. Justice BYLES, after commenting on the barbarity which had distinguished their crime, said that the statute under which they were indicted said that such an offence should be punishable with death, and he therefore ordered sentence of death to be recorded against all the six prisoners. In all probability their lives would be spared, but only on the condition that they would be kept in penal servitude for the term of their natural lives.

At Exeter Assizes, James Boghurst, aged 30, gentleman's servant; Thomas Brown, aged 19, seaman; and James Coleman, aged 18, tailor, were charged with having, at Plympton St. Mary, on the 23rd of October, 1857, broken into the dwelling-house of William Braddon, Esq., of Blacklands House, and stolen a top-coat, a gold pencil-case, and other articles, and also with having feloniously assaulted the said William Braddon, with intent to kill and murder him.

Mr. Braddon, the gentleman who was subjected to the prisoners' violence, is a magistrate for Cornwall, and a retired judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The prisoners

had been arraigned at the Winter Assize, but the trial was postponed, because Mr. Braddon was still suffering too much from the injuries inflicted on him to be able to give evidence.

The facts of the outrage were these:—

The prisoner Boghurst was formerly in the employ of the prosecutor as butler for two years, but was dismissed from his situation in May, 1855, in consequence of some impropriety of conduct with one of the female domestics of the establishment. Boghurst soon afterwards applied to Mr. Braddon for a character, which the latter refused, and the prisoner then repeatedly made use of bitter and vindictive expressions towards his late master, and said that some day he would have his revenge. Boghurst then left the neighbourhood, and was not heard of for many months; but on the 22nd of October last the three prisoners were passengers in the steamer *Undine*, from Portsmouth to Plymouth, and during the voyage were remarked in close conversation. They reached Plymouth early in the morning of the 23rd October, and later in the day were traced in company from Plymouth by the regular road to the village adjoining the residence of the prosecutor, where they were seen drinking together in the afternoon of the 23rd of October—the night when the outrage and burglary in question were committed. An entrance was effected into Blacklands House between 1 and 2 in the morning of the 24th of October. The burglars made direct for the bed-room of prosecutor, who was an invalid, and about 2 in the morning the butler was awoken by the loud ringing of Mr. Braddon's bed-room

bell. On proceeding to the room of the latter, the butler found his master speechless, the bed-clothes were saturated with blood, the skull had received a fearful injury from a heavy blow, and from the effects of which blow one of the prosecutor's eyes had been literally knocked from its socket, and only adhered to the skull by the ligatures.

Inquiries were at once set on foot, and it was found that Mr. Braddon's gold pencil-case and a gold ring had been taken by the burglars from his dressing-table, and a great-coat belonging to Mr. Braddon's son was taken from the hall; and on further search the drawing-room poker was found behind the front door very much bent, leaving little doubt that this was the murderous instrument with which the outrage on the prosecutor had been committed. In the lawn and fields adjacent the footprints of three men were distinctly traced, and a small bundle was also picked up near the house, which contained a Bible and Prayer-book that had been given to the younger prisoner (Coleman) some few days previously, on his discharge from the Parkhurst Convict Prison. The prisoners Boghurst and Brown were traced to a public-house at Stonehouse, where they were apprehended on the 25th. To show the connection of the two prisoners with this outrage it was shown that Boghurst paid 1s. 11d. at the Wheatsheaf on the Sunday morning, for their night's lodging; that on the previous afternoon (Saturday), Boghurst pledged the gold pencil-case taken from prosecutor's dressing-table for 8s., with a pawnbroker named Rosenberg, at Stonehouse; and that when Boghurst was apprehended

on the Sunday, near noon, he had just 6s. 1d. in his possession, the prisoner telling the pawnbroker when he pawned the pencil-case that his name was Bowden, and that he came from Falmouth. The younger prisoner (Coleman) was traced, after leaving the other prisoners on the evening of the 24th of October, to have slept at a lodging-house at Stonehouse during that and the next two nights, and on the following Tuesday morning Coleman went off into Cornwall; but before he left he changed clothes with another boy, and in the interval he made statements which were to the effect that he had a hand in the Blacklands outrage, and that the Bible and Prayer-book found on the lawn of prosecutor's house were his. In consequence of these statements he was apprehended on the 11th of November, when he made further statements implicating Brown and Boghurst, leaving no doubt that all three were equally concerned in the outrage. The jury found the prisoners guilty of the burglary only, and they were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

At Leeds, two men were indicted for a daring burglary in the dwelling-house of the Rev. A. G. Kinsman, at Gildersohn, near Leeds.

On the night of the 12th of February, the family, consisting of the prosecutor, his son and son's wife, and two nieces, had retired to bed, after carefully securing the premises. Between 1 and 2 in the morning, a noise was heard, and the inmates seem to have been seized about the same moment. The reverend gentleman, on rising to inquire into the noise, was seized and compelled to return into bed, under the terrors of a horse-pistol

and the kitchen poker, with which the ruffians threatened to murder him. The son was likewise seized, while endeavouring to find weapons, and was compelled to go with the scoundrels through the rooms and deliver to them the money, plate, watches and jewellery in the house. The two girls were easily kept quiet by the presence of one of the gang in their room. The only direct personal injury inflicted was on one of these young ladies, who was struck. The prisoners were clearly identified as two of the gang, and were convicted. Sentence of death was recorded against them, to be commuted into penal servitude for life.

12. SINGULAR ACCIDENT FROM A KITCHEN BOILER.—A singular accident occurred in the private residence of Mr. Turner, at Godley, near Hythe, which occasioned the death of one of his daughters, and severe injuries to three other members of his family.

The fire had been lighted under a boiler in the kitchen, which was so arranged that pipes from it carried hot water into a bath room over-head. At 8 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Turner and three of her daughters were about to sit down to breakfast, which was laid upon the table, in the centre of the kitchen. The second daughter, a young lady of 18 years, had taken his breakfast to her father, who, being out of health, was confined to his room, and was in the act of seating herself at the table when a terrific explosion occurred. The boiler behind the grate had burst, and a fragment, which struck the unfortunate girl on the back of the head, killed her instantly. Live coals, soot, scalding water, and fragments of brick-work were scattered around, and the poor girl was

struck in many places. The other ladies suffered in the same way. They were all thrown down and covered with soot, while Mrs. Turner was severely burned on the hands and breast; her eldest daughter was mostly injured on the head and one foot; and the child's face was covered with fire-spots. The whole of the fireplace was blown away, the wall of the house being knocked down, and a hole made, the size of which was quite twelve feet by ten feet. The oven was carried against the railings of a plantation at the back. The boiler was torn into a hundred fragments. The furniture of the kitchen was shattered to pieces; all the glass of the windows and the earthenware were broken. The apparent cause of the accident was singular. The water had been frozen in the pipes, and the boiler, unknown to the family, was empty when the fire was lighted. The copper of the boiler, therefore, had become intensely heated; the frozen water in the pipes had melted, and the water coming in contact with the heated surface, had been converted into steam so rapidly as to cause the explosion.

12. SERIOUS RIOTS IN DUBLIN.—On occasion of the entry of the new Lord Lieutenant (the Earl of Eglinton) into Dublin, a serious affray arose between the students of Trinity College and the police, in which many persons were hurt on both sides. As this affair seems to have been very much of an Irish row, commenced without a cause or motive, and involving any body who chose to take part in it—what the Americans designate a “free fight”—it was naturally followed by explanations which made the matter more obscure, and raised the indignation of the favourers

of either side to a great height. It is stated that soon after the procession had passed, the students of Trinity College, who have a standing grudge against the Dublin police, both foot and mounted, began to throw squibs and crackers among the horses, and oranges at the men. For some time this was borne with at least the appearance of good-humour; but at length, whether by the order of Colonel Browne, their commander, or not, the police, horse and foot, charged the young men, the mounted policemen slashing at the youths with their sabres, and inflicting deep wounds, and the foot hitting right and left with their truncheons. Some of the wounds inflicted were dangerous, and one of the youths, Mr. Leeson, son of Lord Milltown, was reported to be mortally hurt; but this, luckily, was exaggeration. All the wounds were not on one side; the police having to show cuts on the head and bruises. The indignation of the public was turned against the police, and on Saturday a mob of well-dressed persons scoured the streets intent on mischief; but no opportunity was afforded, and they were prevailed upon to disperse. Some of them were arrested. The officials directed an immediate inquiry; the police were paraded for identification. The police on their side identified several students as those who had struck or thrown missiles at them; but the police force had not the same facilities as the students—their assailants not being an organized body could not be paraded, and their attempts to point out civilians as participators in the row were met with ridicule, and gave rise to further disturbances. Colonel Browne, the commandant of the police, several con-

stables, and a number of the students, were committed for trial. But before the day of trial the passions of the conflicting parties had cooled down, and they were ready to forget and forgive. Colonel Browne was put on his trial. When the evidence had been completed, Judge Christian, in his charge to the jury, declared that a considerable time before the interference of the police the crowd before the college had become an unlawful assembly, and that Colonel Browne would have been guilty of a neglect of duty, if he had allowed the riot to progress to a greater extent than it had. The learned Judge also severely condemned the conduct of the college authorities in leaving the matter to the police at all. He was acquitted, to the great satisfaction even of the students. The Government then abandoned all further proceedings in respect of the riots, and, by so doing pleased all parties. This affair was the subject of discussion in Parliament, and a Commission of Inquiry was issued.

13. ASSASSINATION AT PORTSMOUTH. — A very extraordinary murder, the perpetrator and motive of which remain hitherto undiscovered, has been perpetrated at Portsmouth. A person whose real name was Hart, though he passed under that of Howard, was in the business of a draper at Portsmouth, but lodged at the house of a widow named Vich, whose evidence before the coroner's inquest gives the only account of this sudden and mysterious transaction. She said she had known the deceased for about sixteen years, and he had lodged with her between eight and nine years. She had been a widow six years.

Her husband had left a will, and deceased was one of the executors. There were two other lodgers, a Mr. and Mrs. Salterstall, in her house. A lad named Barnes, the deceased's assistant, slept in the same room with him. They returned on the night of the 13th, at the usual hour. Witness's son was married, and his wife had supped at the house that night. Her son afterwards called, and called her attention to a man standing in the street with his back to the parlour shutters. Her son went away, and witness was then the only person up in the house. The witness then proceeded as follows : In about ten minutes afterwards I was just about going to bed when I heard three distinct knocks at the door. I opened the door. There was a lighted candle upon the slab in the hall, which is close to the front door. The man was standing by the side of the door, leaning on one side with his head bent down. It was the same man whom I have already spoken of. I thought he held his head down to avoid recognition. He was dressed in a black mackintosh overcoat with three buttons down it ; it was neither tight nor loose. He had on his head a slouched hat apparently of the same material and colour, so as to hide the upper part of his face. I had not a full view of his face. The night was starlight ; and there is a lamp directly opposite my house, but I cannot say whether it was lit. The man was a fine tall man in stature and very upright—a gentlemanly-looking man. I did not perceive that he had any whiskers ; but he appeared to have a dark red face. I do not know who that man was. When I opened the door to the man he turned his face slightly

upwards and said, " Is Mr. Howard at home ? " (meaning the deceased Hart). I replied, " Yes ; but he is gone to bed." He told me I must call him, he wanted to see him on particular business. I said, " Are you the man that was at my door to-night ? " He replied, " I am." I then asked him his name, and he said it was of no consequence, Mr. Howard would not know him ; but I was to say he was a gentleman from Fareham who wanted to see him on particular business. I left the door ajar, went to the deceased's chamber door, and then knocked. I told deceased a gentleman from Fareham wanted to see him, and he said, " I'll be down directly." I went down-stairs, opened the door, and saw the man standing in the same position with his back to me. I told him that Mr. Howard would be down directly. He did not turn round when I spoke to him. I continued to stand at the door, and he said I had better go inside, as it was a very cold night. I replied that it was a very fine night. He then walked to the corner of Lombard Street, and I went in doors and closed it. Mr. Howard came down in about five minutes after I had called him ; he had hastily put on some clothing. The deceased said to me, " What does he want ? " I replied, " I think he's mad ; I think he's gone." I thought he was such a strange man to walk away from the door. Before the deceased came down, I called to him and said, " Oh, Dan, make haste, I do not like the look of that man." I lifted the latch of the door, and was about to open it, when it was pushed open. I was standing at the back of the door, and Hart stood in the passage directly in

front of the door, about an umbrella's length distant from it. I heard a man's voice say, "Mr. Howard." I believe it was the voice of the man who had spoken to me before; I did not know the voice. At the same moment I heard that voice I perceived a something, which I thought was an umbrella, thrust into the doorway. It was presented close to the deceased's breast, and I instantly heard a report, very feeble, like a boy's popgun. Mr. Hart said, "What has he done—what has he done?" and I said, "Why, I think he must have shot you, Dan." He called three or four times for Dick (meaning Barnes), and said, "Let him go for Bloxam." As Dick was coming down-stairs he said, "Oh, Dick, make haste; go and fetch Bloxam; I'm shot." Just as Dick got to the bottom of the stairs Hart went down gradually on his knees and crawled into the parlour. I knelt by his side and begged of him to speak, but he did not speak again. Dick went instantly for a surgeon; to my son, to inform him what had happened; and also to the police station-house. Dr. Raper came immediately, and Mr. Piercy followed. There was only me with him when he died. I should think deceased lived about five or six minutes after the weapon was presented to his breast. Directly I heard the report the man went away. I did not follow him, or give any alarm in the street. I screamed in the passage as loud as I could, and it brought Dick down, but nobody else. I knew that Hart had a friend at Fareham, named Tyler. I believe he was in the habit of visiting him on a Sunday.

William Augustus Raper, M.D.,

and surgeon, of St. Mary's Street, Portsmouth, said: On the night of Saturday, the 13th of March, I was summoned to Mrs. Vick's house somewhere about 12 o'clock by Mrs. Vick. On arriving there I found the deceased Daniel Hart lying on his back upon the parlour floor. His head was raised on a pillow. The deceased was dead, but he had not been dead long. In examining the dress of the deceased he found that the undershirt, shirt, and coat were perforated, but there was no smell or appearance of singeing. On exposing the skin I found a circular clean-cut wound, as if made by a bullet, immediately to the right side of, and close to, the lower part of the breast bone. The edges of the wound were perfectly flat, and very faintly tinged with blue, as if from slight extravasation of blood. There was not the slightest appearance of singeing or burning by gunpowder about the wound. There was not the slightest smell of gunpowder either in the hall or parlour of the house when I first went there. On Tuesday, the 16th of March, I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased. I then tracked the course of the wound. The wound passed between the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs; the latter cartilage being fractured. It passed through the pericardium, and then completely through the right ventricle of the heart at its base. There was no trace of the wound beyond that; but on reaching the back of the heart I found a leaden bullet (now produced) lying loose in the pericardium. In the cellular tissue, in front of the pericardium I found some shreds of black woollen material lying in the track of the wound, which I believe to have

been a portion of the coat. The deceased died from hemorrhage, caused by the wound which I have described. I believe that the weapon from which the bullet was discharged must have been near the breast of the deceased, but not close home. I believe the piece from which it was discharged was not charged with gunpowder. Witness said that there was nothing in Mrs. Vick's statement as to the behaviour of the deceased after being shot inconsistent with the medical observations.

The result of the inquiries of the police was the arrest of Edwin Hart, the brother of the deceased, on the charge of being the perpetrator of this shocking assassination. Various circumstances tended to show his guilt, but more especially his own mysterious statements, which, if they were to be believed at all, showed at least his knowledge of the murderer. He was committed for trial; but at the ensuing assizes Mr. Baron Channell charged the grand jury that, unless they thought the evidence sufficient to ensure conviction, they should not find a true bill, because the accused having been once arraigned and acquitted could not be again tried on any evidence which might hereafter be obtained. The jury accordingly threw out the bill.

The motive to the crime was suggested in the evidence of the apprentice Barnes. The deceased, it appeared, had negotiated the purchase of a business at Rams-gate, and had, with a view to payment, reserved a considerable sum of money, which he kept in his apartment. The knowledge of this circumstance is supposed to have instigated his murder.

15. TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

—The predicted total eclipse of the sun, set down in the Almanacs to take place between 11h. 41m. 21s. A.M. and 2h. 17m. P.M., of course "came off" as appointed; but, to the great mortification of many hundreds of thousands, was quite invisible. Mr. Hind, the astronomer, furnished the following information of what ought to have been seen in England:—

"The track of the central line across England will approach very near Start Point on the coast of Devon, but will not fairly land on British ground after its long sweep over the Atlantic until it reaches Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire, about a mile west of which place it should first strike our shores, according to the prediction. From Lyme Regis the central line passes over Bettiscombe and Burstock, into the county of Somerset. In Somersetshire it will pass by Misterton and East Chinnock, to Bruton, whence it runs up the line of railway to Witham Friary, and crosses it into Wiltshire about two miles east of Frome. In Wiltshire the central line runs midway between Trowbridge and Westbury to Calne, and thence by the Swindon Junction station on the Great Western Railway to Highworth, and over a corner of Berkshire, about midway between Lechlade and Farringdon, into the county of Oxford. In Oxfordshire its course is through Bampton, Witney, Blenheim Park, and Woodstock, and thence by Hayford Purcell, on the Birmingham and Oxford Railway, towards Brackley. In Northamptonshire, passing over Croughton and Brackley, and very near to Towcester and the Blisworth station of the London and North-Western line, it will take Northampton in its track, and

running midway between Kettering and Thrapston to Oundle, will skirt the fens adjoining Peterborough to the borders of Lincolnshire near Crowland. In Lincolnshire it traverses Holbeach, and then enters the Wash, passing midway between its shores towards the North Sea. For about five miles on each side of the line thus indicated the eclipse will present the annular form. When two-thirds or rather more of the sun's diameter are covered by the moon, or when the sun has assumed the figure presented by the moon three or four days before the change, a decided alteration in the colour of the landscape will be remarked; a gradually-deepening yellow tinge will creep over it; and about the same time has generally commenced that period of unusual stillness of nature which is frequently a marked characteristic of the absence of sunlight. Ten minutes or thereabouts previous to the greatest eclipse, the pale or azure blue of the sky will change to violet or purple, the horizon will begin to close in on every side of the spectator, and shortly after the heavens will appear to descend upon him. This apparent descent of the sky struck me as one of the most astonishing and imposing effects of the totality in 1851; indeed, on that occasion it was truly appalling. For two or three minutes at the time of greatest obscuration, the planet Venus and several of the brightest stars will probably come into view; while everything around the observer will have assumed that unnatural gloomy appearance which has never failed to induce feelings of awe. Objects will then appear tinged with dull olive or purple; the clouds,

if favourably placed for the effect, will seem to be almost in contact with him; and the black moon projected on the face of the sun, and surrounded by a brilliant halo, will appear to be hardly more than a hundred yards distant. However a person may have prepared himself for the phenomena of a great eclipse, it is not unlikely that his self-possession may desert him when the grandeur of the scene is before him."

The morning was tolerably clear, and afforded such hopes of a fine view of the great astronomic phenomenon that work was generally neglected, and the people came out into the streets, the bridges, and squares, the house-tops, and every locality open to the south in tens of thousands. The street-boys who had invested in coloured glass of every tint and shade drove a brisk trade. Unfortunately, as the day passed on the sky became darkened with thick drifting clouds, and no hope remained beyond that of catching a slight glimpse as the wind might perchance drive the vapour aside. The earliest contact was seen from some places, and soon after 1 P.M. the drift was sufficiently thinned for a few seconds to display the sun covered with the moon so as to present a bright portion of its surface resembling the crescent of the moon when a day old. After that nothing more was seen.

The phenomena which accompanied the eclipse were equally disappointing. At the period of greatest obscuration the darkness did not exceed that of a gloomy afternoon. Animals and birds seemed very little discomposed by the early accession of twilight. The observations of men of science

were of course systematic and minute, and from their notes taken in different parts of the world many interesting deductions have been made. It was somewhat amusing to hear the angry remarks of the populace at their disappointment, which seemed greatly aggravated by the knowledge that no eclipse total in this country will occur for nigh 200 years. Strictly speaking this eclipse was not "total" but "annular;" but so slight was the ring, that at Greenwich, so far distant from the central line, 978-1000ths of the sun's diameter was covered at the time of greatest obscuration.

15. THE WADSWORTH MOOR MURDER.—At the York Assizes, Joseph Shepherd, 22, a good-looking fair young man, of rather prepossessing appearance, was indicted for the wilful murder of Bethel Parkinson, at Wadsworth, in the West Riding, on the 13th January last.

It appeared from the statement of the counsel for the Crown, and from the evidence of the witnesses called, that the deceased was a young man of about 30 years, a married man, and was by business a farmer and horsedealer. The prisoner was formerly a gentleman's servant, and was afterwards employed by a person named Lynch, at Halifax, to drive cabs. On Thursday, the 14th of January last, at 8 o'clock in the morning, a Mr. Shackleton, a farmer, saw something in one of his fields which looked like a heap of manure. He saw this two or three times in the course of the day, and about 4 o'clock he went up to it and found it to be the dead body of a man lying on its right side. The left hand was raised up as if

defending the head, and was covered with blood. A cut was observed on the left ear, blood was on the ground, his cap was off, and about three yards from the body was found the blade of a carving-knife covered with blood, and broken. There was also a large stone, weighing about 18 lbs., found near; a quantity of blood and human hair was found upon it, and it appeared to have been used as a weapon and dashed upon the man's head. The body was taken to an inn called the Hare and Hounds in the neighbourhood, and was afterwards identified by the deceased's father to be that of his son. On being examined thirty-four incised wounds were found on the body, chiefly cuts and stabs on the back, left shoulder, arm, and face, the wounds were nearly all on the left side; five or six of the ribs on the left side were broken; the skull was quite crushed on the left side, as if by the large stone. There were found forty-two cuts in his coat, twenty-five in his waistcoat, one on his left wristband, and thirty-nine in his shirt. There was a quantity of blood on the ground. Death had resulted from the combined injuries. His pockets were emptied of money. There were no marks of blood upon them, and they were not turned inside out. He might or might not have been robbed. The evidence to connect the prisoner with the murder was entirely circumstantial, but quite conclusive. The prisoner and the deceased were on friendly terms. The day before the murder the prisoner was seen with a black-handled carving-knife of a particular description. The same day the deceased, on the instigation of the prisoner, at-

tempted to borrow 30*l.* for a speculation, which the prisoner attempted to aid by saying that "a rare profit could be made." The money was not lent. The next morning, the 13th, the deceased had two sovereigns from his wife. At 1 P.M., the same afternoon, the prisoner and the deceased were seen together at various places in the direction of the spot where the body was found. The prisoner was the last person seen in the company of the deceased. That same night a person resembling the prisoner was seen hastening from the direction of Wadsworth Moor to the Ludenden Foot Station of the railway: he went to Halifax in a second-class carriage; and at Halifax went to a house of bad character. Here he gave one of the girls a sovereign to get some wine, and he had a sponge and some hot water taken to a room upstairs. The girl noticed blood on the leg of his trousers, and on both his hands and finger-nails. He said he had been fighting with a "swell" and seemed much agitated. The girls were frightened: one told him he looked "very funny," and asked him if he had committed a murder? He said if it were not so late he would burn his trousers and get a new pair. He wished one of the girls to sleep with him that night, but both refused to be in the same room with him alone. The next day, he began a course of wild dissipation, and said that he had not long to live, and would enjoy himself. On being told that it was snowing he said, "Ah, that's right; it will just suit my purpose." Many other circumstances occurred which showed a guilty conscience. He returned to his father's house;

but the murder having been discovered, his father advised him to give himself up. He went towards the police office for that purpose, but on his way he borrowed a pair of trousers, and on passing by some coke ovens he asked permission to throw something into the fire. This was done, and it was consumed — it was undoubtedly his blood-stained garments. His father had two carving-knives, one with a black and one with a white handle; that with the black handle was missing, but a fragment of a blade which had been found near the corpse of the murdered man corresponded with the blade of the white-handled one, and bore the same trade-marks.

The counsel for the prisoner commented on the circumstantial nature of the evidence, and pointed to a number of apparent discrepancies. He also commented on the character of the two girls. Who could believe the testimony of the two girls? Over their minds no moral obligation to society existed; all that was correct, moral, and trustworthy in life was gone for them; they were just the persons who would be reckless in giving evidence—who would wish to deceive. Both stated they were very much frightened; one told him he looked like a murderer, and yet with a murderer they ate and drank, laughed and joked, took his money, nay, even went to sleep with him.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of *Guilty*; and Mr. Justice BYLES passed sentence of death. The convict was executed on the 3rd April. He proved completely hardened; declared throughout that he was in-

nocent, and laughed at the clergyman who attempted to bring him into a proper frame of mind. This obduracy attended him to the very scaffold, but while the clergyman recited the last prayers he uttered a few ejaculations. It is said that his father, on his visits to him in the condemned cell, seemed equally devoid of feeling, and was with difficulty prevented from witnessing his son's execution.

16. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, March 15, 5.20 A.M.

"Alexandria, March 11.

"The steamer *Madras*, from Bombay, arrived at Suez yesterday. She brings no intelligence of the Calcutta steamer, due at Suez on the 6th instant.

"Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Cawnpore on the 4th February; visited the Governor General at Allahabad on the 8th; and on the 13th was at Cawnpore, awaiting the siege train from Agra.

"A part of the army has crossed into Oude, and is advancing towards Alumbagh. The Commander-in-Chief is not expected to follow till the 20th. The force, consisting of about 20,000 men and 100 guns, is said to be insufficient to invest Lucknow. The bombardment is expected to commence on the 25th February; the advance column under Major Raines, of the Rajpootana Field Force under General Roberts, passed Nusseerabad, on the 14th February, on its way to Kotah. Enemy said to be 7000 (?) strong, with 100 guns; but expected to fly on our approach.

"Central India Field Force, under Sir H. Rose, continued at Saugor on the 17th February, awaiting the Field Brigade, under

Colonel Stewart, from Indore; expected to march on Jhansi about the 20th, and from thence to Calpee, on the Ganges.

"The Madras Force under General Whitlock reached Jubbulpore on the 7th February; and on the 11th, the 4th and the Madras Cavalry pushed on to join the troops invading Oude.

"Shorapore, a fort in the Nizam's dominions, captured on the 8th, and the Rajah seized at Hyderabad on the 12th.

"The King of Delhi found guilty, and banished for life to the Andamans.

"Cantonments for 18,000 Europeans, with horses for three regiments of cavalry, have been prepared in the Punjaub by Sir M. Lawrence.

"This telegram arrived at Malta from Alexandria by the contract steam packet *Vectis*, at 8 o'clock P.M., on the 14th March.

"LYONS, Admiral."

16. WRECK OF THE "*Ava*."—The above news comes indirectly from Bombay: the *Ava*, which carried the mails from Calcutta, having been wrecked on the coast of Ceylon. The *Ava* left Calcutta for Suez on the morning of the 10th of February. She was directed to call at Madras, for the purpose of taking in treasure to be conveyed to Trincomalee. She had on board about sixty passengers, among whom were Lady Inglis and her children, just released from the horrors of Lucknow, and other ladies and children of that heroic garrison, who had been relieved and supplied by the Relief Fund; Captain James, one of the heroes of that siege; Colonel Greathed, and other officers on leave for recruiting their health. She carried also the Calcutta mail.

The *Ava* called at Madras, and received the treasure and other passengers. On the 16th the ship was making rapid progress along the coast of Ceylon; at 5 P.M. the passengers were promenading the deck, enjoying the magnificent scenery, when suddenly an alarm of breakers was given, and immediately the ship ran with full power upon a rock. It appeared that the captain had mistaken a light on the beach for the beacon light, had altered the ship's course accordingly, and had thus run his vessel right on-shore. As it was immediately apparent that the ship's bottom was stove in, the boats, six in number, were carefully launched, the ladies first and then the other passengers were placed in them, with supplies, and the boats were shoved off. Although the night was not dark, nor the wind high, their situation was sufficiently perilous. Around them and for a mile in-shore the sea was covered with breakers, through which it would have been impossible in the darkness to thread a passage. Nigh the ship, however, there was a space of a few hundred yards square of comparatively smooth water, and within this, with great skill and exertion, the boats were kept until daybreak. When light came, the boats which contained the ladies were sent by the open sea to Trincomalee, which proved to be about twelve miles distant. There are not more than ten or twelve European families resident at this place, but by these the unfortunate passengers were received with the utmost hospitality. Intelligence was immediately sent to Galle, where there resides a Government agent. Fortunately, there was in the harbour a merchant steamer. This vessel was

immediately sent to the assistance of the wrecked ship, which she reached on the 21st. The *Ava* was then just below water, and quite broken. The captain and the Admiralty agent were still with the wreck endeavouring to save, the former the cargo, the latter the mails. These were, however, submerged with the wreck. Having, therefore, taken on board all that had been rescued, the steamer went to Trincomalee, whence she conveyed the passengers to Galle. The treasure and other valuables were recovered by divers some months afterwards. The loss of the Indian mail is a disaster of no light kind. The mail, &c., sometimes fills 600 or 700 iron boxes, and, not to reckon the letters which convey tidings of weal and woe to thousands of English homes, the loss of advices and remittances of the merchants of all Europe and America is an inconvenience of the greatest magnitude.

16. MURDER AT LYNTON.—At the Exeter Assizes, John Barwick was indicted for the wilful murder of Maria Blackmore, on the 16th of December, at Lynton.

The prisoner was a young labouring man living at Lynton, and the girl with whose murder he was charged also lived at Lynton. She was in the service of the proprietor of the Valley of Rocks Hotel. The prisoner and the deceased had kept company for some time. On the day in question he had been for many hours in a public-house, and in the course of the day he had a fight with a man named Leatherby; he left the public-house in the evening, and went to his father's house, and there fell asleep by the fire. About 8 o'clock in

the evening a girl named Muggeridge met the deceased, and, in consequence of some conversation between them, Muggeridge called to the prisoner to come out, as Maria wanted to speak to him. There was some difficulty in waking the prisoner, but when he was aroused he went out without his hat and met the deceased. She charged him with having been drinking and fighting, and he said he had not. In a short time he returned to the house and got his hat. He then left the house, and joined the deceased, and they were standing together near the cottage of the deceased's mother, for some time. A man was engaged in a stable near the spot where the prisoner and the deceased were standing, and on a sudden the man heard a sort of muttered or suppressed cry, and immediately after that he heard a shriek. The deceased rushed into the house of a Mrs. Brummum, said her throat was cut, made an exclamation, fell on the floor bleeding fearfully, and died; but first named the person who had inflicted the wound. The prisoner was seen just after this going towards his house. He went into his sister's house. His sister looked up, and saw there was blood upon his neck. She said, "My God, Jack, you've cut your throat!" He said, "Yes, I've been and done it." The sister then ran out of the house. The prisoner and the deceased had never appeared to be on bad terms. They had never been known to have a quarrel. She was between 20 and 21, and he was 19. The prisoner appeared to have been drinking a good deal. The prisoner said she had told him she

would break off all correspondence with him that night, and that had done it. There were three marks on the prisoner's neck, but not more than skin deep.

Mr. Coleridge, the prisoner's counsel, did not deny that he had killed the poor girl, but attempted to reduce the crime to manslaughter. Lord Coke had said there must be soundness of mind and discretion to constitute the crime of murder. If a man, from provocation, took the life of another, the law was not so inhuman as to say that was murder. If a man was drunk and committed an act which required sound reasoning and discretion, the law would not say the man was guilty of the higher offence. He did not put it that the prisoner was mad or insane, but that he was a person deficient in intellect, wandering, and not at all times knowing what he was about. It was the result of an access of passion by a weakly-minded man under the influence of drink, without any motive, object, or intention. The act was committed under irritation and passion, when the man was not himself, and was scarcely responsible for what he was doing. For this the jury would not brand the man with the name of a murderer, and condemn him to die the death of a dog.

Mr. Justice Willes said, that it was necessary, in consequence of the able and eloquent argument addressed to them by the learned counsel, that he should lay down that which was the law applicable to such a case. The prisoner must be convicted or acquitted according to the law, and not according to any private prejudice or private affection. With

reference to the state of the prisoner's mind, the law as laid down by the Judges was this—that a man was presumed to be sane and to be answerable for his acts, as knowing what was right and what was wrong, until the contrary was established. If the act was proved to have been committed by a man, it rested upon him clearly to make out that he was labouring at the time under a defect of reason from disease of the mind, so that either he did not know what he was doing, or did not know that he was doing wrong. If a man who was capable of knowing what he was doing, knowing he was doing a wrong act, committed an offence, he was one of the persons whom the law intended to restrain from committing such an offence. It was not eccentricity or deficiency of intellect, so long as there was not disease of the mind to make him insane, that would excuse a person from the act of committing a murder. He had heard with astonishment the startling proposition, that if a man took away the life of his sweetheart suddenly in a fit of jealousy, or from some provocation, it diminished the offence from murder to manslaughter. If the prisoner committed this act in the way described, it was his painful duty to say, and he should be playing false with the law if he did not state to them, that the prisoner was guilty of murder and not of manslaughter. If they believed that in a fit of passion or disappointment he had taken the life, it was their duty to find the prisoner guilty of murder; if not, they should acquit him.

The jury found the prisoner *GUILTY*, and he was sentenced to

death; but such strong representations were made in his favour that the sentence was commuted.

17. FATAL FIRE IN DEVONSHIRE SQUARE.—Between 3 and 4 A.M., a fire broke out in a house in Devonshire Square, occupied by Mr. Secker, accountant, Mr. Dullins, merchant, and Mr. and Mrs. Amsel, tailors, and Mr. Graff, merchant. The building in which the fire commenced stood at the corner of Devonshire Square and Devonshire Street, and the means of egress were consequently more difficult than if the house had been flanked on either side by other buildings. The constable on duty in the neighbourhood in passing the house noticed smoke issuing from the lower part of the building, apparently from the kitchen. He gave an alarm, and, having procured assistance, sent off for the fire-escapes and engines. In the course of a few minutes Eilbeck came up with the escape from Bishopsgate Station, and pitched his machine against the part of the house in Devonshire Street. At that time he noticed two persons—viz. Mr. Dullin and Mr. Graff, at the second-floor window imploring assistance of the conductor. Eilbeck bravely ran up the escape and succeeded in bringing out the two gentlemen, who were safely landed on the ground. The conductor then heard loud screams from the attic windows of the same house, but facing the square. To get to that part of the building he was obliged to shift the machine; but before he could do so Mrs. Amsel was seen endeavouring to pull her husband out of window by one hand, while at the same time she was with the other

hand demolishing the window-glass. The fire then assumed such a fearful aspect, and the smoke rose in such heated bodies, that, in order to save her own life, the unfortunate woman was obliged to let her husband drop in the midst of the smoke, and got out of the window and run along the parapet. Every one below expected that she would fall over. Fortunately, however, she reached the next house in safety. The flames and smoke now broke from the windows with such fury that the efforts of the escape-men to rescue Mr. Amsel were fruitless. When the ruins were searched, the body of the unfortunate man was found, burnt to a cinder, at the spot where Mrs. Amsel was seen attempting to rescue him.

18. SINGULAR SUICIDE ON A RAILWAY.—Mr. Bidmead, a manufacturer, of Rock Mills, near Gloucester, has committed suicide under very singular circumstances. He travelled on his own business; and on Thursday, the 18th, left Leeds for Derby in a third-class carriage. As the train was passing through the Clay-cross tunnel he got out of the carriage, walked about 200 yards along the line, and then threw himself upon the rail and allowed a down-train to pass over him. The wheels of the engines severed his head from his body. The cause of this desperate act is un conjectured, as the deceased had appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, and had never shown any predisposition to suicide.

20. WITCHCRAFT AND MURDER.—In the records of our criminal courts some very remarkable cases—some painful, some ludicrous—have brought to light the continued

existence of superstitions which “the march of intellect” had been supposed to have left behind. The most serious of these was the influence of the wizard Harrison in the “Leeds Poisoning Case” recorded in the volume for 1856, and a more laughable one in that of the wizard Tunncliffe, in our last volume. At the Spring assizes at Shrewsbury, a man was convicted for a crime which undoubtedly had its origin in this wretched superstition.

At Westbrook, in the parish of Much-Wenlock, in Shropshire, there resided an old woman named Ann Evans, who had long enjoyed the reputation of supernatural power. She was supposed to possess “the evil eye,” to exert influence over people’s fortunes, to affect as she pleased their sheep or pigs, and to be endowed generally with the attributes of a witch. She was not, however, a specimen of the oppressed or helpless class of witches, but was rather in a position to tyrannize over the population around her. Though stricken in years—for she was between 60 and 70—she was exceedingly muscular and powerful; the exercise of her profession had brought her in a little money, she had got a cottage and a bit of ground of her own upon a common near the town, and there, by the aid of her substantial property, her imputed power, and a most violent and outrageous tongue, she lived in something more than mere security. Her reputation, even apart from her alleged dealings with the devil, was by no means good. She had passed by several names, and did not appear always under the same designation even in the proceedings at the trial. For some years she had lived, it is not said as a lawful

wife, with a man named Evans, who died in 1856. After his decease she attracted to her cottage William Davies, who, though not much more than half her age, being only 35, seems to have been fascinated into the capacity of her slave and paramour. More than once this unnatural relationship was broken by a sudden effort on the part of the man; but as often was he "drawn back" by the woman's influence, and up to the 12th of September last he continued an inmate of her cottage on the common, digging her bit of land, fetching and carrying according to her directions, and indulged, it is said, with the prospect of some day or other becoming her husband. On the day in question she sent him into Wenlock to make some purchases; but the seductions of the town induced him to loiter there longer than he should have done, and to spend upon liquor some of the money with which he had been intrusted for marketing. As he returned, he was met upon the road by the impatient and angry woman, who snatched the basket from his hand and cursed him in fierce and angry terms. He proceeded, however, to the cottage with her, went in, and partook of some tea with her; but the quarrel was not past, and at length, after more violence and abuse, she appears to have ordered him out of the house. He is said to have asked for some article of apparel which he considered his own, and, upon being refused, to have gone upstairs to fetch it. She followed him, a scuffle then ensued, and when, after an alarm given by a little boy who witnessed this part of the transaction, the neighbours ventured into the house, they found the witch lying dead on the floor

of the bedroom, with some stabs in the neck, one of which had cut the carotid artery in two.

Davies, having committed this terrible deed, actuated partly by the terror of the consequences, but still more, it would seem, from fear of the old woman's supernatural power, fled away, and was taken in a barn twenty miles off. On being seized, and charged with the murder, he asked "Is she dead?" and on being answered in the affirmative exclaimed "O Lord! I did not think it was quite so bad as that."

These facts were proved at the trial; but it also appeared from the cross-examination of the witnesses, that there was a general belief among the ignorant people about Westbrook, that the old woman possessed what they called "the evil eye;" and that, by the aid of some old books on magic, and the unknown language in which she sometimes spoke, she possessed supernatural powers. The counsel for the prisoner wished to cross-examine the mother of the little boy who proved the chief portion of the case against the prisoner, to show that she believed the old woman still had power over her, but the learned Judge would not allow that to be done; but the woman could not by any representations be induced to leave the witness-box while her child was being examined, and showed by her distress and anxiety of mind that she imagined the influence of the witch could be made effective still.

The prisoner was found *Guilty*, and sentenced to death. But it seemed quite clear that the act was in no degree premeditated, and many circumstances appeared probable to reduce the enormity of

the prisoner's guilt, and his life was therefore spared.

21. ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE. — A painful tragedy in humble life has taken place near the Caledonian Road, Islington. In a small street there lived a respectable man named Osborne, employed in some gas-works, with his wife. In the same house lived a railway servant, named East. This man was a widower, with a female child, who was placed under the care of Mrs. Osborne. This circumstance appears to have led to an improper intimacy between East and Mrs. Osborne. The husband had heard some rumours of his wife's infidelity, but he refused to give credit to them, saying that he must be perfectly satisfied before he accused her of it. They certainly did not live happily together; she was neglectful of his home, and scornful. These circumstances worked the unhappy man to frenzy (it appeared, indeed, that he had once suffered severely from brain fever), and he began to watch his wife's conduct. On Saturday he returned home somewhat earlier than usual, and found that his wife was out, and he traced her to the tap-room of a neighbouring public-house, where she was drinking with her paramour. A quarrel naturally ensued, which was put an end to by the interference of the police. There was further squabbling at home, in the course of which Osborne charged his wife with her guilt with East. She avowed it, and said, that when the child (which had died a day or two before) was buried, she meant to go and live with East. On the following day there was more quarrelling, in which the wife was assisted by East's sister; and Osborne left his miserable home and went

to a neighbouring public-house, where he had some beer. He returned about a quarter to six, and went to a cupboard, his wife being in the kitchen, after which he came into the kitchen. He said to her, "Have you had your tea, Nance?" and she said, "Yes, I have." He then said, "That shall be the last you shall ever have;" and she said, "The same to you." He had nothing in his hand at the time. There was further quarrelling, in which the wife exasperated him very much. A lodger in the house describes the result:—"I went in-doors, and had scarcely got into the front parlour, which was my room, when I again heard the screams, and on looking round I saw deceased and his wife in the kitchen. He had got hold of her by the hair of her head, and was chopping at her head as hard as he could. The chopper produced was the one he was using." (The chopper, which is a most formidable weapon, and covered with blood, was produced by Inspector Judge, of the N division; and on being handed round to the jury created a feeling of great pain). "I saw him chop at her as long as he could, while he held her up, and then she fell down, and he struck her again several blows. He then threw the chopper away, and took up a knife. I ran to the front door and screamed as loudly as I could, but no one went into the room. He took up the table-knife from the table and cut his throat. He hacked at it for several moments, as it appeared to me, and then he fell. He did not speak during the whole of the affray. There was a great quantity of blood about. Medical assistance was sent for,

and Dr. Richardson came. When deceased fell, his wife was lying on the ground, and he fell across her body. I saw him cut his throat. His wife had no cutting instrument in her hand."

It appeared from the statement of the surgeon that Osborne had cut his throat so determinedly that he must have fallen dead instantly. It was stated at the coroner's inquest that the injuries inflicted on the wife would probably not prove fatal.

22. CHILD MURDER.—At the Bury St. Edmund's Assizes, Emma Groom, aged 24, was indicted for the wilful murder of John Groom, at Oakley, on the 31st of July last.

The prisoner is the daughter of poor parents, who lived at Oakley, a village three miles from Diss. At an early age she went into service in that neighbourhood, and five years ago gave birth to a female illegitimate child, who is still alive, and has always been taken care of by her grandmother, the prisoner making occasional remittances for her support. After the birth of this child the prisoner went into service near Ipswich, and in June, 1856, she had another child, the subject of the present trial. In November of that year the prisoner hired herself to Mrs. Johnson, of Bramford, when she made known the fact that she had a child, and stipulated that she should be allowed to visit it every Sunday. The better to enable her to carry out this arrangement, she removed the child from Ipswich, and placed it with Mrs. Lay, who lived at Bramford, and agreed to take care of it for 2s. per week. From that time to the 31st of July the prisoner constantly saw her boy, of whom

she seemed to be remarkably fond. Indeed, the child attracted love on all sides. Mrs. Johnson petted him, and sent him a bowl of milk daily from her farm, as he was at first very weak, and Mrs. Lay conceived a warm love for him, which induced her to continue the arrangement with his mother, to her own loss and inconvenience, rather than part from him and never see him again, which the prisoner said would be the case if she should be obliged to take him away. Towards the end of July the prisoner obtained leave to pay her friends a visit, and she avowed her intention to be to take the boy to Oakley with her on Friday, 31st of July, which was the fair day of the adjoining village, and to return with him on the Monday following. The boy was accordingly brought to the farm on the afternoon of that day, and at seven o'clock the prisoner left Bramford with him by the rail, and arrived at Diss station on the same evening at eight o'clock, when she was seen to leave the train and station with a child in her arms, under her cloak, and a small reticule basket. At ten o'clock on that night the prisoner knocked her mother up, and, being let in, appeared faint and sadly. She had then no child with her, but she had, besides her reticule basket, a small brown paper parcel. As soon as she had refreshed herself with some beer she asked after her daughter in affectionate terms and went to bed with her, taking upstairs the paper parcel. On the following morning she came down at half-past six, and took her daughter out with her after breakfast to see her brother, telling her mother not to meddle with her parcel. Early that morning a little girl, returning

from school through a field near Oakley, occupied by Mr. Rumsey, went to a pond to gather rushes, and, arrived on the margin, saw something white floating on the surface. Thinking the object was a duck, the girl threw a stone at it, and after the commotion in the water had subsided, espied a tiny hand stretched out. Alarmed at this sight, the girl called out to a woman, who alarmed the neighbours, and, a rake being procured, the dead body was gently drawn ashore, when it turned out to be the corpse of a male child, about 13 months' old. Around its person was pinned a napkin, and a small handkerchief was tied loosely round its neck and over its chin. In all other respects the child was naked. The discovery soon spread abroad, and a man named Ling took upon himself to make inquiries into the mysterious affair. In the course of those inquiries he learnt that the prisoner was in the village, and at ten o'clock he found her at her brother's house, when he told her a child had been found in Mr. Rumsey's pond, on which she exclaimed, "Good God! that is not mine." To this Mr. Ling replied that the people said it was her child, and invited her to go and see the body, to which she assented. When the prisoner got to that point in the road where a turn to the left would take to the pond, and another to the right to her mother's house, she refused to go to the pond, and went to her mother's house, followed by Ling. There an interview took place with her mother, in which she owned that the child was hers, and cried bitterly. Shortly after a policeman came, and on inquiring whether she had brought any parcel with her over night, received from

the prisoner's mother the parcel above mentioned, and took her into custody on the charge of having murdered her child; to which she made no reply. The parcel, when opened, was found to contain the entire dress of a child, which, on being shown to Mrs. Lay and Mrs. Johnson, was clearly identified as that which the prisoner's child had on when taken away by her on the evening of the 31st of July. The constant affection the prisoner had shown to her child negatived the assumption usual in these cases, that the motive to the crime was the desire to get quit of the charge for its support. There appeared in this case no such motive; and the prisoner's counsel urged upon the jury the probability of the child having lost its life by a distressing accident — namely, that it had been suffocated by being closely wrapped up in a cloak and pressed in its mother's arms; and that the wretched mother, on the discovery of its death, had resorted, in her terror and despair, to the insensible course of throwing the corpse into the pond.

The jury, however, felt themselves bound to find the prisoner *Guilty*, with a strong recommendation to mercy. The wretched woman was sentenced to death.

26. BARBARITIES AT SEA.—At the Liverpool Assizes, John Anderson Christie, late commander of the British barque *Elizabeth*, of Liverpool, was indicted for the wilful murder of Francisco Rodriguez, a seaman, who formed one of the prisoner's crew on the homeward voyage from Calabar last year.

The Attorney-General for the Duchy of Lancaster, in opening the case, said, that the cause of

death was a series of repeated acts of violence — kicking, knocking-down, ropes'-ending, &c., inflicted by the prisoner, with great force and malignity, between the 28th of August and the 1st of November last, on which day Rodriguez died. The *Elizabeth*, a barque of about 430 tons, and manned by about twenty-one persons, sailed from Liverpool in January last year, and the prisoner, who was transferred from a vessel called the *Faith*, in the same employ, joined her at Calabar, in the Bonny river, in June last. There were also transferred with him the first mate, James Millard; and three seamen—Joseph Mitchell, since dead; Matteo Frook, who would be called in evidence, and Francisco Rodriguez, the deceased. Rodriguez was about 26 years of age, a Spaniard, and a Roman Catholic. He was well and strong when he joined the ship, but though entered as an able seaman, he was scarcely of that capacity, though as an ordinary seaman he was tolerably efficient. The *Elizabeth* sailed from Calabar on the 24th of July, and about a month afterwards the acts of violence on the part of the prisoner broke out, and were continued without intermission until about a fortnight before Rodriguez' death. These acts were then detailed by the learned counsel, particular stress being laid upon two. The first of these occurred about the middle of September, when the deceased, who had had the misfortune to injure a binnacle lamp, was kicked, beaten, and stamped upon by the captain, and so injured in the back that he was never able to stand upright afterwards, and was lamed from that time. The second occurred about a fortnight before his death,

when Rodriguez, while supporting himself with his hand on the poop (being unable to stand in consequence of the injuries he had received), was knocked down and kicked by the captain, and was with difficulty able to crawl to the fore-castle. He was never able to return to his work from this time, and about a fortnight afterwards he was found lying in his berth cold and dead, with his knees drawn up, and his mouth and nose full of blood. Soon afterwards the vessel arrived at Cork, where the crew, with one or two exceptions, were discharged; but information of the atrocities committed by the prisoner having been communicated to the Liverpool authorities by one of the apprentices, an investigation was made by the magistrates, and the attention of the Board of Trade having been called to the circumstances, the present prosecution was instituted. There was an entry in the log-book that the deceased had died of scurvy, but this entry was not made until after the vessel had arrived at Liverpool; and though doubtless there was scurvy on board, the deceased was never treated for scurvy, and the jury would no doubt conclude from the evidence that he had not the scurvy at all. The counsel for the Crown then pointed out, that even if the deceased had the scurvy, and was certain to die from it, if the violence of the prisoner caused him to die sooner, the prisoner would be answerable for manslaughter or murder, as the offence might be proved. It would be contended, doubtless, that the violence was used by way of punishment for disobedience or misconduct, but there was no entry of this in the log-book; and if the excessive violence caused Rodri-

guez's death, the prisoner would be guilty of manslaughter. If the prisoner had a deliberate and malignant intention to inflict violence upon the deceased beyond what he knew was a proper punishment for the offence—violence of a dangerous character—he would be guilty of manslaughter. If, on the other hand, the jury did not believe that the acts of violence caused his death, the prisoner would be guilty of no crime under the indictment, and ought to be acquitted altogether.

Evidence was then given which fully bore out the statement of the learned counsel.

The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty of Manslaughter*; and the prisoner was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

27. UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.—The great race between the rival Universities came off this day. The course was from Putney Bridge to Mortlake. Upon this occasion the Cambridge crew redeemed the laurels lost last year by winning with comparative ease; but it is stated, in defence of the Oxford crew, that, soon after starting, a wave struck the stroke oar of their boat with such force that the iron outrigger was bent, by which the strokesman not only lost much of his own efficiency, but was unable to set the stroke to his companions.

28. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office on the 28th of March, at 8.30 P.M.:—

Suez, March 25.

“Vice-Consul West, Suez, to Acting Consul-General Green, Alexandria.

“The most cheering intelligence that has reached Bombay for some

time it is our good fortune to be able to forward by this mail.

“The Commander-in-Chief having received the whole of the convoy and siege trains from Agra, on the 23rd of February, and subsequently learnt that Stewart's, Orr's, Whitelock's columns were well on their march towards Jhansi, broke up on the 2nd March from Cawnpore, and proceeded to Alumbagh. Having massed his troops together in advance, he despatched Sir James Outram across the Goomtee on the 6th, and took up a position himself at Bilkhoosha (Dilkoosha). Sir J. Outram crossed with 6000 men and thirty guns, and was attacked on the other side by the rebels. The enemy, however, were repulsed by Sir Colin Campbell from Chanda.

“The brigade of Jung Bahadoor was completed at Nubtanpore on the 2nd of March, and the Goorkhas were to advance across the Goora.

“Before the arrival of Sir Colin General Outram had to repulse a great attack made by the rebels on his positions at Alumbagh and Jellalabad. This attack took place on the 21st, when the rebels came on in great force, flanking two sides of our positions, and having a heavy column in the centre. Sir James Outram had received intelligence of the attack by spies, and was prepared for it. He moved out on the approach of the enemy, cut off both their flanks, took two guns, and forced them to retreat. His loss altogether trifling—viz. 21 wounded.

“A second attack of the same kind was made on the 25th, when they were repulsed with the loss of three guns.

“Franks' column had also a decisive action. It marched, 29th

February, in advance of Budla-poore, and encountered the enemy near Shandina. Brigadier Franks prevented a junction between the two insurgent corps—the first under Mahomet Dussein, and the second under a disaffected Chuckladera; the former had 21,000 men and 21 guns; the latter 8000 men and 8 guns. He out-manceuvred them, and beat them separately, killing and wounding 2800 men, and taking all their guns.

“The rebel corps of Mahomet Dussein had taken up a strongly-intrenched position on the north of Kadshagunger, eight miles from Shanda. Brigadier Franks out-flanked them and forced them to retire, with the loss of eight guns. Three miles further he halted, when the second corps of rebels attacked them, and he was again victorious, and all obstacles on his march to Lucknow were removed. At the same time Brigadier Hope Grant marched from Oonas to Futtehpore Chowrassie, the old haunt of Nana Sahib, and blew it up, took four guns, and killed 1800 men, with casualties amounting to seventeen or eighteen. There was a rumour at Cawnpore that Nana Sahib had crossed the Ganges into the Doab, but the rumour was unfounded.

“The cavalry regiments resumed their march, and General Whitelock proceeded towards Jhansi.

“Sir H. Rose had not been able to move from Saugor in consequence of failure of providing provisions and transport; but Orr's column had advanced past Bentka, twenty miles north-east of Saugor, on the road from Shagur to Pectoria, having had some skirmishes with rebels. Brigadier

Stewart was at Bhauri, near Goona. The fort of Rhotos had been taken and occupied.”

29. GREAT FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—About 3 o'clock A.M. the cotton-spinning and doubling mill of Messrs. Lewis and Edward Williams, of Minshull Street, Manchester, was discovered to be on fire. Messrs. Williams have two mills—the old one fronting to Minshull Street and a new one branching from it at right angles at the back, in Upton Street, London Road. The first-named building was very lofty, having eight stories, besides the attic, and about forty-five to fifty yards long, and was lighted by 120 windows in the front, and 120 windows at the back. The fire was first noticed by the driver of a hackney-coach in London Road, who saw the flames through the back windows of the third story, in Upton Street. The fire-engines were speedily on the spot, but their aid was unnecessary, for there was abundance of water at a high pressure from the street mains on all sides of the mill, and by merely attaching hose to these mains a force of water equal to about six tons per minute was showered upon the blazing pile. The fire, nevertheless, spread rapidly, and the roof very speedily fell in. The floors of this, as of all old mills, were well saturated with oil from the machinery, and any attempts to check the flames here were utterly hopeless. Floor after floor, each with its heavy load of machinery, gave way with crashes that threatened to carry with them the whole fabric; and at about 20 minutes to 5 o'clock, when the fire had attained its fiercest glow, a large portion of the wall fronting towards Min-

shull Street, about eighty feet high, fell outwards. In the yard before this front of the mill was a large gasometer and the house of the manager, together with a building several stories high, in which the process of mixing the cotton was carried on. The wall falling outwards crushed the gasometer, and an explosion resulted, which augmented the destructive force of the fire, and the buildings in the yard were ignited and partially destroyed. By very great exertions the fire was prevented from spreading to the new mill. The entire loss, it is feared, will not be less than 20,000*l.*; but the premises were insured to a large amount.

29. ROBBERY IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE. — At the Liverpool Assizes, Michael Brannon, aged 40, was indicted for having, near Rochdale, on the 11th of February last, being armed with a pistol, assaulted and robbed Richard Wainwright of his watch, 9*l.* 10*s.* in gold, and 30*s.* in silver.

The prosecutor was a schoolmaster at Littleborough, near Rochdale, and on the 11th of February last he had 9*l.* 10*s.* in gold in his pocket, and was going to pay some debts, when he met a man named Goodwin, who owed him some money, and who induced him to go with him to Manchester, saying he would pay him. He went with Goodwin to Manchester, by the railway, and there Goodwin paid him 30*s.* in silver. The prosecutor then went to a druggist's shop, and bought a small quantity of chloroform for the toothache, and then went towards the railway station, intending to return to Littleborough. On his way some men showed him some jewellery, and wanted him to buy some, but he

refused; when near the old church in Manchester he was run against by a man whom he supposed to be a drunken man, who was dressed in a poncho overcoat. This man he afterwards observed standing erect, making signs to some one on the opposite side of the street. On arriving at the railway station he observed that his money was all right in a portemonnaie in his pocket, and he had his watch. He saw at the station the same man in the poncho overcoat who had run against him, and, not liking his appearance, he got into a different carriage, in which were several persons, and rode with them as far as Rochdale. There he left the carriage for a short time, and while out observed the man in the poncho looking into the carriage in which he had ridden. This induced the prosecutor to change his carriage, and get into a second-class carriage, in which there was no other passenger. As the train was moving the door was opened, and the man in the poncho suddenly got into the carriage and sat opposite to him. They were then alone. As soon as the train had gained full speed, the man opposite suddenly seized him by the throat, and, presenting a revolver pistol at his head, threatened to blow his brains out if he made any disturbance. The prosecutor then became unconscious, and when he next remembered anything he found himself on his back in the railway carriage, and saw the man on his knees beside him drawing the cork out of the bottle of chloroform. His assailant then proceeded to pour the liquid over and into the mouth of the prosecutor. The prosecutor pushed his hand away, but shortly again became unconscious. On arriving at Wals-

den a carriage-door was observed to be open, and the guard, on looking in, found the prosecutor senseless on his back, with his pockets turned inside out and his watch-guard broken and his watch gone. The suggestion of the prosecution was, that while the train was stopping and going slowly, the man committing this assault and robbery, had got out of the carriage and escaped. The prosecutor's purse was found on the railway next day empty. On the prosecutor being removed from the carriage his neck was found to be marked as if by the grasp of four fingers, and there was a mark as if made by a ring worn on the little finger. Next day the prisoner was met by a detective officer coming from the landing stage at Liverpool wearing a ring on the little finger of his left hand and dressed in a poncho overcoat, and he then said he had just come from Bristol. He was taken into custody on the 8th of this month, and was identified by the prosecutor as the man who had robbed him.

For the defence witnesses to prove an *alibi* were called, who swore that at the time spoken to by the prosecutor he was in Liverpool, and having a poultice applied to his eyes. The learned counsel for the prosecution was replying on this evidence, when the prisoner insisted on witnesses being called to prove that the watch of the prosecutor, which he stated he had been robbed of, had been pawned at Manchester before the robbery took place, having been previously won from him at cards in a public house in Manchester. On cross-examination it appeared that these men were card-sharpers, and had frequently been brought before the magistrates.

The jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner *Guilty*.

Baron Martin, in passing sentence, stated his entire concurrence with the verdict which had been returned by the jury. He very little doubted that the two men while speaking to the prosecutor and offering him the jewellery for sale, had contrived to rob him of his watch, and thus he proceeded on his journey without discovering it, and they had ample opportunity for pawning it that evening at the time stated. With respect to the charge itself, it would be frightful indeed if men were permitted to escape from the severest penalty allowed by law for crimes of such a character. No man, indeed, would be safe in travelling in railway carriages, particularly express trains, which only stop at long intervals. Persons might be robbed and murdered, without any means of communicating with the guard. His Lordship added that he might direct sentence of death to be recorded, but as he did not wish to pass a sentence which probably would not be carried out, he should sentence the prisoner to penal servitude for his natural life.

In the volume for last year will be found a record of a still more daring robbery committed in a railway carriage.

29. CALAMITOUS FIRE IN BLOOMSBURY.—*Fifteen lives lost*.—A most disastrous fire, by which no fewer than fifteen persons lost their lives, occurred in Gilbert Street, Bloomsbury. The scene of this calamity is a narrow thoroughfare running between Museum Street and Bury Street. The house, numbered 20, stood about the middle of the north-east side of this street. The ground-floor was let to a carpenter named Taylor,

and was used by him as his workshop. The eight rooms above were divided into four tenements, of which the first-floor was unlet; the front part of the second floor was occupied by a family named Eastwood, which consisted of a man and wife and three children, and the back part by a Mr. Smith his wife and nine children; a family named Hedger, consisting of four persons, occupied another portion of the house, making the number of the inmates twenty.

At the back of these premises is a "museum" or repository for minerals, being the back portion of a house in Great Russell Street, belonging to Mr. Calvert a mineralogist and metallurgist. The partition between the repository and the house in Gilbert Street was no more than a wooden screen covered with canvas and old newspapers.

About a quarter past 2 A.M., on Sunday morning, the policeman on duty saw flames issuing from the lower part of the premises in Gilbert Street, and a man was standing at an upper window screaming. As the policeman approached the house to alarm the inmates, the whole front of the shop was blown out by the flames, and at the same moment the man leapt from above upon the policeman, who was knocked down and stunned, and temporarily disabled. When he recovered he drew the person from the flames. This person was one of the Smiths. He was insensible, and was so much injured that he died on being removed to the University Hospital. Several passers-by now rendered assistance. A painter and glazier named Curle displayed the utmost coolness and courage. Several persons were seen at the windows of the burn-

ing premises, screaming and gesticulating frantically. Curle, with the assistance of two young men, removed a ladder, which providentially had been left before some premises which were under repair. Placing this against the burning house, he intrepidly ascended to the first-floor window, where Eastwood and his family were screaming for aid. Eastwood first placed a little girl in his arms, whom he brought down in safety. Ascending again he brought down Mrs. Eastwood, with a child in her arms. The ladder was now so hot that it could not be touched by the hands; but Eastwood succeeded in descending with his remaining child. This poor man had up to this moment exhibited the greatest nerve and self-possession; but now, when he had saved all that was dearest to him, he fell down in a fit with a wild exclamation. Curle would then have removed the ladder to the upper windows where he saw a hand and arm in a white sleeve waving; but the ladder was too short, and would not reach above the coping of the first-floor window. All this had passed so rapidly that neither the fire-escape nor the engines had arrived; and when the escape entered the street it could not pass on to the burning house on account of some shoring which stretched across; before it could be lowered and again raised, precious minutes had been lost, for the front of the house was now all in flames; nor could any assistance be given from the back, for it proved that these ill-constructed premises had not one window behind. When the engines arrived, the flames were rapidly spreading to the adjoining and opposite houses, and the house itself was

a mass of flames. While the firemen were doing their utmost to subdue the conflagration the roof suddenly fell in, forcing out the walls. The efforts of the engines were successful in extinguishing the burning ruins, but the mineral warehouse behind was destroyed.

When the ruins were sufficiently cooled to admit of entering, the firemen proceeded to search for the unfortunate persons missing. Fleming, one of them, says: "On my arrival I assisted, as soon as the flames were subdued, in extricating the bodies, and was there until all had been recovered, fourteen in number. They were found, as far as the ruins would enable me to judge, as the flooring of the respective rooms had not been consumed, on the second story. The first body I discovered at about a quarter past 4. It was that of a young man. He was quite dead. I shook him and spoke to him, but there was not the slightest sign of life. I then, in conjunction with others at the direction of Mr. Gough, the foreman, proceeded to clear away the rubbish, and we soon found the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and eight children, all huddled, as it were, on each other. The only clothes they had on were their nightshirts, which were nearly consumed by the fire. They were lying with their heads downwards. One boy had on his trousers, with which he appeared to have hurriedly dressed, as if he had been alarmed by the noise or smoke of the fire, and was preparing to escape. This body was the least burnt of them all. Soon after my arrival I observed the front wall begin to bulge, and I immediately gave the alarm that it was about to fall, and within a few seconds afterwards the whole

gave way, and the building fell in with a tremendous crash, so that we had a narrow escape."

Thus in this terrible calamity the whole family of the Smiths—the man, his wife and nine children—and all the Hedgers perished; while Eastwood was so fortunate as to save his wife and all his children. It may seem an unnecessary shock to the feelings to dwell upon the details of the deaths of the individuals, but the subsequent inquiry turned much upon the appearances presented by the corpses. A newspaper report says:—"One of the Smiths, it would appear, Richard, jumped from the window to the street, was taken up insensible, and carried to the University Hospital, where he soon after expired. Another of the family was evidently in the act of dressing, when he was suffocated, and died. The others, with two or three exceptions only, never awoke to know their awful situation, but passed unconsciously through sleep to death. The spectacle of their remains would shock the stoutest heart; but, notwithstanding the hideous deformity of countenance occasioned by the subsequent action of the fire and their entombment beneath the ruins of the fallen house, there was yet an almost pleasing development of tranquillity and rest. The complete relaxation of the muscles, the natural position of the hands and arms, forcibly illustrated the composure and soundness of their sleep. The little children especially, if one could have divested his mind of the fearful realization of death, were in a posture indicative in the extreme of the naturalness of infant sleep. There was no evidence of a struggle, or an effort even to prolong life, but a mani-

fest insensibility to dangers which they never knew. The youngest child seems to have raised its little arms as if suddenly aroused, and then as suddenly to have become unconscious and have died. If, therefore, we may judge from the features and the appearance of the bodies, death was produced by suffocation, and not by burning. They, in all probability, with two or three exceptions, thus died in sleep. The exception, however, is a painful one, in the case of Mrs. Smith, whose body, though much more burnt than any of the others, indicates every appearance of having died an agonising death. One foot and a great portion of the leg were entirely consumed, and the body so much charred as to be fearfully disfigured; yet there was a rigid contraction of the limbs, as if distorted by agony, and a convulsive grasping of the hands and fingers. Mr. Smith was evidently in a sound sleep, and as he lay in his natural position in the bed, so he was discovered in the ruins in which he and his family were thus hurried to eternity. Mrs. Hedger, it is supposed, was endeavouring to make her escape, as her body was found in the narrow passage of the house." The inquiries of the officers all sought the origin of the fire in the premises in Gilbert Street, particularly in the carpenter's shop; but nothing appeared to confirm their conjectures. It was then surmised, from the appearance of most of the corpses, their attitudes of repose showing that death had taken place during insensibility, that the fire had originated in the mineral warehouse, in which were stored considerable quantities of minerals containing arsenic, and other articles, which being dissolved by great

heat would pass off into poisonous and stupifying fumes. A very careful examination of the bodies of the deceased, and especially of the blood, was held to confirm the suspicion that the fumes arising from the burning minerals had ascended into the adjoining house, and by producing immediate prostration and utter inability on the part of the sufferers to move, had allowed the smoke from the burning timbers to accomplish their deaths more speedily. The verdict of the coroner's jury adopted this hypothesis.

APRIL.

1. INDIAN LOAN of 5,000,000*l*. —Notwithstanding the critical position of our affairs in India, and the measures before Parliament for transferring India from the East India Company to the Crown, and notwithstanding the parliamentary declaration that the debts of India are chargeable on Indian revenue only, and cannot fall back on the Imperial Exchequer, the credit of Indian securities is high. The Court of Directors having announced their desire to raise 5,000,000*l*. on debentures at 4 per cent., the offers were made this day, when it was found that the whole loan had been taken within 200,000*l*. at prices varying from 97 to 102. The *minimum* price fixed by the Court of Directors was 97.

— FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY AT LERWICK.—A terrible event has occurred at Lerwick. Mr. Peter Williamson was a respectable merchant in that sea-port, where he was the agent for the Peterhead whalers. He was a well-conducted man, fond of his family, and appa-

rently unembarrassed in his affairs. On the night of the 1st instant, he arose from his bed and massacred nearly his whole family.

His first victim was his wife. He had apparently struck her a fearful blow with a cleaver on the head; with the razor he inflicted a frightful cut upon her throat. He then killed his daughter in the same manner, by crushing her head with blows and then cutting her throat, as she lay asleep by the side of her mother. He next rushed upstairs to the apartment occupied by the three children. The elder boy was seized, numerous and serious cuts were inflicted upon his head either with the hatchet edge of the cleaver, or with the razor blade, and with the latter instrument a fearful wound was made upon his throat; but before any fatal injury had been inflicted, he managed to release himself from his father's hands, and made his escape down stairs to the servant's room. Upon the youngest of the three—the sleeping infant—the same elaborate attack was made as in the case of the first two and stronger victims. With its head smashed, and almost severed as it was from the body, its death must have been instantaneous. The terminating scene of the sickening tragedy was carried out in the other room, on the same floor on which these transactions took place. To this room the second son, John, had made his escape in his night dress. He could scarcely, however, have done more than reach the apartment when his father overtook him, and, seizing him as he vainly attempted to elude his hold by leaping into an unoccupied bed, dragged him out by his superior strength. One or more blows upon the skull soon served to stop

his resistance, and by a deep razor cut in the throat he was in the next instant deprived of life. Dropping the mutilated corpse at his feet, the infatuated man next addressed himself to the deliberate destruction of his own life. Throwing himself on his back on the middle of the floor of the same room in which the latter murder was perpetrated, he steadied his neck by throwing it back, over the leg of a table; he then passed his arm round the rail of a chair, by which a determined "purchase" was obtained. With this arrangement he drew the razor across his throat with so steady and effectual a hand, that his neck was severed from ear to ear, down to the bone, and he must have died instantaneously. When the cries of the servant brought assistance, Mrs. Williamson was still living, but she died very shortly after. The son's wounds were very dangerous, but not fatal. Another child was, happily, away from home. The miserable murderer was, of course, insane. It had been observed that his manner had lately changed; he had drunk a good deal, and on the evening before the murder he had persisted in talking about Calcraft, the hangman, some noted murderers, and of the surest method of taking away life.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT RELICS IN ORKNEY.—A very important discovery of ancient silver relics has been made at Sandwick—perhaps one of the most extensive and important discoveries, in an archæological point of view, that have ever been made in Scotland. The relics were discovered in a rabbit-hole. Some time ago, a boy happened to pick up some silver coins which the rabbits had thrown out in the formation of

their hole, and carried them home. The circumstance became known, and one day lately, as some people were waiting for the ebb of the tide, before proceeding with the work of gathering ware, one of their number proposed that they should visit the place where the boy had before discovered the money. They accordingly went in a body to the spot, and at the first or second stroke of a warehook, one of them drew out a large heap of silver. At the sight of the bright metal there was instantly a scramble among those present, and by one or other of them all was carried away. The circumstance coming afterwards to the ears of the authorities in Kirkwall, an investigation was made, and the greater part of the treasure has been recovered, Sheriff Robertson and others, who interested themselves in recovering the property, having remunerated the finders. The relics are altogether several pounds in weight, and consist of massive pins, brooches, bracelets, necklaces, and other ornaments, beside some number of silver coins. These valuable and interesting relics are supposed by Scottish antiquarians to be contemporaneous with the reigns of the earliest kings in Scottish or Scandinavian history.

7. EXTRAORDINARY ASSAULT BY A CLERGYMAN AND HIS WIFE.—At the Gloucester Assizes was tried a very extraordinary case of an assault committed by a clergyman and his wife.

The Rev. Samuel Smith, and Sarah Smith his wife, were placed at the bar, charged with maliciously cutting and wounding John Leech, with intent to murder him.

The evidence elicited the following singular and romantic history.

Leech, the prosecutor, was, in 1846, a porter at Swan and Edgar's, in Regent Street. One of his fellow servants was Sarah Mills, a young girl of 17. Some kind of intimacy, not clearly made out, arose between the porter and the maid. When she left Swan and Edgar's, Leech visited her at her new situation. There he first saw a rival, Mr. Samuel Smith, the son of a beneficed clergyman, and a student at Cambridge. Smith had met Mills in 1848, had at once proposed to marry her, and would, as he stated, have married her had his circumstances permitted. They were married in 1849. Smith did not take her home. He had passed with honours at Cambridge, and was then master of the Bishop's School at Bristol, and could not keep a wife there upon 100*l.* a year; she therefore lived with her friends in Kent. Shortly after her marriage, Leech heard that she was at Canterbury, and wrote to her. She invited him to come and see her: he went, walked out with her, and slept in the same house. According to Leech's account, she told him that Mr. Smith had written to say that the marriage was not legal, and had offered her money to trouble him no more. After that, Leech saw her in London several times, and once at his house near Croydon, after he had become a road-contractor. [Under cross-examination, Leech declined to answer questions touching the nearness of the intimacy that subsisted between himself and Mrs. Smith in Kent and in London. He "had no particular reason;" he wished to decline doing so.] Leech did not see her after the end of 1849, but he kept up a correspond-

ence with her as late as 1851. In the meantime, Leech had married, and had become a widower. In January, 1858, he received a letter from Mrs. Smith. She called herself a widow, said she had three children, and 1000*l.*, and invited Leech to meet his "dear old friend Sally," and to stop all night. Sally expressed her willingness to be his for ever, but there must be "no more trifling;" "nothing improper." After some negotiation, Leech went, on the 3rd of February, to Bristol, to the station of the Midland Railway. Mrs. Smith, dressed in widow's weeds, met him. He fancied he saw Mr. Smith on the platform, and told her so; she laughed at him. But Smith was there. He had brought with him a heavy cane, and a revolver loaded and capped, bought under a false name the day before. Leech and Mrs. Smith took tickets for Yate. When they alighted, Mrs. Smith insisted on going over a dark lonely common. Before they had gone far Smith overtook them, and made Leech aware of his presence by beating him over the head. The blows were inflicted with some heavy instrument; he was felled to the ground, and his wounds bled profusely. Leech closed with his assailant, and cried for help, and threw him on the ground. Help arrived, and Smith, threatening to blow out the brains of any one who molested him, made off with his partner. Leech was carried to the railway Inn at Yate, and cared for. The Smiths made their way to their home at Clifton. The next morning a six-barrel revolver, proved to have been bought by Smith, and a widow's cap, were found on the common. None of the facts were denied.

Mr. Smith's defence was the most remarkable part of the evi-

dence. He said that he had supported himself since he was fifteen, and he described how he came by his wife, how he brought her home after the birth of their first child in 1851, and how he had established a school bringing in 400*l.* a year. He had often observed that there was a melancholy about his wife, and she would sigh on his bosom, and tell him she was not worthy of him. He had often complained of her staying so much in Kent, and said that there must be some reason for her melancholy, though he could not tell what it was. She once told him of a letter she had received from the man Leech, and mentioned other circumstances which tended rather to excite his jealousy. But he overlooked it, as she continued to bear him children, and managed the house well. At length, on the 22nd of January last, she told him something which made him very unhappy, but he said he would forgive her if she would take an oath that nothing had happened since their marriage. She then knelt down and told him of the circumstances under which the prosecutor Leech induced her to meet him at Canterbury and committed adultery with her, and that Leech afterwards met her in London and promised that, if she would go and live with him, he would marry her in seven years. The prisoner then proceeded to give a graphic description of his wife on her knees, with her children round her, imploring his forgiveness. The idea racked his mind that perhaps the children were not his own. His wife, however, assured him that she had never done anything wrong since she had been living with him, and as he believed she had told him

the truth, he promised to forgive her after that discovery. He dwelt upon the wrongs which had been done him, till he forgot everything but himself. But he told his wife that he would forgive her if she would bring the man to Bristol in order that he might retaliate. He designed, as Leech had lured his wife to Whitstable for his lust, that he would lure the prosecutor to Yate, and there give him a sound thrashing. It was under his directions his wife wrote the letters, which he dictated. He then stated how he had insisted on his wife writing the letters, and disguising herself, as she had done, on the promise which he made her that he would not do Leech any serious injury. He bought the revolver for his own protection in case the prosecutor should draw a knife upon him; but he solemnly denied that he had ever intended to use the pistol aggressively against Leech, for, had he done so, he would not have acted as he had, so as to lead to his detection. His only object was to do what he had done—viz. to give Leech a good beating, in order to solace his outraged mind. He owned that he could not justify his conduct, which he should always deeply lament; but he hoped his conduct would be justly appreciated by the judge and jury, who could not blame him for the burning indignation which had overcome his whole being. He implored the jury not to find him guilty of felony.

For Mrs. Smith it was contended that she could not be found guilty under this charge, as she was acting under the control of her husband.

The jury found both the prisoners guilty of "cutting and

wounding with intent to disfigure and to do grievous bodily harm;" but they added that the female prisoner had committed no actual violence, and that she had acted throughout under the coercion of her husband.

Baron Channell passed sentence of five years' penal servitude, but reserved the points raised in favour of Mrs. Smith. She was admitted to bail, and on the questions being decided in her favour, she was ultimately discharged.

8. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The following telegram has been received at the India House from Malta:—

"To J. D. Dickenson, Esq., India House, London.

"LUCKNOW.

"On the 8th of March the arrangements on both sides of the Goomtee for the attack were completed.

"On the 9th of March Sir J. Outram turned the enemy's first great line of defences by an enfilading fire, and the Martinière was stormed by the second division, under Sir E. Lugard.

"On the 10th of March Sir Colin Campbell seized the Bankhouse, and took up an advanced position in front of it. Sir J. Outram pushed forward his advances on the left of the Goomtee, the resistance of the enemy being obstinate.

"On the 11th of March her Majesty's 42nd and 93rd Highlanders stormed the Begum's palace, and Sir J. Outram crossed the Goomtee and occupied the buildings in front of the palace.

"In these operations our loss was under 100 killed and wounded. Among the killed are Captain Macdonald, her Majesty's 93rd;

Captain Cooper, Rifle Brigade ;
Captain Moorsom, Staff.

"On the 13th of March a sap was run up to the Imaumbarra, which is close to the walled enclosure of the Kaiserbagh.

"On the 14th of March the Imaumbarra was stormed, and the troops, following close on the retreating enemy, entered the Kaiserbagh with them: the contest lasted until 3 o'clock P.M., by which time Sir Colin Campbell was in full possession of the Kaiserbagh.

"On the 15th of March the enemy, after the fall of the Kaiserbagh, having commenced their flight from the city, Brigadier Campbell, with a brigade of cavalry and horse artillery, was despatched in pursuit. Sir Hope Grant also advanced to Setapore, on the direct road to Rohilcund, with 1000 sabres, to intercept the fugitives who might be forced in that direction by Brigadier Campbell.

"Up to the 15th of March the enemy still occupied some parts of Lucknow, but intelligence of Sir C. Campbell's reduction and occupation of the whole city is hourly expected."

"OUDE.

"The Commander-in-Chief sends the following intelligence to-day (17th March) from Lucknow:—

"Yesterday the bridges were secured, and the troops advanced, and occupied the Muchee Bawan and Great Imaumbarra. Large bodies of the enemy crossed the stone bridges an hour before the attack was commenced by Sir J. Outram. The resistance was slight compared with the previous day. A Ghoorka division seized the enemy's position in front of the Alumbagh last night. Numbers

of armed and unarmed men are evacuating the city by the outlets; they passed to the north.

"Our advances to-day are gradually pushed on all sides of the line occupied by the troops, particularly towards Ghoolghat and Moosabah, in which direction the enemy are advancing. The point they intend to make for is not known."

The telegram from *The Times'* correspondent at Malta gives the following fuller account of the same great event:—

"Malta, April 7, 2 P.M.

"By the *Candia*, which arrived at Suez on the 29th ult., we have advices from Bombay of March 18; Calcutta, 8; Hong Kong, 27. The latest news from Lucknow is to the morning of the 15th of March. Nearly all the city was then in our possession, but few rebels remaining in it. General Outram having turned the enemy's line of works on the canal, the Martinière was stormed by Sir Edward Lugard, and the line of works seized on the 9th. The Bank-house was also occupied. On the 11th, Jung Baha-door moved into line, and the 93rd Regiment, supported by the 42nd, stormed the Begum's palace. Our loss was less than 100 killed and wounded, the loss of the enemy being 500. At the same time, Outram, on the north of the Goomtee, seized on the stone bridge, and cut up 500 of the enemy.

"On the same day our guns moved up, and the buildings in advance of the Begum's palace were occupied. On the 14th, the Imaumbarra was stormed, the Ghoorkas assisting. The Kaiserbagh was then entered, and after a fight all day solidly occupied. Twenty-four guns were taken.

General Outram then crossed the iron bridge, and opened fire on the flying enemy. Our loss was not known at Bombay, but is supposed to be small.

"The enemy rushed by the artillery on the 15th, flying from the city in great numbers. Two columns of cavalry and artillery, under Brigadiers Campbell and Hope Grant, were sent out after them.

"Maun Sing had come into Jung Bahadoor's camp. He had previously sent in Miss Orr."

9. PROPERTY QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT. — At the Central Criminal Court, Edward Auchmuty Glover surrendered to take his trial for misdemeanor, in having unlawfully made a false declaration as to his qualification to sit as a member of the House of Commons.

This prosecution, which was almost unprecedented, was directed by an order of the House.

It appeared that the defendant, who is a member of both the English and the Irish bars, was elected member for the borough of Beverley at the last general election; but a petition was subsequently presented against his return, upon the ground that he was not duly qualified, and the Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the matter was referred, reported that this had been made out; and by a resolution of the House the Attorney General was directed to take the present criminal proceeding. The Attorney General said the charge against the defendant was, that when he was called upon to give a statement of his qualification to act as a member of the House, and to make a declaration of the truth of that statement, he wilfully made a false

statement of qualification, and that, in point of fact, he had no qualification whatever. The law was that no person could sit in the House of Commons unless he was possessed of a certain property qualification, which by the statute of the 1st and 2nd Victoria was fixed at 300*l.* a year for boroughs and 600*l.* a year for counties. It appeared that at the general election last year Mr. Glover was a candidate for the borough of Beverley, and that at the time of the election two of the electors, as they were empowered to do, demanded his qualification, and, after making some excuse, he virtually gave the same qualification as that which he afterwards put forward in the House of Commons when he was called upon to take the usual oath and declaration. The qualification set up by the defendant appeared to arise out of three properties, two of them situated in the county of Cork, and some property in the neighbourhood of Faversham and Whitstable and Herne Bay, in the county of Kent; but it would be shown in the most satisfactory manner that the defendant had not the least shadow of interest in any of these properties such as would form a qualification for a member of Parliament. With regard to the Irish property, that originally was, no doubt, the property of the defendant's father, but its total value was not large, and although it had been conveyed to the defendant by a deed that would be put in evidence, it would be shown that this was only done to secure the property from being made liable to the debts of the father, and it was, besides, so heavily mortgaged that it was of no real value whatever. In addition to this it would also be shown

that in 1849 the defendant became insolvent, his debts being at that time more than 13,000*l.*; the whole of his property was vested in his assignee, and this specific property was included in his schedule, so that the defendant must have known perfectly well that he had no claim to it, and that he was not justified in making it the qualification for him to sit in Parliament. The other property in the county of Kent consisted of a house called the Oaks, at Ospringe, and a farm in the Isle of Harty, in the county of Kent, which belonged to a gentleman named Toker. The Oaks property was worth altogether about 145*l.* a year, and upon the occasion of Mr. Glover offering himself as a candidate for the city of Canterbury in 1854 a conveyance was made to him of this property; but it was merely a sham, and was only done for electioneering purposes. This property, however, which only yielded 145*l.* a year, was mortgaged to the extent of 3500*l.*, and Mr. Glover was aware of this fact, and that in consequence he had not a shilling of real interest in it. The other property was, no doubt, of considerable value. It consisted of a farm and land at Whitstable, which was let for 425*l.* a year, and the defendant claimed to have a rentcharge upon this land to the amount of 325*l.* per annum. A deed to that effect was no doubt executed by Mr. Toker, who was a very old man; but it would be proved that no consideration was ever given for this supposed rentcharge, and that it was, in point of fact, only created for the purposes of another election. Besides this, it would be proved that at the time this deed was supposed to have been executed the property

was mortgaged to the extent of 9600*l.*, and that the defendant was perfectly aware of this, and must have known that he could have had no interest whatever in it when he represented it as his qualification to sit in Parliament. These were the main facts upon which the charge against the defendant rested, and, although a complaint would probably be made that the defendant could not be called as a witness in the present proceeding, when the inquiry took place before the Election Committee of the House of Commons the defendant was challenged to come forward and declare, upon his honour as a gentleman, that at the time he made the declaration in question he really believed he was possessed of the qualification to which it referred; but he declined to do so, and the House of Commons had felt that the duty devolved upon them of directing the present prosecution.

These facts having been proved by the necessary witnesses, the counsel for the defendant urged the novelty of the proceeding, and the well-known fact that many of the most eminent senators this country had ever possessed had taken their seats in the House of Commons without possessing one farthing of the technically-legal qualification that the law required; yet no similar prosecution had ever before been instituted, nor had the slightest imputation ever been cast upon their honour and integrity. Many classes of members for England and Ireland, and all the representatives of Scotland, were entitled to sit in Parliament without any property qualification whatever being required. With regard to that part of the qualification which was claimed upon

mortgaged property, the defendant, if he were not the legal, was, by the well-known rule of law, the equitable possessor, and as such was entitled to consider it a legal qualification; and as to the rent-charge upon land, it was a strictly legal proceeding for any gentleman of property to grant such a security upon his estate for the very purpose of creating a qualification for men of talent and eloquence to go into Parliament, there being at the same time a perfect understanding that not one farthing of money would ever be paid by the person in whose favour the security was effected; and this was an undoubted legal qualification. But the fact was, the learned counsel said, that he should be able to show that the several rent-charges upon the farms and land in Kent would, irrespective of the mortgages, produce a much larger annual sum to Mr. Glover than the Act required. After all, the real question was, whether the defendant, in making the declaration, had made a wilfully false statement, or whether he might not have acted with perfect innocence in the matter, and really believed that he had a good and legal qualification.

Some evidence having been given to show the value of the properties in question, the jury, after consulting more than three hours, returned a verdict of *Guilty*, but recommended the defendant to mercy upon the ground that it was the first prosecution of the kind; and secondly, upon the fact of the loose way in which declarations of property are made at the bar of the House of Commons.

Mr. Justice Crompton sentenced the defendant to be imprisoned for

three months in Newgate as a first-class misdemeanant.

On the 28th of June an Act to abolish the property qualifications of members of Parliament received the Royal assent.

12. DARING BURGLARY. — Charles Bennet, *alias* Townsend, was indicted for burglary in the dwelling-house of William Buller Kitson, and stealing plate, valued at 100*l.*, and also feloniously wounding Martha Rolph in the said dwelling-house.

Martha Rolph stated, that in July, 1855, she was living in the service of the prosecutor, in Warwick Street, Pimlico, and was left in charge of the house, her master then being in the country. Witness's grandfather slept in the house. She knew that her master kept his plate in the cellar, upon the floor level with the kitchen, upon which floor was her bed-room. Upon the night of Sunday, the 15th of July, in that year, she went to bed about 10 o'clock, and her grandfather also went to bed at the same time. She sat up reading about an hour, and then went to bed, and after having been asleep about an hour she was awoken by hearing a noise in the house. She got up and called her grandfather; but not receiving any answer she went to bed again, and had not been there long when the prisoner Bennett pushed the door open and came in with their kitchen poker in one hand and a lighted candle in the other. She (the witness) began to scream, when the prisoner struck her several times upon the head with the poker, and she then became conscious of extreme pressure upon the throat, and became insensible; she recollected nothing until about 5 o'clock in the morn-

ing when her grandfather came to call her, and then she partly recovered, and found that she had a rope round her neck, which was in great pain; she also had five severe wounds upon her head, and she had bled very much. She was taken to the hospital, where she had lain for three weeks, and so great had been the shock to her system that she was obliged to leave the service, where she had been for ten years. Previously to the robbery, Mr. Kitson had in his service a cook named Walters, who left before this occurrence, and whilst she was living there she saw the prisoner Bennett upon one or two occasions pass the house, and Walters pointed him out. Some time after Walters left, she called, and said she was married, and at that time she saw Bennett outside. She at once recognised the prisoner when she saw him in charge at the police-station. Other evidence was given, by which it appeared that, after being identified in the Wandsworth station, the prisoner had, in effect, admitted that he was present at the burglary, but said that the person who struck the girl with the poker was now "doing his six years."

The prisoner, who was undefended, denied that he was the man who committed the violence upon the girl.

The jury found the prisoner *Guilty*.

His Lordship directed that the sentence of death should be recorded against the prisoner, intimating that his life would not be taken, but that he would pass the rest of his life in penal servitude. It appeared that the prisoner was the leader of a well-organized gang of thieves, who perpetrated their rob-

beries sometimes by violence and sometimes more insidiously. The prisoner had been convicted on Saturday of one of the latter class, very adroit but very simple. A woman with whom he lived had procured a situation with a Mr. Carlross, a plater and gilder, by means of a false character. Within a week she absconded in the middle of the day, taking with her watches, jewellery, and plate to the value of 70*l*. A few days after she obtained another place, and by the same means, and with the same result. By the apprehension of Bennett and the woman a clue was obtained to the receiver, and, on his house being searched, a vast quantity of valuable property, identified as being the produce of various robberies, was found.

The convict Bennett, *alias* Townsend, was guilty of a plunder of a most heartless description. It was known, although he was not indicted on these charges, that he had for years past inflicted cruel injury upon many young women of respectable character and small fortunes. By assuming a respectable appearance he got introduced to their families, paid "honourable" addresses, married them, and, having got possession of their fortunes, absconded. It is said that there were not less than fourteen outrages of this abominable character chargeable against him.

13. CONFLAGRATION AT CHRISTIANIA.—News has been received, *via* Hamburg, that a large part of the city of Christiania has been destroyed by fire. A private letter says: "A great fire has taken place at Christiania—a fire so extensive that, had there been the least wind, no doubt by this time three-fourths

of the inhabitants would have been houseless; as it is, the devastation has been rapid and fearful. The fire broke out in Skipper Gaed, about 1 o'clock in the morning, in the very centre of the town, and in a few hours about sixty houses, some of them among the largest in the place, were reduced to ruins. Although it may be said to have occurred in the very kernel of the town, there were still some old wooden constructions in the back yards, among some of which the fire originated, and spread with a rapidity which defied all the exertions of the firemen, with the imperfect appliances at their disposal. No doubt had these been more ample, and the organization generally more complete, the devouring element would have been kept within bounds, and the calamity the inhabitants are now visited with have been far less extensive; as it is, about 1000 people have become houseless, and although the visitation chiefly affects the middle classes, still there are a number of poorer individuals who have lost their whole substance. The value of the fixed property destroyed is estimated at 110,000*l.*, and about a similar amount in goods and movables. The loss is thus about 220,000*l.*, which, coming so close upon the late monetary derangements, cannot but add somewhat to the general distress. At the same time, it no doubt will be the salvation of many shopkeepers who were tottering, as the unfortunate insurance companies will have to pay for their old stock, &c. Fully two quarters and a half of the town have been destroyed; but it will be a great gainer in appearance, and at least two years' work is cut out for a great number of artisans and labourers. It is not

at all impossible that the calamity may have arisen from incendiarism, as the police had received several letters from the working classes, to the effect that if work was not provided for them they would be compelled to take the initiative into their own hands. The Alliance, it is said, will lose about 20,000*l.*, but the bulk of the goods and chattels were insured in the German Company and the Scandia. The houses of course are insured in the State Organization, our system of mutual insurance, of which of course I have to pay my quota."

15. LAUNCH OF THE "*HERO*," 91 GUNS.—This morning, another fine screw line-of-battle ship was added to the Royal Navy, by the launch of the *Hero*, of 91 guns. The *Hero*'s dimensions are—

	Feet.	In.
Length over all	272	3
Length between perpendiculars	238	1½
Length for tonnage	199	3¼
Breadth extreme	55	4
Breadth for tonnage	54	6
Depth in hold	24	6
Burden in tons, old measurement,		
3148	28-94.	

Her armament is—

	Guns.	Cwt.	Long.
Low. Deck, thirty-four 8-in.	65		9 ft.
Main Deck, thirty-four 32-p.	56		9 ft.
Upp. Deck, twenty-two 32-p.	45	8 ft.	6 in.
One pivot-gun	68-p.	95	10 ft.

This powerful battery is propelled by engines of 600 horse-power (nominal), and a screw 18 feet in diameter.

15. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The following news from India has been received at the India House:

"To J. D. Dickinson, Esq., India House.

"Lucknow was completely occupied on the 17th of March (19?). On that date the sixth (the last) post of the enemy in the Moosabagh was captured.

"The enemy had retreated northwards.

"The cavalry is in pursuit.

"117 guns have been taken.

"Captain Mitchell and Lieutenant Boole, of the Artillery, with a party of Ghoorkas, have rescued Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson. The ladies had been protected by Meer Valeed Alby Derejal, and had been well treated by him.

"The restoration of authority in the city has been commenced, and great efforts are in progress for re-assuring the population, which had fled in great numbers to the neighbouring villages.

"*Futtyghur*.—The rebels, in great force, with four guns, crossed the Ramgunga on March 18th, but have since retired to Fangoon.

"*Cawnpore*.—The rebels, who had crossed into the Rhatteepoor Pergunnah, had retired before Christie's column, and revenue collections had been commenced. All well at Cawnpore up to 23rd instant.

"The Second Brigade of the Central India Field Force laid siege to the Hill Fort of Chundaree, on March 8th. On March 17th the fort was stormed and taken.

"Our loss not great; one officer (Lieutenant Snoresby, Royal Artillery) is reported as killed, and one Captain (Keating) as wounded.

"The Second Brigade was to march immediately to Salle Lehut, and join Sir H. Rose's column. A combined movement would then be made on Jhansi, which was only thirty-six miles' distance.

"Sir H. Rose's movements in the rear of the enemy's defences had caused great panic, and the whole of the Chundun districts and the Rajah of Banpoor's territory, on the right of the Letwa

river, had been abandoned by the rebels.

"The Rajah's possessions have been confiscated by Sir R. Hamilton.

"The rebels under Lala Sahib, brother of Nana Sahib, are in great force in Bundelcund.

"*Allahabad*.—Commissioner Yeh reached Calcutta on the 22nd instant, and will be under surveillance until further orders.

"Mehundie Ale Khan, styling himself Prince of Rampoor, who was arrested on the 2nd, has been released from confinement, and required to live under surveillance."

17. LAW OF MARRIAGE.—MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—Vice-Chancellor Stuart has pronounced a judgment of very great importance in relation to the law of marriage. The question arose in the case of *Brook v. Brook*. In 1847, Charlotte, the first wife of William Leigh Brook, of Meltham Hall, near Huddersfield, died, leaving issue a son and daughter. In 1851, Mr. Brook, and the sister of his deceased wife, went from this country, where they were and continued to be domiciled, to Altona, and were there married. In 1855, Mr. and Mrs. Brook died of cholera, within a few days of each other. There was issue of this marriage one son and two daughters. Mr. Brook, by his will, had left all his real and personal property to be equally distributed between the children of both marriages. In 1856, the son of the *second* marriage died, an infant. The question was who was entitled to his property. If the marriage of his father with the sister of his deceased wife, at Altona, was valid, his two sisters of the whole-blood would succeed to his real estate, and his four sis-

ters of the half-blood and whole-blood would be entitled to the personalty. But if the marriage was illegal and invalid, the deceased son and his two sisters would be illegitimate, and his property would devolve to the Crown, a bastard having, in the eye of the law, neither collateral heirs nor next of kin. That a marriage with the sister of a deceased wife is contrary to the law of England was admitted; but it is legal according to the law of Altona; and the question was, whether the *lex loci contractus* operated to make a marriage performed there valid in this country. The judgment of the Vice-Chancellor was to the effect that the law of England expressly prohibiting such marriages, no resort to the laws of Denmark, or any other foreign country, can give validity to a contract which the law of England has made absolutely null and void.

20. ARTFULLY-DEvised ROBBERY.—Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, the eminent jewellers, have been victimised by an artfully-planned and skilfully-executed robbery.

A well-dressed woman, about 40 years of age, drove to their shop in a smart brougham, and stated that she wished to look at some jewellery for Lady Campbell. Her ladyship wanted, she said, to select a handsome bracelet for a present. She selected one of the value of 320*l.* which she desired should be sent to 14, Radnor Place, Hyde Park, for her ladyship's inspection. The shopman asked to whom he should charge the bracelet? She replied to "Miss Constance Brown." She referred to her bankers Messrs. Cox and Biddulph, saying that she would give them a cheque for one-

half the amount, and pay the remainder in three months, if that would suit. He answered that it might, and it was arranged that he should be at Radnor Place between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening.

Inquiries were in the meantime made of Messrs. Cox and Co., and as it was found that that house had a respectable customer of the name of Constance Brown it was supposed that everything was right. The shopman accordingly went to the house, accompanied by another assistant, and asked for Lady Campbell, at the same time handing to the page a card which he had received from the "lady." He (the page) took it upstairs and asked the shopman into the drawing-room. The jewellery he had with him consisted principally of head ornaments, and were of the value of about 2500*l.* In the course of a few minutes Miss Brown came down to him, and asked him if he had brought the jewellery. She also requested to know if he had brought the bracelet. He said he had, when he produced it from a bag, and she said she wished to take it upstairs to show Lady Campbell. Witness told her that he had not the pleasure of knowing her; and she then said, "I perhaps ought to have referred you to my bankers, Cox and Biddulph." He gave the bracelet into her possession, and she then left the room, shutting the door after her. Having waited about a quarter of an hour he rang the bell, but receiving no answer after a second pull he went to the door, which he tried to open, but found that it was locked. He next tried the shutters, but they were barred and nailed. He looked round for an instrument wherewith

to extricate himself, but could find none, and in forcing open the shutters he broke one of his fingers and injured his head. He then called "Police" as loudly as he was able, when a constable came to his assistance and liberated him.

The assistant, it appeared, had remained outside the house, and had seen the lady and the page walk out with such composure that he had no suspicion that they had anything to do with the transaction in hand. It was only by seeing his principal making efforts to liberate himself that he became aware of the trick.

The robber was apprehended by Sergeant Whitchee in a second-class carriage on the Great Western Railway. She had on her person a quantity of diamonds, a purse containing a 100*l.* note, some rings and jewellery, and among them the missing bracelet. In one of her boxes were found a man's cap, a wig, a pair of false whiskers, a false moustache, and two large pockets. The prisoner's real name, it appeared, was Louise Moutot; she had formerly been companion to the real Miss Constance Brown.

The page stated that he had been casually hired by the prisoner, who had fitted him out in page's livery. On the evening of the robbery she sent him to deliver a letter in the Strand. As he could not find the person to whom it was addressed he returned, and found the police in the house. The house had been hired of an agent for "Sir John and Lady Campbell," and 42*l.* was actually paid down by the prisoner in advance, pursuant to arrangement.

Messrs. Hunt and Roskell were

not the prisoner's only victims. She had obtained two valuable rings from Mr. Roy, a jeweller; and the 100*l.* note was the produce of another fraud. A lady named Muddel had been lodging with her at Dawlish. She had to receive 102*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* from a solicitor; whom she authorized to pay that sum to the prisoner, which he accordingly did.

25. **FORGERY BY A CLERGYMAN.**—A very distressing case of forgery by a clergyman of the Church of England was brought before the Lord Mayor.

The Rev. George Radcliffe, rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, was charged with having feloniously made a transfer of certain stock and annuities—to wit, 1228*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, he not being the owner of the said stock and annuities.

The prisoner, a gray-headed elderly man, seemed overwhelmed at his position.

The prisoner and Robert Roxworthy were trustees of the marriage-settlement of a Mrs. Cooper, a part of the trust funds being the sum in Consols referred to, which up to January last stood in their joint names, but the dividends were paid to the account of the prisoner with Everett's Bank at Salisbury. On the 21st July Messrs. Capel and Co., stockbrokers, received a letter from the prisoner, for whom they had frequently transacted business, directing them to sell the stock which had heretofore stood in his name, and that of Robert Roxworthy. Roxworthy, his co-trustee, was, he said, deceased, and he sent a certificate of the death.

Messrs. Capel, in reply, sent to the prisoner the necessary form for identifying the deceased person with the person whose name stood in the Bank books. The certificate and declaration were returned filled up. On the 30th July the transaction was completed, the stock sold, and the proceeds handed to the prisoner, who had applied them to his own use. The dividend due in January last, not having been paid to the parties entitled, inquiries arose, when the prisoner attributed the nonpayment to some mistake in regard to Mr. Roxworthy's name; and immediately thereafter rode over to Mr. Roxworthy's residence, twenty-six miles distant, in order to stay inquiries. The parties, however, insisting on inquiry, they came to London, where the nature of the transaction was immediately seen, and the prisoner was taken into custody. Inquiry having been made as to the certificate and the declaration upon which the transfer was based, it appeared that there was no such person as Mr. Fenwick, officiating minister of the parish where the burial of Mr. Roxworthy was stated to have taken place; no such person there as the Rev. T. May, who professed to certify to the accuracy of the copy of the certificate; no such person as John Moore, who was stated to have made affidavit as to the identity of the person said to be dead and buried; nor any such magistrate there as Mr. Corry, who is stated to have attested and received Moore's declaration. The signatures were forgeries.

At his trial the prisoner pleaded *Guilty*, and was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

PICTURE SALES.—The collections of some known collectors of oil

paintings and water-colours have been recently sold, when the sums given for the productions of English artists have been so large as to deserve record, as evidencing the high estimation of the English school.

A "Courtship in Brittany," by Goodall, 170 gs.; "Going to the Hayfield," D. Cox, 99 gs.; "Sunset at Redhill," Linnell, 185 gs. From Mr. Pemberton's collection, "The Giant Tree of the Forest," Goodall, 155 gs.; Turner's "Virginia Water," 184 gs.; a companion picture, 163 gs.; "Interior of the Brewer's Hall, Antwerp," Louis Haghe, 225 gs. From the Earl of Harewood's collection, Turner's "Westminster Abbey Chapel," 104 gs.; "A Castle on a Height," 104 gs.; "Pembroke Castle," 200 gs.; a Lake Scene in the north of Italy, 265 gs. From another collection, "The Sick Boy," by Webster, 220 gs.; "Coast scene; Fresh Breeze," Clarkson Stanfield, 265 gs.; "The Tired Reaper," Sir E. Landseer, 200 gs.; "Naples by Moonlight," by Turner, 340 gs.

Really good oil-paintings produced very great sums. From Mr. Saunders' gallery, a landscape in Norway, 215 gs.; another, 250 gs.; a Vandervelde landscape, 330 gs. A most interesting portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by himself, was bought for the National Portrait Gallery for 270 gs.; a Magdalen, by Titian, 500 gs. From Colonel Baillie's collection, two Portraits, by Sir Anthony More, 265 gs.; Portrait of Don Balthazar, Infante of Spain, Velasquez, 185 gs.; a grand Sea Piece, by Backhuysen, 400 gs.; landscape, by Cuypp, 550 gs.; Italian landscape, by Pynacker, 445 gs.; the Duc D'Olivarez, by Velasquez,

570 gs.; a splendid landscape by Ruysdael, 1120*l.*; portraits of Philip IV., and his brother the Infante Don Fernando, by Velasquez, 145 gs. and 455 gs.; a "Virgin and Child," by Murillo, from the Altamira Gallery, 1500 gs.

27. GREAT FIRE AT ST. KATHERINE'S DOCK. — About 8 o'clock P.M., a destructive conflagration broke out in the warehouse "E Dock" of the St. Katherine's Docks. This building is about 200 feet long by 60 feet deep, and is six stories high; and is surrounded by other warehouses and the large merchantmen in the float. The contents of E Dock were hemp, jute, coir, cotton, ropes, linseed, and other merchandise. The private engines of these and the adjoining docks were instantly on the spot, and information of the disaster was rapidly signalled to the stations of the brigade engines, which speedily arrived, and their exertions were sufficient to keep the flames from spreading before the arrival of the great floating engines. These powerful machines threw such enormous bodies of water upon the burning pile (which by the nature of its construction was prevented from escaping freely), that by 12 o'clock the flames were *drowned*. Such, however, was the intensity of the heat, that the merchandise in compartments adjoining those which were in flames was charred, and burst into flames whenever the opening of any door allowed the access of air. The damage by fire and water is estimated at nearly 100,000*l.*

30. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA. — The following despatch has been received at the India House, dated Malta:—

"Received at 3 P.M. on Friday, April 30.

"The two brigades forming Sir H. Rose's force combined before Jhansi on the 27th March.

"The rebels, about 12,000 strong, including 1500 sepoy, retired (to) the fort, and then an investment was made, and the siege commenced on March the 28th.

"On the 1st April a very strong force under Tantia Topee, a relative of the Nana, attempted to relieve Jhansi.

"Without abandoning the investment, Sir H. Rose attacked the relieving army, and gained a glorious victory, taking eighteen guns, several elephants, and all the camp equipage.

"On the 4th April, after a severe struggle, in which our loss was severe, the town was stormed and taken, and on the 6th April the fort was occupied. The Ranees fled towards Jaloun with a few attendants, but the cavalry ran in hot pursuit.

"The enemy lost 3000 men in the battle of the 1st and in the assault of the 4th.

"The rebels made a desperate attack to take the palace of the Rajah of Kotah, on March 25, by escalade, but were repulsed with great loss.

"On the 30th General Roberts carried the position of the rebels by assault, and occupied the town of Kotah. The rebels fled, and a great slaughter occurred in the pursuit. All their guns, with the exception of two, have been taken. Our loss was about twenty-five killed and wounded."

BOAT ACCIDENT. — Early on Sunday morning, the 25th April, a sad accident happened off Ramsgate Harbour, which resulted in the loss of three young men. A

party of a dozen young men had been spending the previous evening together, and at a late hour they left the tavern. They then arranged to have a sail out to sea, it being a fine moonlight night. They procured two boats from the harbour, and, six in each boat, they proceeded out in different directions. When the boat in which the deceased were had arrived near Old Cudd Buoy, about three-quarters of a mile from the shore, it was proposed to shift the sail; but something being foul aloft, one of the party climbed the mast to free it, and in doing so, the boat was overset. Three of the men, finding the boat was capsizing, jumped into the sea clear of her, and managed to keep themselves afloat for twenty minutes, until the boat righted, although nearly filled with water, when they succeeded in getting hold of it, and were rescued by a lugger, in a very exhausted condition. The other three were drowned. Their companions in the other boat were not aware of the accident until they had returned to shore.

At 8 A.M. on the 30th April, a boat, about sixteen feet long, in charge of her owner, Charles Row, and another waterman, left Devonport, with thirteen or fourteen men belonging to the screw steamship *Renown*, 91, Captain A. Forbes, in the Sound. When about 500 yards from her, the officer of the watch, Lieutenant Sterne, observed the men baling with their hats, and the *Brunswick* cutter being alongside, was sent immediately to their assistance, quickly followed by the *Renown's* gig and jolly-boat. The men had, in the meantime, got on the thwarts and waved for help, until the boat went down

under them. The cutter rescued eight seamen and one waterman, the gig a seaman, and a passing boat picked up the other waterman. But five of the seamen were drowned.

MAY.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECKS IN ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL.—During the heavy gales which prevailed at the end of April and the beginning of May some serious collisions and wrecks took place in the St. George's Channel. On the 27th April the schooner *George* sailed from Liverpool laden with stores, &c., for the Niger Expedition, of Mr. Macgregor Laird. On the 30th she foundered off Tuskar with all her crew—eight persons—except the second mate named Williams. This person states, that at the time of the catastrophe the wind was blowing fresh from the north-east, and the ship was under easy sail, when about 8 o'clock in the morning of the 30th she suddenly capsized. The captain and all hands were on deck at the time. To save themselves from going down with the vessel they jumped overboard to windward. Williams swam about until he saw a small piece of timber belonging to the galley, which rose up to the surface. He caught hold and clung to that, as also did two others of the crew, but they became exhausted and fell off one after the other. Williams remained upon the plank until half-past 3 o'clock, having been in the water seven hours, and he was then beginning to despair and to feel exhausted when his head was seen on the crest of a wave by a passenger on board the steamer *Brigand*,

bound from Swansea to Belfast, and then about 100 yards off. She bore down, and he was taken on board, kindly treated, fed, and put to bed.

An evil fortune followed the unlucky mariner. On the same night the *Brigand*, which had a crew of nineteen hands and eleven passengers, when near the Wicklow light, saw a ship's light approaching; and before she could be got round she came in contact with the barque *William Campbell*, from Greenock for Trinidad. This vessel ran into her with great force close to the fore-rigging on the port side. The two ships remained alongside each other for a short space, and then separated, the barque sinking in about twenty minutes. The terrified crew of the *Brigand* then found that their own vessel would very speedily share the same fate. The boats were got out, the crew and passengers were safely got into them, and two, containing the passengers, pulled away. The third boat remained near the ship for an hour and a half, when they saw her founder. They were picked up by a passing ship, and landed at Milford. The survivors of the *William Campbell* state that immediately after the collision, perceiving the sinking condition of the ship, they launched one of the boats, into which the chief mate, eight of the seamen, and three of the crew of the *Brigand* who had scrambled on board during the terror of the collision, jumped, and in a few minutes saw their vessel sink, carrying with her the master and the remainder of the crew. The boat was picked up by the same ship that had rescued the boat's crew of the *Brigand*. The man Williams was one of

those saved in the *Brigand's* boat; thus he had the extraordinary fortune of being twice wrecked and twice saved on the same day. It has not been stated in the newspapers whether the two other boats of the *Brigand* have been picked up.

During a subsequent gale the barque *Mary Stoddart* became embayed in Dundalk Bay, dragged her anchors, and went ashore on the South Bull, where she lay dismantled, the sea making a complete breach over her. The crew were seen clinging to the rigging. Two open yawls, each manned by six men, attempted to reach her, but were baffled by the tremendous breakers and falling tide. Another yawl, commanded by Joseph Kelly, master of a coasting steamer, the *Pride of Erin*, was in like manner foiled. It was now night, and the shipwrecked men were perforce left to endure the horrors of that dreadful night. Although the boats' crews had well-nigh perished through the cold and storm of the preceding day, no difficulty was found the following morning in manning three ships' life-boats, the command of which was taken by three experienced master mariners, of whom the brave Kelly was again one. These boats had nearly reached the wrecked vessel when Kelly's boat was overwhelmed in the surges, and the brave man perished. His crew were picked up by the other boats, but three of them died of sheer cold and exhaustion. Faint hopes remained of rescuing any of the unhappy men, when a boat was seen struggling manfully against the waves to reach the wreck, now nearly destroyed, though the crew were still seen in the rigging. It was

a boat manned by the coast guard, and commanded by Robert Shankey. She succeeded in reaching the wreck, and in taking off, on her first trip, seven of the crew, who were brought on shore more dead than alive, not having tasted food for three days. The coast-guard boat was launched again, and rescued four more sailors. Seven had perished on board the barque. A considerable sum has been subscribed to aid the shipwrecked mariners and the families of the brave men who perished in striving to rescue their fellow-creatures, and to reward those who survived. The Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society have presented their medal to each man of the several boats' crews, and have given one of their life-boats to the townsmen.

10. FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. — A fatal accident has occurred on the Trent Valley line of the North-Western Railway. The 9 A.M. express train from London for Scotland was on its way along the Trent Valley line. At the village of Attleborough, a cow had got onto the line—it seems that the animal had leaped a hedge or passed through a gate, which had appeared quite sufficient protection from such an intrusion. A gate-keeper saw the cow, and sought to drive her from the rails, but did not succeed; he heard the train approaching, and exhibited a danger-signal. At this locality, which is about a mile from Nuneaton, the line is a good deal curved, and runs on an embankment ten feet high. The engine-driver could not see the signal nor the cow herself till rather near them; he did what he could to slacken speed, and whistled to startle the cow from the line.

VOL. C.

Instead of running off, the animal got onto the down-line and stood still with her head turned from the approaching train. In a few seconds the locomotive struck the cow, crushed her, and passed over. Not so the guard's break. While a portion of the cow's carcass—the hide and horns—became entangled with the rear of the engine and tender, the larger bones remained upon the line, and presented an obstruction to the guard's break immediately behind the tender, which was thus thrown off the rails, and, the coupling-irons snapping by the shock, the whole of the carriages, save the last van, toppled over, and fell in one indiscriminate mass down the embankment. The engine and tender kept on the rails, and ran forward; the first van and six carriages went down the embankment; the last van remained on the line. The electric telegraph wires were broken. Assistance was quickly on the spot, and the sad work of removing the ruins of the carriages and ascertaining the results of the calamity began. It was found that three persons had been killed. The sufferers were—Mr. Richmond, a gentleman about 60 years of age, who was accompanying his invalid daughter from London to Maryport, in Cumberland, where he resided with his family. He was dead when discovered. The Rev. Thomas Miller, a Presbyterian clergyman, about thirty years of age, who was *en route* for Belfast, where he resided. Mr. Morgan, barrister-at-law, aged 28 years, who was proceeding on a visit to his friends, near Shrewsbury. The number of those seriously wounded was less than might have been expected. Miss Richmond, aged 17 years, daughter of the deceased

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Mr. Richmond, received several severe contusions about the face, and appeared to have suffered a concussion of the brain. Her distress of mind on learning the fatal result of the accident to her father may be imagined. Mr. Henry Brett Ince, a barrister, sustained a compound fracture of the right wrist, and other hurts. Mr. Bryce and Mr. Dallas, both of Glasgow, Mr. Jennings, of London, and Lieutenant G. E. Corrance, were among the wounded; but none fatally. The guard and conductor of the train were also injured. From the evidence of several witnesses, given before a coroner's inquest, it appeared that the cow had been deprived of her calf; she was placed in a field next the railway; she was restless, and was bellowing for her calf. The hedge separating this field from the line had been recently "cut and laid;" it was only 3 feet 5 inches high; some of the rails on each side of this hedge had been removed; but it was not certain that the hedge was insufficient.

On the 18th June, an accident occurred on the Yorkshire and Lancashire branch of the same railway, near the Springwood junction. The train had left Huddersfield for the south at 1.30 P.M., and had emerged from the Springwood tunnel. Here the pointsman warned the driver that a goods-train was coming down the other line. The driver put on all steam in order to pass the junction, but unfortunately was a moment too late, for the goods-train, which was under no control, and consisted of "runaway loaded waggons," struck the passenger-train, and cut off the last two carriages, which were instantly smashed to pieces. These were third-class carriages, and con-

tained a great number of passengers. Three of these were killed, having received numerous fractures and injuries—"having nearly all their bones broken." Eight were severely injured, and many others received hurts of less moment.

13. CASTING-AWAY A VESSEL.—A trial has taken place at the Central Criminal Court for a crime happily very rare in this great mercantile community—in fact, none such of notoriety has occurred since the great case of the *Wallaces*.

William Lakey was indicted for felony in having wilfully cast-away and destroyed a vessel called the *Clipper*, with intent to defraud the owners of the said vessel.

It appeared that the prisoner was the master and part owner of the vessel, which was about 200 tons burden. On the 9th of March the vessel sailed for Newport, where she was to take in a cargo of coals. Previous to this the prisoner had insured his effects for 150*l.*—an unusually large amount for the master of such a vessel—and the ship for 800*l.* On the 18th of March she was anchored off Dungeness—nothing apparently was amiss with her, and there were many vessels at hand which would have given any assistance needed. On the following morning she was observed to be in a sinking state, and soon afterwards foundered. The prisoner and his crew made their escape in the long-boat; and soon after the prisoner made the usual protests with a view to recover the amount of the policies. Suspicious circumstances, however, had been observed, and an agent of Lloyds' was sent to raise the vessel. She was towed to the shore, and laid up partly dry.

The first thing observed was that the ballast-port, which should have been carefully secured, was open; next it was found that a hole, two inches square, had been cut with a chisel in a starboard quarter of the run of the vessel; and then two auger-holes, about an inch in diameter, in the side of the ship; and then a third hole not quite cut through. These holes were plugged up, and the vessel towed to Dover, being in all respects water-tight.

The evidence was very conclusive. Chestney, the cook and steward of the *Clipper*, deposed that the prisoner asked him to go down to the lazaretto with him, and then the prisoner bored one hole through the vessel and witness another; afterwards the prisoner bored a third. The mate also deposed that he was fully aware of what was going on—he heard the sound of the auger and saw the prisoner and the last witness at work. He heard the prisoner give orders to knock out the ballast-port. The prisoner had said that the ship would sink and be a coffin to them all, and that it was better she should sink at once than afterwards. He also said that if she was assisted into port the bill for repairs would come to more than she was worth, and would be the ruin of him. It was, however, proved that the crime was contemplated before the ship sailed, and the prisoner had left all his sea-going valuables at home.

The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, is reported to have said he was not instructed to deny that the prisoner had caused the holes to be made in the vessel, but he urged that the prisoner, in this proceeding, had only acted under an error of judgment, and

in the belief that the lives of himself and crew would have been endangered, if they had proceeded to sea in this vessel, and that he therefore ought not to be convicted upon the present charge.

The prisoner was immediately found *Guilty*, and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude.

14. SINGULAR FATE OF A BURGLAR.

—On the night of the 14th and 15th instant some burglars landed from the river on Bennett's Wharf, near Queenhithe, and broke into the various counting-houses, and took possession of the money in the clerks' desks. Their principal object was to ransack the iron safe in the wharfingers' counting-house, which was supposed to contain a large sum of money. However, they were unable to break open the safe, and they therefore resolved to carry it off bodily. This they effected by transporting it along the wharf, through numerous packages, carts, machinery, notwithstanding that, beside its own great weight, it contained two cwt. of copper money. When they had arrived at the river side, they proceeded to lower it into their skiff: here, however, they were foiled, for the heavy safe fell upon and crushed the boat, and sank with it to the bottom. One of the thieves is supposed to have been drowned, as the corpse of a person of evil repute was found floating in the river the following morning.

ATROCIOUS DUEL AT PARIS.—A duel has taken place at Paris under circumstances which give rise to painful reflections as to the existing state of society in France; and which, when considered in reference to the address of "the French Colonels" to the Emperor, attracted much attention in this country.

In the French *Figaro*, a publication in some degree resembling the English *Punch*, of the 6th of May, there appeared the following harmless paragraph in an article containing a jocular account of a ball given by a Russian merchant, now dazzling Paris by his profuse expenditure:—"A marked progress has been made. The inevitable sub-lieutenant in uniform, who tears ladies' laces with his spurs, and makes a razzia on the refreshments—the plague, the inevitable plague of the drawing-room—was not there! People may invite him once, but never twice. The first act of the drawing-rooms, now opened for the season, is to get rid of him; they send him off, as did Sixtus V. his crutches after his election!" This joke gave great offence to the *sous-officiers* of the French army, and challenges showered in upon the sub-editor M. de Pène, who was either held answerable for or who had written the article. It is not known how the angry officers settled the championship; but M. de Pène, attended by the Duc de Rovigo, and M. Courtiel, attended by sous-lieutenant Hyenne and Rogé, met at Vezimay. The combat was of short duration, for M. de Pène wounded his adversary in the hand, and placed him *hors de combat*. Approaching his disabled adversary, M. de Pène said a few words to him expressive of his sorrow for what had happened, and assuring him that his article was not meant to be offensive. The combatants shook hands. The sequel is given in an account published by the officers, in which they appear to think they had fully justified themselves! "M. Hyenne, then approaching M. de Pène, addressed him with the most perfect coolness, and the following

dialogue occurred—"I also, sir, wrote to you on the subject of your article, and I signed my name to my letter. Do you remember it?" "Yes, sir, I do." "Then you owe me satisfaction, and I demand it of you." "But it would be very difficult for me to fight with all the officers of the army." "You have insulted them all, and they have all the right to force you to draw the sword." "I refer to my seconds." In this state of things the seconds having intimated their intention to leave the ground, M. Hyenne urgently repeated his demand to fight. He told these gentlemen that he was determined to fight M. de Pène, and that if a meeting were refused he should be under the painful necessity of insulting him. M. de Pène and his seconds continuing to refuse, M. Hyenne, after a last entreaty, which produced no effect, used an insulting gesture (a *chiquenaude*) towards his adversary, who thereupon asked his seconds what he should do. They replied "You must fight." But one of them objected that M. Hyenne ought not to be allowed to measure swords with an adversary whose method of fighting he had just had an opportunity of studying. M. Hyenne, who had pistols about him, insisted that M. de Pène should choose the arm which he preferred. The sword was chosen, and M. de Pène received two wounds. We think it necessary to give you all the details of this double meeting, in order that your opinion may not be misled by reading the contradictory and malicious comments of certain journals. For instance, in the *Industriel* of St. Germain, which first gave an account of the duel, it was stated that after M. Courtiel was wounded M. Hyenne thought fit to take up

the affair. This way of telling the story is insulting and incorrect, for M. Hyenne did not avenge M. Courtiel, but the entire army." In fact, the military bravo, who was a known master of fence, and is said to have been the fencing-master of his regiment, if not a professional teacher, having pierced his opponent on the right side, instantaneously repeated the thrust on the left side, which the unfortunate gentleman exposed to him in the pain of his first wound, and run him through the body, piercing the liver. The unfortunate man was conveyed to a small pot-house, where he lingered a long time without hope of recovery. His wound, however, did not prove mortal. It does not appear that the brave *sous-officier* or his seconds have been called to any account for their proceedings.

EPSOM RACES.—Political circumstances had given a peculiar interest to the great Epsom meeting. The Earl of Derby's horse Toxophilite was the first favourite for the Derby stakes, and the people had somehow connected the event of the race with the good or ill success of the noble Earl's Ministry. This feeling was heightened by the very singular circumstance that the House of Commons had suspended the debate on the most critical motion of the session in order to be present at the great metropolitan Saturnalia. The weather was favourable, and the attendance very great. The Craven Stakes were won by Mr. Crawford's Zuyder Zee; the Woodcote by Mr. Parr's Merryman. The Derby Stakes by Sir Joseph Hawley's Beadsman — Toxophilite second; 200 subscribers, 23 started; value of the stakes 5400*l*. The Oaks Stakes were of unusual interest,

Governess and Gildermire running a dead heat. The deciding race was won by Governess; 152 subscribers, 15 starters; value of stakes 3975*l*.

NUMEROUS DEATHS BY DROWNING.—The journals record some tragical occurrences by which valuable lives have been lost.

On Sunday, the 16th instant, four respectable young tradesmen of North Shields went for a sail in a foy-boat, with two sailors. Soon after the boat was out of the Tyne she was capsized. The party, who seem to have been good swimmers, kept afloat, and regained the boat; but wave after wave coming upon them they were swept away and drowned, except a young man named Cookson, who swam to the shore, which he reached dreadfully exhausted.

On the 3rd of June three young gentlemen, pupils at the new college of St. Nicholas, at Lancing, were drowned. In the afternoon some of the scholars had gone down to their cricket ground, which lies near the river; and thence some of them, against the strict orders of the establishment, went lower to have a bathe. At the spot they chose there are sand-banks at a short distance from the shore, which are left dry by the receding tide, and quiet pools are left between them. It was now low water, and several of the youths amused themselves with crossing to the sand-banks. While thus engaged their companions observed that the tide was rising rapidly and gave the alarm: but it was too late; the tide had risen between the sand-banks and the shore, and a strong current was running which carried the unfortunate youths off their legs. Their companions made strenuous exer-

tions to save them, and rescued three; but three were drowned.

22. OPENING OF THE NEW THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. —By exertion almost unparalleled, the rebuilding of Covent Garden Theatre was sufficiently completed to admit of its being opened for the Italian opera season this evening.

The new theatre, which is from the designs of Mr. Edward M. Barry, occupies, within its four walls, the entire site of its predecessor, including the open spaces in Hart Street. In its external form it seems a vast parallelogram, but it is not strictly so, the north side being 210 feet long, the south 219 feet; its uniform width is 123 feet 6 inches. Viewed as a whole, it is a very stately pile. The principal front in Bow Street consists of a portico and two wings. The portico consists of six Corinthian columns 36 feet 6 inches high, surmounted by a richly-sculptured frieze. Beneath it is the carriage entrance or covered way leading to the different doors which give access to every part of the house: the external dimensions of the portico are 80 feet by 16 feet; the height from the street level to the apex of the pediment 82 feet. Flaxman's statues of Thalia and Melpomene, which stood in niches on the front of the old house, and which were uninjured by the fire, re-appear on the front of the new building: the *bassi rilievi* also are worked in, but unfortunately somewhat modified to suit their new position.

The interior of "the house" is very spacious. Its form, as defined by the front of the boxes, differs considerably from either the elongated horse-shoe form usually adopted in modern theatres, and

from the ancient classical models. Its greatest width is 62 feet, and the depth from the *proscenium* to the front of the centre box 77 feet 6 inches, the height to the crown of the arch 42 feet 4 inches. There are only three tiers of boxes (exclusive of the gallery or amphitheatre tier), 9 feet 6 inches, 10 feet, and 9 feet in height respectively. The height from the front level of the stage to the crown of the ceiling is 61 feet. The ceiling is a flat dome, 65 feet in diameter at the springing.

The stage is both larger and deeper than that of the old house. Its width, exclusive of the "scenery docks," is 90 feet, its depth, exclusive of the front in advance of the *proscenium*, 98 feet. The *proscenium* is a simple gilt frame, with quadrant corners and moulded brackets, with twisted shafts and mouldings at the sides.

The painting-room is over the back part of the stage. The painting-frame is 47 feet high and 71 feet wide.

There are eight main staircases, and six lesser ones. The principal flight leads to a splendid entrance hall or "crush-room," 60 feet by 25 feet, and 26 feet 9 inches high. This hall, the royal entrance, and the anteroom are richly decorated.

Such being the dimensions of the principal divisions of the building, the general appearance of "the house," when it was opened this night for the performance of *The Huguenots*, has to be described. It was instantly perceived that the form of "the house" and the sweep of the boxes, although unusual, was very graceful. The width is much greater, in proportion to the depth, than customary, being a semicircle prolonged at the ends. The fronts of the boxes

are the inverted ogee section; the swell of the bow covered with trellis-work, with floral ornamentation, divided into eighteen bays, marked by figures and separated by twisted columns. The prevailing colours are white and gold, which contrast well with the crimson draperies of the boxes. The domical ceiling is divided by four elliptical arches and pendentives, each filled by a circle, and three spandrils, each richly moulded and ornamented. The general ornamentation is, perhaps, not in quite so refined a taste as a critic might desire: the haste with which the theatre was opened not permitting the architect's design to be carried out. The arrangements for seating the audience and for ventilation are admirable. The chandelier is magnificent; it is 18 feet high, and 14 feet in diameter. At the bottom of double festoons of drops is a ring of 120 burners behind feathers of cut crystal; below is a band of prismatic lanterns lit by 460 burners; and below these is an inner and smaller band of 200 burners—in all 700 burners. This magnificent chandelier is composed of 120,000 cut prisms, drops, &c., and weighs three tons.

The house will give accommodation to the audience as follows:—

Pit.

Stalls reserved	. 294
Seats not reserved	193
	— 487

Boxes.

Pit tier . . .	136
Grand tier . . .	132
Her Majesty's box	8
Duke of Bedford's	6
Upper tier . . .	144
Gallery tier . . .	64
	— 490

Amphitheatre.

Stalls reserved	. 320
„ Not reserved	600

—
Total audience, 1897

These are the arrangements for the fashionable Opera season. Out of the season, many divisions can be removed, and seats substituted for stalls, which will give accommodation for 2567 persons; and on very full nights it is thought that 2767 persons will find hearing and seeing room.

Some building details may be useful. The exterior walls are 93 feet high from the street level, and 109 from the basement floor. The length of the roofing is divided into nine bays: the girders are from 19 feet 3½ inches to 21 feet from centre to centre, formed of wrought and riveted iron; they were tested up to 150 tons, and taken up in three pieces. The area comprising the auditory and stage is bounded, north and south, by longitudinal and cross-walls of great strength for the support of the trellis girders, which carry not only the iron cross-girders of the floor of the carpenters' shop, but also the flies.

It may be added, in conclusion, that the building is almost fire-proof: the whole of the ceilings (including the domed ceiling of the house) is of Bielfeld's "fibrous slab," which is incombustible. The staircases are so spacious and so easy, that the house may be emptied of the most crowded auditory in a very short time.

Architect, Mr. E. M. Barry.

Contractors, Messrs. Lucas.

Founders' Work, Mess. Grissell.

Decorators, Messrs. Jackson, Mr. R. Monti.

27. **INVESTITURE OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL AS K.G.**—His Most Faithful Majesty Pedro V. King of Portugal and the Algarves, Duke of Saxony, whose visit to Her Majesty and recent marriage have been lately chronicled, has been invested with the insignia of the Order of the Garter, under circumstances of unusual interest. The Marquess of Bath and Sir George Young, Garter, Principal King of Arms, were nominated Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries for this purpose. They arrived at Lisbon in H.M.'s frigate *Diadem*, accompanied by a proper suite of heralds, &c. The ceremony was performed at the Royal Palace of Belem.

The King, surrounded by the Royal Family of Portugal, his Chief Officers of State, and a splendid circle of nobility, clergy and officers, awaited the Plenipotentiaries in the throne-room. These functionaries advanced in procession, the statutes, hat and star, sword and collar of the Order being carried by Captain Moorsom, C.B., General Sir Harry Smith, of Aliwal, G.C.B., Captain Swinny, and Lieut.-Col. Lord Burghersh, C.B. To these followed Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms in his tabard, bearing the Garter and Riband and George of the Order. Somerset Herald, bearing the Commission, and the Secretary to special mission, carrying the mantle and cordon, succeeded; and last came Garter Principal King of Arms, bearing his sceptre and the Sovereign's Letter of Credence and the Marquess of Bath, the other Special Commissioner. The Commissioners then read their Letters of Credence, and declared the object of their mission. Then the

investiture was proceeded with according to the usual forms.

The kingdom of Portugal is the oldest and most faithful ally of this country.

30. **TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.**—The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, May 30, at 9 P.M. :—

“Alexandria, May 26.

“The steamer *Ganges* arrived at Suez yesterday, with Bombay dates to the 9th instant.

“General Walpole, with the heavy column from Lucknow, reached Futteghur on the 27th April, where he was met by the Commander-in-Chief. Three other columns are to join as they advance on Bareilly, which is expected to be invested about the 10th instant.

“General Walpole's division on the 15th of April made an unsuccessful attack on the fort of Rowas, which was attended with considerable loss, four officers, including Brigadier Adrian Hope, and about 100 men having fallen. Our troops were obliged to retire, but the enemy evacuated the fort in the night, and the column moved forward.

“On the 22nd, a large body of rebels was encountered opposite Kanouje, and was dispersed, with loss of four guns, their camp, and 500 or 600 killed.

“Kooer Sing, with about 2000 rebels, although hotly pursued by Brigadier Douglas, crossed the Ganges on the 5th of April, and arrived at Jugdespore on the 22nd.

“On the following day a force of 300 men under Captain Lagrand, which advanced from Arrah, having followed the enemy into the jungle, was defeated; 133 men and 3 officers killed.

"Body was taken by General Whitelock on the 19th of April, after an engagement in which the enemy lost 500 men and four guns.

"Sir H. Rose left Jhansi on the 27th, and expected, first, to be joined by General Whitelock, and then to fight the Ranee's army, 12,000 strong, encamped at Kooouch, in advance of Calpee.

"The Kotah force has gone into quarters, with the exception of a small brigade ordered to proceed to Sir H. Rose's rear.

"General Penny is moving now from the Ganges to assail Calpee from the east.

"Brigadier Johns, of the 60th Rifles, has been successful in reaching Moradad on 25th of April, after three actions, and the capture of Rujeedabad and Nujeena.

"Sir W. Peel died at Cawnpore on 27th of April, of small-pox."

31. ROBBERY OF 787*l.* IN SILVER.—A very daring and dexterous robbery has recently been committed. Henry Herriott, a licensed cab-driver, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Corrie, at Clerkenwell Police Court, on the charge of stealing 787*l.* in silver, the moneys of Messrs. Gardner and Beebe, skin salesmen, of 82, Somerset Street, Aldgate.

It was the practice of the prosecutors, every Monday morning, to attend at the New Cattle Market, for the purpose of meeting their customers, and to change their silver for notes or gold. On Monday, May 31, about half-past 11, the money was collected together and put into various bags, 100*l.* in each bag. When the silver was collected together, it amounted to 787*l.*, and, being in six bags, was then tied up in one,

and was then placed in the prisoner's cab for the purpose of being taken to the Bank of England.

The clerk Griffin, who had been placed at the bar on a previous occasion as a confederate in the robbery, was now placed at the bar as a witness, and gave the following narrative of the transaction:—

I am in the service of Messrs. Gardner and Beebe, the prosecutors, who carry on business at Somerset Street, Aldgate. I have been in their service about six years. I know the prisoner Herriott, and he has been employed by the prosecutors for about two years to carry the silver to the Bank of England. On Monday, the 31st May, I brought the money down from the pay-room, and placed it in the prisoner's cab. I got into the cab with it. On coming out of the market-gate a man drove past with a grey pony and cart. He passed our cab and beckoned to the prisoner, who pulled up his cab and had something to drink with him at the Balmoral Castle public-house. The public-house is about 200 yards from the market. I remained in the cab, and the money at the time was safe. We then went to the Albion Tavern in the Thornhill Road. The prisoner went to the back of the house and fetched a pail of water, gave some to his horse, and threw the remainder over his feet. I got out of the cab at the moment, and the prisoner said, "Take the pail back." I did so, and was at the back of the house about a minute. On my return, I saw the prisoner standing in front of the public-house bar, filling his pipe, with his back to the cab. I called for a pint of half-and-half, and remained in front of the bar

about two or three minutes. When I was getting on the cab I saw that the silver was not on the seat. I then got down, opened the near door of the cab, and looked in. I said, "For God's sake, Harry, the silver has gone." He said, "What shall we do next? What will be the best plan?" I said I did not know what to do, when he said, "The best thing will be to go to the police-station." With that I got on the box, and was again going to get down to make some inquiries, when the prisoner said I had better not make a noise. At the top of the Thornhill Road, some man asked us what was the matter, and upon being told, he said he had seen some man in a chaise cart, with a grey horse, driving rapidly away. I cannot say, as we were going along after the loss, whether the off-door was open. As we were going along, the prisoner said, "What sort of a tale shall we make up; whatever can we say?" I told the police, and that is all I know of the matter.

Cross-examined: I got out of the cab of my own accord. It was our usual habit to stop at the public-house on our way to the Bank, and water the horse and have some refreshment. I had taken the pail to the back of the house before. Although it was my business to look after and take care of my employers' money, still I did not think I was going to be made such a victim as I was, and that the prisoner would not look after the cab. I can see my fault now, and know that I was sold.

After several remands, the evidence was quite inconclusive to fix the accused with any share in the robbery, and he was discharged; nor has any clue been obtained to the real perpetrators.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—Art-critics pronounce the Royal Academy Exhibition of this year to be a good one, notwithstanding the absence of Eastlake, Dyce, Maclise, Herbert, Millais, and Holman Hunt. This, no doubt, is a great drawback. The vigorous hand of Maclise would give character to any exhibition. Herbert and Holman Hunt spoke forcibly to the religious spirit of the age, and the latter and Millais addressed themselves with unmistakable vigour to those who seek for new phases in art. The influence of the Præ-Raphaelites, notwithstanding the absence of their two greatest apostles, was visible over the whole exhibition; and in this sense Mr. Wallis's "Dead Stonebreaker" may be pointed to as representing the dominant tone—true to nature in the most realistic sense, shocking, nevertheless, to the perception, solemn—nay, awful—yet with a great peace.

The picture which most won the public regard was, unquestionably, Frith's "Derby Day,"—one of those wonderful pictures of bustle and life which have made the painter's fame. It is hardly possible to count the number of individualities crowded into this reproduction on canvas of the great English Saturnalia. Such crowds of spectators surrounded this capital picture, that it was found necessary to station a policeman to guard it, and to desire the fashionables to "move on."

In the religious department of art, the Exhibition was rather pretentious than successful. Except a charming "Nativity," by Mr. Hughes, there was no picture which touched any deep-seated religious sentiment.

In historic art the exhibitors were more successful. Mr. Cross's "Coronation of William the Conqueror," — seizing the moment when the alarm was given that the English had risen in insurrection — was a noble composition, though not presenting any very high flight of imagination. Mr. Wallis's "Raleigh in the Tower," and "Henry Martin in Chepstow Castle," if not representing any highly-imaginative view of the subjects, are remarkable for their truth of treatment. Mr. Ward's "Concealment of Fugitives, by Alice Lisle, after the Battle of Sedgemoor" (the original design of the frescoes in the Houses of Parliament), is, as it should be, simple in conception and broad in execution. Mr. Noel Paton re-appeared with a picture which appealed to every breast, "In Memoriam!" — a testimony of the massacre at Cawnpore.

In pictures of a mixed character — fictive history — there were many excellent works. Mr. Leighton's "Wedding Morn of Juliet," as she lies in apparent death, deserves notice, as serving to show how a born artist and beautiful colourist may be hampered, when required to deal with a subject which binds his imaginative faculty within limits. It is a powerful and uncommon picture, but fails in mastery over human character.

The Exhibition was remarkable for the appearance of Mr. Lewis, the *late* President of the Old Water Colour Society, as a painter in oils. In this new and more enduring practice of the art, Mr. Lewis exhibits an excellence of execution as great as he had done in his old line.

There were two pictures in the

Exhibition of wonderful pathos: Mr. Wallis's "Dead Stonebreaker" and Mr. Egg's terrible trilogy. In three scenes he tells the story of an unfaithful wife — the hapless lot of the innocent children, and the last scene under the Adelphi arches — the lightless eyes, the mellow moonshine, and the cold river. Mr. Webster sends two of his capital and home-telling pictures, "Sunday Evening," and "Grace before Meat," — the stories genuine and unforced, the details and colouring true and unembellished.

In portraiture the Exhibition was very rich, but rather in the excellence of the treatment than in the eminence of the subjects. Watts, Sir Watson Gordon, Chalon, Phillips and Thorburn maintain their repute as the perpetuators of the beauty, grace, or intellect of this era.

In landscape, the English school, so pre-eminent in that branch of art, seems rather to stand on its old excellences than to seek for new. Stanfield's "Old Holland" is exactly "old Stanfield" (and there are few his equals), and his "Fortress of Savona" bespeaks the veteran brush; and so does "The Holland Diep—Tide Making;" but then it is real nature, and how could he improve upon it? Roberts, Creswick, and Linnell maintain their fame; but, if it be desirable to seek out modern art, Mr. Anthony's "Twilight" advances even the English school of landscape painters. It is difficult to describe so beautiful a picture, yet so every-day English; nor is his "Sweet Spring Time" less true and beautiful. English eyes can look long upon these strong yet gentle pictures, and recognise and love more and more in

them the longer they remain fixed. Sir Edwin Landseer's version of "The Maid and the Magpie" maintained his reputation, but without advancing it; it does not at all delineate the old familiar tale, but rather leads the spectator into the pitfall of a practical pun.

In the Sculpture Room, nothing was exhibited requiring special notice. There were, no doubt, some capital busts of celebrities of the day; but a truthful critic must venture to deprecate a treatment of so practical a subject as the human head, which partakes of the imaginative and poetical rather than the actual. If there be such a thing as Præ-Raphaelitism in sculpture, a bust executed on strictly realistic principles will convey a very different idea from one produced under the free play of generalistic and exaltative mind.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.—On the 21st commenced an eruption of Mount Vesuvius of great grandeur. It continued for a considerable time, and the magnificence of the spectacle brought crowds of visitors to Naples. No fewer than seven new craters opened in the side of the mountain, whence the lava issued in broad streams and fell in splendid cascades over transverse ridges. The burning torrents in their course overwhelmed forests, vineyards, and homesteads. Many letters from spectators have been published; a few extracts will give an idea of the grandeur of the phenomenon.

"June 1.

"I must add a few details to the report I have already sent you of the great eruption of 1858. Vesuvius is now really a mountain of fire. On all sides flow down streams of lava so wide and rapid that at night the mountain appears

to be clothed with fire. I can indeed give you but a very imperfect idea of this extraordinary spectacle. Whilst there are four great currents, there are a vast number of other lava streams, which, like threads, or the filaments of network, intersect each other, and unite at various points, forming a mighty flood to pour down on the devoted land. The first great stream is that which descends in the direction of Ottajano. It issues from a mouth in the Atrio del Cavallo, not far from the base of the Somma, and flowing through the valley, it skirts the Hermitage, which it leaves to the left. Some of the ground is calculated in width at about a quarter of a mile, though I have heard of a much greater distance. Round the Hermitage it winds like a serpent, and though in one solid mass, it marches on by detaching from itself gigantic pieces which fall by their own weight. A second stream is not far from it, and takes almost the same direction. A third tends towards Pompeii, and a fourth, which is the most menacing, is making rapidly towards Resina; it has entered in the course of the very stream, which destroyed Herculaneum, and the public, who are ever prone to exaggerate or anticipate evil, calculate that travelling at its present rate it must arrive at Resina in a few hours. It has already entered on the road which leads to that town; and the police on Sunday night were advising the people about the Hermitage to be careful lest their road home by Resina should be cut off by the lava. This stream is fed by three mouths, which have opened at about a quarter of a mile from the main cone, which is now almost inactive, a few sparks only strug-

gling through it, just enough to attest its existence. The activity of the three mouths above described is something wonderful. They puff and pump up matter without ceasing, not all together though, but one after another, with such force that the body of matter flows down at a gigantic pace. Already have many vineyards been destroyed, whilst the poor peasants stand by in mute despair, or fill an oratory by the road side in every attitude of supplication. Even the trees protest loudly against the violence of their destroyer. How they hiss, and lament, and throw their agitated limbs about, as if a strong wind were upon them."

"I spoke above of streams of burning lava, and yet that word gives no adequate idea of the character of the mass of fire which is coming down. It is not a fluid stream, it is a gigantic river of glowing coke, and millions of pieces of it are all grinding and rolling against one another; they make a noise as of shingles on the beach washed by a stormy sea, only the waves must be continuous, for the sound of the fiery flood never ceases. Of the dimensions of those streams it is impossible to speak with any precision, so easily is the eye deceived, and especially by night. Of some streams you only see the crest, and are apt to imagine them smaller than they really are, whilst others appear so long and wide as to cause an exaggerated calculation of their proportions. With respect to their height, too, as you stand before them and retreat step by step, the impression is that they may fall down like a cascade of molten lead and overwhelm you; and yet, so far from doing so, the mass is never diminished, the continuity of progress

is not stopped, whilst progress is made only by the continual falling over of the fragments. The effect is inexpressibly wonderful."

"Behind it is another grand spectacle, perhaps grander even than what we have just described. There is less apparent activity, but the gorge is wider, and the slow but certain manner in which the mass moves on gives us a striking idea of power. It is 750 feet in width; to calculate its bulk by millions of tons would be only trifling with a giant—we might better calculate by the million the enormous quantities which are issuing every minute from the many sources. In all there are seventeen and upwards, says Professor Palmieri, and this fact constitutes one of the striking features of this eruption, as does also the fact that they do not run in one line but are opened in various parts. Another new feature is the long-continued fluidity of the lava, all showing the over-gorged state of the mountain and the immense power at work."

"The great incident of the week has been, however, the falling in of the upper part of the mountain, to the depth, perhaps, of 200 palms. This has been occasioned, probably, by the mouths which have been opened in the direction of Caposecchi, on the property of Ottajano. Vesuvius is perforated by them, and were the circle to be completed, it is not improbable that a great change would take place in its form. Altogether seven main openings are spoken of as vomiting forth fire, the minor orifices are unnumbered, and the two great streams which now threaten most are the one that is now flowing down the Fosso di Favame in a northerly direction,

on the old lava of 1855, and the other which is coming down towards Resina, and has cut off the new road to the Hermitage. 'I was up in the mountain,' said Cozzolino, 'with a party of French when the crater fell in. They were much frightened, as well they might be. It seemed to be cut in two, and then, swaying backwards and forwards, the walls fell in, leaving a fragment standing upright. The loss of property has been very great, and the shrieks of some of the people went up to heaven. I saved one woman, who had lost all, from throwing herself into the lava. I grasped her by the arm, and carried her off.' The various currents of lava at their mouths appear like cascades of fire, and of these there are six near the Fosso di Favame. Nothing can be more beautiful. There is a pumping and a puffing, and an occasional roaring, and then up comes the abundant liquid, which, falling over the lower ground like a cascade, rushes forward to feed the main flood.

"The spectacle from Naples is as grand as it can be. Vesuvius is girdled with fire, and from this girdle seem to drop down jewels of the utmost brilliancy. At times, one spot becomes much more brilliant than the others, and then a dense cloud rises up; there has been either a fresh gush of lava, or a mass has fallen off from the blackened exterior. In the intervals between the streams appear a thousand little lights, as though they were glow-worms. These are the torches which visitors carry with them; but the journey is now very limited. Swiss guards are on the mountain, and it is impossible to get to the Hermitage."

JUNE.

1. ASCOT RACES.—This fashionable racing meeting enjoyed this year fine weather, a good attendance, and some races which were of great interest to the sporting world.

The Gold Vase, given by Her Majesty, was won by Mr. Howard's Sedbury, the Ascot Derby Stakes by the Earl of Derby's Toxophilite (who ran second for *the Derby*), the Ascot Stakes by Mr. Hill's Pensioner. On Wednesday, the Royal Hunt Cup was won by Mr. Eastwood's Hesperithusa. On Wednesday, the Ascot Cup (designed by Mr. Cotterill, and no "cup," but a group representing Berchtold Taringen slaying an enormous bear) was carried off by Mr. Starkey's Fisherman, which horse also won the Queen's Plate on Friday.

3. VIOLENT THUNDER-STORMS.—Several violent storms of thunder and rain—or perhaps one storm passing over different localities—have visited England. On Thursday, the 3rd instant, it spent its force over the West of England. The local papers give bad accounts of the damage done to chimneys and tiling at Bradford, Great Horton, Cleckheaton, Manchester, and Rochdale. In these districts, however, the chief damage appears to have been done by the rain and hail, the former of which fell in torrents, filling the cellars and lower stories of houses, and carrying away agricultural produce; the latter destroying large quantities of glass and beating down the corn and fruit to a very serious damage. More south the storm was felt in great fury at Abingdon and its neighbourhood. Here, a flock of

sheep were so alarmed at the vivid flashes of the lightning and the rolling of the thunder, that they crowded together in the corner of a field. While thus huddled together, the electric fluid descended, and twenty-five were killed. On no one of the animals was there the slightest external appearance of injury, but on the skins being taken off, the carcasses were found to be completely blackened.

The storm appears to have raged at the same time over the West Riding. Halifax, Bradford, Huddersfield, Leeds, Harrogate, and Knaresborough suffered severely from the flood, and many persons and animals were struck by the lightning; many of the latter were killed, but the only death of the former recorded was that of a boy at Wibsey, near Bradford. He was struck dead, and three others much injured.

On the 5th, a violent thunder-storm visited the metropolis and the parts adjacent, and did considerable damage. About 8 o'clock A.M. a flock of sheep which were grazing in the Victoria Park, had taken refuge under a tree: a flash of lightning struck the tree, and descending killed five of the animals instantaneously, and so injured others that they were slaughtered. About the same time a policeman in the Bethnal Green Road was struck blind.

Although no very especial catastrophe has to be recorded, very few summer storms have extended over so wide an area and committed so much damage. The injury occasioned by the floods and the hail amounted to many hundred thousand pounds.

On the 15th instant a storm, which appears to have been very

local, passed over North Derbyshire. The day had been tremendously hot. In the afternoon dark clouds seemed to gather from every quarter of the compass over the hills which divide Derbyshire from the West Riding. About 4.30 P.M. the storm broke, and the rain and hail fell in torrents. The latter was of a size rarely remembered. The "stones" rather resembled broken pieces of ice—the average size was an inch and a half or two inches, and very many were six inches in circumference. As the storm passed south down the valleys the vegetation perished under its blows; the corn was beaten down, the trees stripped of their leaves and smaller branches, the larger leaves of the cabbages, docks, &c., were pierced through as by shot, and the glass windows and conservatories were smashed. The noble palace of Chatsworth suffered greatly. In the house the skylights were destroyed—even the plate-glass lanterns over the picture galleries; the beautiful glass roof of the orangery was riddled; the camellia-house and conservatory walls were greatly injured. The great conservatory, however, from the strength of the material and its peculiar arrangement of ridge and furrow, suffered comparatively little injury. In the gardens the devastation was great: the forcing-houses and glass-beds were shivered—even the canvas coverings were in many cases perforated and torn to shreds.

On the 17th, near Goole, a young labourer and his horse were killed by the same flash; and deaths from the same cause are reported to have taken place at Newcastle, Saddleworth, and Cambridge.

On the 16th a terrible thunder-storm passed over Dorsetshire (as is noticed elsewhere).

Many persons and a large number of animals died from sun-stroke, or the excessive heat of the weather.

11. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The following telegram was received *viâ* Malta at the Foreign Office, on June 11th, at 9.45 P.M. :—

“Alexandria, June 8.

“The steamer *Bombay*, with Bombay dates to 19th May, arrived at Suez on the 6th instant.

“Bareilly was occupied by the Norkes (forces?), under the Commander-in-Chief, on the 7th May. Very little resistance was offered, the garrison having dispersed on our approach.

“During the advance on Bareilly, General (Penny?) was killed.

A detachment of 600 of Her Majesty's 2nd Regiment left to garison Shahjehanpor was surrounded by 8000 of the enemy with fifteen guns, but no fear was entertained of their safety, as General Jones had left Bareilly on the 8th May, and would be able to relieve them on the 11th.

“Rohilcund is now entirely in our hands; an amnesty has been published, and tranquillity is being restored.

“Oude is also becoming quiet, and the landholders are tendering their submission.

“Sir Hope Grant, with a strong force, guards the road between Cawnpore and Lucknow. Sir Hugh Rose advanced on Komos on the 7th May, and completely defeated the enemy, killing 700 and capturing seven guns. He was within fourteen miles of

Calpee on the 14th May, and it was expected that Calpee would be attacked on the 16th.

“A village in Central India was stormed after an obstinate resistance, by a detachment from General Rose's force, under Colonel Gall, on the 1st May, the whole adult male inhabitants being put to the sword. Kooer Sing has died of his wounds.

“Sir E. Lugard crossed the Ganges on 2nd May, relieved Arrah, and was to attack Jugdespoor on the 11th.

“General Whitlock continued at Banda on 8th May, awaiting the infantry of his force, which he had out-marched; on their arrival he was to leave for Calpee. The disarming proceeds quietly in Western India.”

14. SALE OF SHAKSPEARE'S AUTOGRAPH.—Among the rare and valuable books of a well-known collector, illustrative of the early English drama, were many of the rarest editions of the single plays, and an undoubted autograph of the immortal Poet. The single plays brought high prices. The first edition of the Sonnets, 1609, sold for the large sum of 154*l.* 7*s.* An edition of *Romeo and Juliet*, 1609, 86*l.*

The history of the autograph is as follows:—On March 10th, 1612–13, Shakspeare executed a deed for the purchase of a house in Blackfriars, from one Henry Walker for the sum of 140*l.* Some few years since that document was purchased for the Library of the City of London, and is now deposited in Guildhall. No sooner, however, had Shakspeare entered into arrangements for the purchase of the property than he found it convenient to mortgage it to the

same parties, when, on the 11th of March following, he executed a deed for the sum of 60*l*. This document was known to have existed, but was supposed to be irrecoverably lost. It was, however, discovered in the year 1768, by Mr. Albany Wallis among the title deeds of the same estate in Blackfriars, at that time the property of the Rev. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, of Oxted, Surrey. By desire of that gentleman, it was presented to David Garrick, accompanied by a letter to that effect from Mr. Wallis, the solicitor of Mr. Fetherstonhaugh. It is stated that Mrs. Garrick lent the deed to Mr. George Steevens, who in his edition of Shakspeare published in 1790, has given a fac-simile of the signature of Shakspeare, and a copy of the deed. It is also stated that, in 1796, the deed was not to be found, and that it had not been since heard of. Letters accompanying the document show that it again fell into the hands of Mr. Albany Wallis, to whom, as one of the executors of David Garrick, it may have been presented by his widow, together with his own letter on the occasion of the document being presented to Garrick by desire of the Rev. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh. The father of its present owner was in partnership as a solicitor with Mr. Wallis, and succeeded to his business. Thus is the document traced from the period of its discovery in 1768 to the present time. The deed is in the highest state of preservation, and has affixed to it four seals. The first seal bears the remarkably clear autograph signature "WM. SHAKSPERE," the poet having been necessitated to abridge his name by writing the last two letters smaller and above the others

VOL. C.

in consequence of the narrowness of the slip of vellum allowed for the purpose. This signature does not therefore settle the disputed point as to the orthography of Shakspeare's name; but it is remarkable that in the body of the deed of purchase referred to, and in the present deed, his name is written and almost invariably printed "Shakspeare." The second seal bears the signature of Wm. Johnson, and the third that of John Jackson, but the fourth is left blank. The deed is endorsed at the back, in the same way—here subjoined—as in the deed for the purchase of the property dated March 10th:—"Sealed and delivered by the said William Shakspeare, William Johnson, and John Jackson, in the presence of Will. Atkinson, Ed. Ouvry, Robert Andrewes Scr., Henry Lawrence servant to the same Scr." This interesting deed was purchased for the British Museum at the price of 315*l*. The library already possesses an autograph of Shakspeare in the blank leaf of a volume of Montaigne's Essays.

15. OPENING OF ASTON PARK, BIRMINGHAM. — On an eminence rising from the river Thame, about two miles from the modern manufacturing Birmingham, stands an ancient mansion, the seat of an historic knightly family:—

The good knights are dust,
Their good swords are rust,
And their souls are with the Saints we trust.

Their baronial mansion and pleasant park have passed into the possession of the industrious mechanics of the neighbouring town. Aston Hall once belonged to the Holte family, and through the female line descended to Mr.

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Charles Holte Bracebridge. The Holtes were stout royalists in the great struggle between Charles and his Parliament, and in 1642 Charles rested at Aston Hall while his army was on its way from Shrewsbury to relieve Banbury Castle. The room in which he slept in 1642 was Queen Victoria's boudoir in 1858. The day after Charles quitted Aston Hall the Birmingham men laid siege to it and took it. A standard of the great stair-case shivered by a cannon-shot is still preserved. Some time since Aston Hall and Park were in the market. The Corporation of Birmingham desired to buy them for the town, but the purchase-money, 40,000*l.*, proved too large for their means. In this emergency the working men and some employers, aided by richer persons, formed a committee to raise the sum (now, by the sale of a part, reduced to 35,000*l.*) required for the purchase. They have raised the greater part of it, the working men subscribing "a very large proportion." The park is for a playground; the Hall a place of exhibition of manufactures. It is a remarkable instance of the general attachment of the English people to monarchical institutions, and of their loyal affection to our present gracious Sovereign, that the citizens of Birmingham, ultra-liberals as they are known to be, had no sooner acquired this noble possession, than it was felt that something would be wanting if the Sovereign did not lend her aid to the "inauguration," as these affairs are now pompously styled, to the contempt and disherison of the good old Anglo-Saxon "house-warming." Her Majesty inclined to their wishes with her usual heartiness; and the ceremony

went off with an *éclat* which will make it a memory-mark for two generations.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, left Buckingham Palace on Monday, for Stoneleigh Abbey, the magnificent residence of Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, where she was sumptuously entertained—having on her passage stopped a few minutes at Coventry, to receive the civic dignitaries of that ancient city. On Tuesday morning, Her Majesty proceeded to Birmingham, where she was received by the Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, and Mr. Ratcliffe, the Mayor of Birmingham, and a large body of county and borough magistrates. Every preparation had been made that ingenuity could devise to give to the great capital of metallurgy a gay appearance—flags, evergreens, triumphal arches, &c.,—but, above all, by the greatest array of happy and clean faces that the "black country" has hitherto witnessed. It is computed that not less than half a million of people had flocked into the town. Arrived at the noble Town Hall, Her Majesty ascended a dais, where, surrounded by the Lords Lieutenant and other county notabilities, she received the congratulations of the Mayor and municipality; at the conclusion of which ceremony, Her Majesty commanded the Mayor to kneel, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

From the Town Hall, the Queen drove to Aston Hall, through streets lined with shouting thousands, and up a noble avenue of the park to the Hall. Many thousands of spectators lined the grassy avenue, among whom 40,000 children of the national, parochial, and other

schools must not be overlooked. Arrived at the Hall, the Queen passed along the noble terrace with its ancient yews, overlooking a fine avenue of sycamores and the ancient trees of the park; then traversing the rooms, corridors, and passages of the old mansion, which retains some of the historical portraits of its olden feudalism, and was profusely decorated with flowers and shrubs, and already contained many modern pictures and specimens of manufacturing skill, Her Majesty repaired to the Great Gallery, where Sir Francis Scott, the chairman of the committee of management, presented an address well calculated to express the feelings of the occasion. To which Her Majesty made a kind and gracious reply. Her Majesty again went round the building, and then, appearing on the terrace, declared the Hall and Park opened. This ceremony was hailed with continuous cheers and exultation.

Her Majesty returned to Stoneleigh Abbey; and on the following day passed through Leamington to Warwick Castle, at which noble example of mediæval architecture Her Majesty lunched; received a deputation of the mayor and corporation at the railway station; and thence returned to town.

15. SHOCKING MURDER BY A MADMAN.—A very melancholy occurrence has happened in Hertfordshire—the murder of a young lady by an escaped lunatic. The unfortunate young woman, whose name was Sarah Jane Butler, 25 years of age, had gone to visit a married sister, Mrs. Bwyne, the wife of a chemist at Cheshunt, and on Tuesday afternoon the two ladies went out for a walk and paid a visit to a friend named Prior, who lives near the Broxbourne

railway station. They set out on their return home about half-past 8 o'clock in the evening, and had gone about a mile when the tragical occurrence took place. When they had passed by some cottages, the ladies saw a man approaching; and it would seem that his appearance created some alarm, for Mrs. Bwyne proposed to her sister to turn back; but the young lady replied that it was daylight, and there was no necessity for being alarmed, and they proceeded on their way. The moment they came close to the man, it appears that, without saying a word, he attacked Miss Butler with a bludgeon, struck her first a tremendous blow on the side of the face, and then beat her upon the head until she fell senseless, and he then walked away. It appeared that the man did not attempt to offer any violence to Mrs. Bwyne, but that lady was at first so dreadfully terrified that she was unable to scream or to give any alarm. One of the cottagers, however, happened to come out at the moment the assault was being committed: he procured the assistance of a police-constable, and went in pursuit of the man, and they came up with him as he was walking on the high road towards them, and he was secured without offering any resistance. The poor young lady was taken up in an insensible state and covered with blood, and was conveyed to her sister's residence. Medical attendance was promptly rendered; but it was evident, from the fearful character of the injuries she had received, that the case was hopeless, and she remained in a state of insensibility until about 11 o'clock at night, when she expired. The man who had committed the outrage was taken to the police-

station at Hoddesden; he appeared to be quite calm and collected. He was asked if he knew what he had been doing, and he replied, "Yes; I have been hitting a woman on the head, but I hope I have not hurt her." He was afterwards asked how he would like to be served in the same manner, and he laughed and said, "Not at all."

On the following day, an attendant of the Hoxton Lunatic Asylum arrived in search of a patient named Henry Arnold, who had made his escape from that establishment a few days before. He immediately recognised the murderer to be the lost lunatic. He expressed the greatest surprise that he should have been guilty of such an outrage, for he was considered by the officers of the asylum to be a harmless quiet man, and, as such, had been permitted to assist in some repairs then making to the building—an indulgence of which he had availed himself to make his escape. He was probably on his way to his native village in Cambridgeshire, when he committed the fatal assault on the poor young lady.

15. MURDER AND SUICIDE AT ISLINGTON.—The attention of the police having been called to the circumstance that certain persons lodging at the house of Mrs. Cooke, in Park Road, Barnsbury, had not appeared by mid-day, the inspector forced his way into the back parlour by the window. In the room, on the bed, he discovered the lifeless body of a young man, fully dressed and still grasping a revolver in his right hand; and, in the bed, the body of a young woman, covered with blood and quite dead. The upper part of the bed and the floor were covered with blood. The corpse of

the woman was lying in so composed an attitude as to make it clear that she had been murdered while asleep—the cause of death being two pistol wounds above the left ear. On examining the body of the young man, it was found that he had discharged a pistol at his forehead, the ball from which had carried away the fore part of the skull. The woman was a prostitute, nominally kept by her murderer, but in fact receiving other visitors; the young man was recognised as a solicitor's clerk, bearing in general a good character, but, beside his attachment to this woman, it appeared that he had other *liaisons*: nevertheless, incredible as it may seem, the murder was owing to his jealousy of the attentions of two other men. The explosions of the pistol-barrels do not appear to have been heard by the other inmates of the house, although about 2 o'clock in the morning the neighbours heard several gun-shots.

17. GREAT PLATE ROBBERY.—*Central Criminal Court*.—Henry Whetstone, 19, servant, Thomas Puzey, 22, smith, George Cherry, 25, labourer, Thomas Partridge, 28, engineer, and Margaret Pickett, 18, unmarried woman, were charged with stealing 4500 ounces of silver plate, value 3000*l.*, the property of Thomas Henry Baron Foley, in his dwelling-house; and Samuel Benjamin, 52, described as a dealer, was charged with feloniously receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen.

This extensive robbery was skilfully planned and adroitly executed. It appeared from the evidence of Baker, the butler, that his Lordship's town residence was No. 26, Grosvenor Square. The prisoner Whetstone was engaged

in the establishment as steward's room boy. The plate was all kept in a closet on the basement floor, and there were three keys to it, one of which was kept by his Lordship, another by witness, and a third by the under butler. The under butler went out of town in April last, and his key was sealed up with witness's in a parcel, and witness kept that parcel. The family left town on the 27th of March, and at this time Whetstone was under notice to leave. The footman of Lady Foley, the hall porter, and Colonel Foley's servant, remained in town. The family returned on the 14th of April, and it was ascertained soon afterwards that a great quantity of plate was gone from the plate room, about 4500 ounces in all. A considerable portion of this plate was silver-gilt. When the family were at home, Whetstone slept in the pantry, near the strong-room where the plate was kept.

John Tompkin, under butler to Lord Foley, deposed, that he had immediate charge of the plate and kept one of the keys of the plate-chest. The plate was all safe when the family went out of town on the 27th of March. Witness was away from town from the 27th of March to the 13th of April, and Mr. Baker then returned him his key, and upon his opening the plate-chest, he found it all in confusion and a great deal of the plate gone. He also missed a green baise cover, which was in the cupboard when he left town. Witness, when the family was in town, used to hang the key of the plate-chest at the head of his bed. Whetstone was aware of this.

It appeared that at the time of the robbery the house was undergoing repair, and, consequently,

numerous persons had access without suspicion. The servants identified Puzey and Cherry as having been seen about the area gate. A cabdriver identified Pickett and Puzey as being two of three persons who hired his cab on the 10th of April, near Lord Foley's house. Some parcels, which appeared to be very heavy, were standing on the pavement. These were placed in the cab. He drove the parties to Goswell Street Road. Various other witnesses testified to having seen Puzey at the time in question with some heavy parcels. There was no doubt that these parcels contained the stolen articles, and that the police had got hold of the right parties, but the evidence was entirely circumstantial. With regard to the receiver, Benjamin, it appeared that he had sold several bars of silver which contained portions of gold, such as would be the result of silver articles plated with gold melted down; and also a large number of tops of articles used in dressing-cases, &c., which had crests and other marks engraved upon them, some of which had been filed out. Some of these were produced, and were proved to have belonged to articles stolen from Lord Foley's.

The jury acquitted Cherry, Pickett, and Benjamin; and found Puzey, Partridge, and Whetstone *Guilty*. Whetstone was sentenced to six years' penal servitude; Puzey and Partridge to three years' each.

18. MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest has been held, in the Gray's Inn Road, to inquire into the deaths of Madame Mary Ann Brandwidska, aged 31, the widow of a Polish refugee general, and Julian Brandwidska, aged 7 years, son of the former. It appeared that the mother was a

highly-accomplished woman. Her husband, who had been a general in the Polish service, died in London about four years ago, since which the unfortunate widow was left with an only child, in a state of extreme penury, obtaining a scanty living by needlework. Recently the unfortunate lady and her little boy had resided at the house of Mr. Edward Bowie, baker, of No. 16, Gough Street, Gray's Inn Road, in a small room at the back of the house. For some days the mother and child were missed; at length Mr. Bowie caused the door of her room to be burst open, when the corpses of the wretched woman and child were found dead on the floor. The poor creature had destroyed herself and child by means of a pan of charcoal, having first carefully stopped up every crevice in the door and windows by which air might have entered the apartment. The bodies were as black as soot. A bottle containing some laudanum was on a table in the room, but whether the wretched mother had administered any to her child or taken any herself could not be ascertained, as the bodies were in so frightful a state of decomposition as to preclude the possibility of any *post-mortem* examination being made. The jury, from the evidence brought forward, considered it a deliberate act on the part of the mother, and returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against her as to the destruction of her child, and *Felo de se* as applied to the destruction of her own life.

18. SOLDIERS' DAUGHTER'S HOME, HAMPSTEAD.—This admirable institution, which is intended to provide for girls who have lost either or both parents, or for those, perhaps more unfortunate, whose

parents are living, but who are nevertheless destitute, was opened by H. R. H. the Prince Consort. It is intended to afford an asylum to 200 girls, though at present the funds are sufficient for 130 only.

19. GREAT FIRE AT LIMEHOUSE.—A destructive fire broke out at night in the life-boat manufactory of Messrs. Forrest and Co., at Limehouse, and the flames spread rapidly around. The immense stacks of timber in the yard of Messrs. Dixon, of Dallon and Co., mast-makers, and adjoining premises, ignited, and from the nature of the materials were quickly consumed. The burnt premises abutted on the Blackwall Railway, and the flames penetrated under the arches, so that the fire raged on both sides and within, and the traffic was stopped.

20. ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN LINE.—A fatal accident occurred on Sunday evening on the London and South-Western Railway—really “an accident” which cannot be accounted for. The usual excursion train from Portsmouth to London approached the Bishopstoke junction at a low speed—probably eight miles an hour. When nearly the whole train had passed over the points, a third-class carriage, the last but two, left the rails, while the succeeding carriages got upon another line of rails; the coupling of the third-class carriage broke, and it was overturned on the space between the rails. There were about thirty persons in this vehicle. One, William Helsey, a printer, was killed on the spot, his head having struck on the iron lever of some points—the head was frightfully crushed. Sarah Lovett, niece of the deceased, a young woman,

and Eugène Perin, a basket-maker, sustained fractures and other hurts, endangering life. Other passengers were less seriously wounded. After the disaster, the points, the rails, the roadway, were examined; there was hardly an indication that any mishap had occurred: the wheels and axles of the third-class carriage were in good order. There was nothing to indicate how the accident had arisen.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BELGIUM.—A terrible railway disaster has recently occurred between Mons and Manage. Two coke-waggons were by some negligent servant detached from a train upon an incline; they moved down a curve, an excursion train dashed into them, and twenty-one persons were killed and fifty-two wounded.

21. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FRESH WHARF.—A destructive fire broke out about 8 o'clock in the morning at Fresh Wharf, close to London Bridge. The premises in question are well known to most steam-boat passengers passing along the river as covering an immense space of ground, and consisting of a great number of lofty warehouses, containing, in the whole, property valued at considerably over a million sterling.

That part of the premises in which the misfortune commenced was on the north side, nearest Thames Street, and formed a block of three warehouses, about 130 feet in width, and nearly 80 feet high, each containing six storeys. The flames commenced from some unexplained cause in the middle floor of the centre warehouse. This building was divided into sundry stores: the first floor for depositing dry fruits as they arrived from abroad, the second floor

was used as the receiving dépôt, and the third floor was appropriated to the stowage of silks and satins; another was the Customs' examining rooms. The other floors were used for the stowage of miscellaneous goods. About 8 A.M. the attention of the men working on the wharf was attracted by huge volumes of smoke which issued from the loop-holes and windows of the silk store. The alarm was immediately given, and in a short time a strong body of police, numerous engines of the brigade, and the two powerful floating engines, arrived at the scene of disaster. The whole of this force was called into full operation, and there was an ample supply of water; but the flames continued their ravages until they reached the upper floor; and although the water from the floats kept falling in torrents, the firemen could not prevent the roof from being destroyed, which quickly fell in. This was, perhaps, no disadvantage, as it enabled the firemen to throw about 2800 gallons of water per minute from each of the floating engines, which ran down into the different floors, and quite saturated them. The firemen continued their strenuous exertions for five hours before the flames were sufficiently subdued to render further destruction improbable. The value of the property destroyed or damaged by the fire and water is very great, and estimated at 100,000*l*. The buildings were insured, but none of the contents. Among the valuable property removed from the warehouses while the flames were raging were 15,000 gold watches which had been deposited in the Queen's warehouse.

22. SALE OF A NEW RIVER COMPANY SHARE.—Was offered by

public auction at the Auction Mart a property which very rarely comes into the market, being a one-sixth part of an entire thirty-sixth share in the adventurers' moiety of the New River Company, the annual income on which is 149*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; being on an entire share, as declared at Christmas last, 896*l.* The entire property is divided into only seventy-two shares. The lot sold for 3300*l.*, and a similar one-sixth share was taken by the purchaser at the same price, making the value of an entire share to be 19,800*l.* This would make the entire value of Sir Hugh Middleton's undertaking about 1,500,000*l.*

SALE OF EARLY BIBLES AND THEOLOGICAL WORKS.—The curious collection of black-letter editions of the Holy Scriptures, liturgies, and early theological literature, part of the library of an eminent dignitary of the Irish Church, has recently been disposed of by Messrs. Sotheby. Among the more remarkable volumes may be noted the first "Latin Bible," supposed to have been printed at Mentz between 1450 and 1455, formerly the property of the Duke of Sussex, at the sale of whose library it brought 195*l.* It was now sold for 595*l.* The first edition of the Scriptures in English by Bishop Myles Coverdale, imperfect (no perfect copy known), 136*l.* 10*s.* Several copies or editions of Matthew's Bible from 20*l.* to 25*l.* each. "Pentateuch," translated by W. Tyndale, and printed at Malborow, in the land of Hesse (Marburg), by Hans Luft, 1530, with the first twelve leaves in fac-simile—155*l.* "New Testament," translated and corrected by Myles Coverdale, Paris, 1538, in Latin and English—69*l.* 6*s.*

"Testament," corrected by M. Coverdale, printed in 1538; imperfect—15*l.* 15*s.* The "First Prymer of Henry VIII."—67*l.* The "Salisbury Prymer," printed at Paris in 1543—12*l.* 15*s.*

28. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, June 28, at 8.30 A.M.:—

"Alexandria, June 23, 1858.

"Sir H. Rose captured Calpee on the 23rd of May, having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels during his advance. Sir H. Rose made his approach by the river side, below Calpee, having entered into communication with Colonel Maxwell, who held a position on the west bank of the Jumna, so as to shell the town and fort.

"The enemy offered no resistance, and the city fell without any loss on our part. A rapid pursuit was made by cavalry, and the result was the capture of all the guns, elephants, and ammunition.

"Chundaree, which had been attacked by the insurgents, has been recaptured from them by Smith's brigade, sent from Goona.

"Gwalior has been attacked and plundered by the insurgents.

"After the relief of Shahjehanpore by Brigadier Jones, he was surrounded by masses of the enemy. This was on the 15th of May, on which day Sir Colin Campbell left Bareilly with the whole of his disposable force, reaching Shahjehanpore on the 18th. The 23rd he drove back the enemy, capturing Mohundee [qy. Moulbie].

"On the 26th, Sir Colin Campbell occupied Jellalabad, on the Futtehghur road.

"Mr. C. R. Manson, political agent in the Southern Mahratta country, has been murdered.

"Much difficulty has been ex-

perienced in disarming that district.

"Oude is still disturbed. The rebels again approaching Lucknow. It was not thought, however, they would venture on an attack, as the city is fully defended, and the garrison very strong."

29. FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Several accidents, some attended with loss of life, others with severe injuries, have occurred on consecutive days.

On the 18th of June, a coal train was despatched from Huddersfield towards Manchester: and soon afterwards a passenger train which had arrived rather behind time at Huddersfield, was, with culpable carelessness, despatched forward on its journey. In the meanwhile the coal train had arrived at the Longwood station, where some of the trucks were to be dropped. The trucks were detached and driven into a siding by the engine, and in the meanwhile the other trucks were left on the main line. The clerk in charge of the station had put up the signal that the passenger train should stop; but unfortunately the line here runs in a cutting, and the signal was not observed by the driver. The train, therefore, which was running at great speed to recover lost time, ran into the coal train with great violence: the carriages of the passenger train were smashed, the inmates were crushed together, three were killed, and many injured.

On the evening of the 29th an accident, attended with serious consequences, occurred near Carlton, on the Great Northern line. While the express-train from London was approaching the station, the tire of one of the wheels of the tender broke, and the engine,

which was running at express speed, was instantly shaken off the line, and plunged down an embankment 10 or 12 feet high, carrying with it the whole of the train, and heeling over into a field by the side of the line. The passenger-carriages were turned over, and the most frightful confusion prevailed among the unfortunate travellers, some of whom burst through the windows, but the majority were unable to extricate themselves until assistance was rendered. The engineman and fireman were both hurt about the legs and arms, but not very seriously. The guard escaped with a few bruises. All the passengers were found to have sustained some degree of injury, and two were very seriously hurt, one gentleman having had several of his ribs fractured, and another passenger some severe internal injuries.

29. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE LONDON DOCKS.—A fire involving immense destruction of property broke out shortly before noon, in the south quay range of warehouses in the London Docks.

These buildings consist of a block of eight warehouses, each consisting of a basement story and four floors, the latter communicating with each other by means of double iron doors. About a quarter before 12 o'clock, Mr. Spenceley, the warehouse-keeper, observed smoke issuing from the flat No. 36, near the centre of the building. An alarm was instantly given, and a large body of men were speedily on the spot, provided with buckets, who attempted to stop the progress of the fire. All their exertions were of no avail. The iron doors, which had been closed immediately upon the discovery of the fire, became red hot, and the

flames were thus communicated to the adjoining warehouse before any engines could be brought to bear upon the fire. The floats belonging to the Dock Company were brought round to the spot without loss of time, and each—manned by about fifty men—poured an immense body of water on the flames. The combustible nature of the property contained in the warehouses caused the flames to spread with great rapidity, and before the brigade engines arrived the fire had got fast hold of the adjoining warehouse. The upper floors were chiefly filled with jute or hemp fibre, and upon the lower floors sugar, saltpetre, cocoa-nut fibre, rice, and other valuable commodities, were stored in immense quantities; the basement story being occupied with palm oil and tallow. The fire, passing through the roof, speedily communicated with the adjoining floor, No. 32, and gradually descending, threatened the destruction of the whole range of buildings. After burning with undiminished violence for nearly an hour, a sudden explosion occurred, by which the front and rear walls of the range of floors numbered from 29 to 32 were blown outwards into the dockyard. For a long time it was greatly feared that lives had been sacrificed by this explosion, but on the men being mustered none were found missing. This was the more remarkable; inasmuch as the risk which some of the labourers incurred in their zeal to extinguish the fire, exposed them continually to imminent danger.

The explosion stripped the walls within which it occurred, and to a great extent confined the further ravages of the fire, which was now laid open to immense volumes of water poured upon it from the

floating engines upon the river on the one side, and from the dock engines on the other. The south dock quay for several hours presented the appearance of a river of liquid treacle; the sugar in the various warehouses melting and running to waste under the combined effect of heat and water. The contact of the sugar with a quantity of saltpetre is supposed to have occasioned the explosion, which was quite equal in force to that of a large quantity of gunpowder, and occasioned great alarm in the neighbourhood.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by the spontaneous combustion of some of the materials stowed in the warehouses. The value of the merchandise destroyed is stated at 150,000*l*.

30. MURDER AND SUICIDE AT STAFFORD.—A man named John Cooper was murdered in a frenzy by his companion Henry Murray Hall, who almost immediately afterwards killed himself by cutting his throat with a razor. Hall lived with a female, and the murdered man lodged with them. They had lately been very busy on behalf of the contested right of the burgesses of Stafford to fish in the river Sow, under the provisions of King John's Charter, in spite of the Earl of Shrewsbury and other landowners. Notices were served on Hall and others not to angle in the water, but he and other burgesses persisted in the practice. Writs were then served on him and others, on which he became greatly excited. On this night he and Cooper retired to bed as usual, in one room, his children and their mother occupying the other. Shortly afterwards his manner became so excited that Cooper, fearing some mischief,

dressed himself to go and call his brother, to calm his excitement. Whilst he was absent the madman got out of bed, and felt for a shoemaker's knife, with which he went into the woman's room. He then gave her a large stick, placed himself at the bedroom door, and ordering her to be quiet, said "Hush, don't you hear the —, they are coming to take me." She endeavoured to remove the hallucination under which he laboured, and just at the moment Cooper came to the door. She told Hall who it was, and went down to open the door, and as soon as the young man stepped inside, Hall rushed down-stairs, and stabbed him with the knife, subsequently following him into the garden, where, whilst thrusting the knife three times into the victim's chest, he shouted, "Assassin, assassin." He then rushed into the kitchen, and having possessed himself of a razor inflicted a gash upon his throat which severed the carotid artery, and he fell dead.

30. FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—A disastrous accident has occurred on the South-Eastern Railway, near the Chilham Station, between Ashford and Canterbury.

What is called a special excursion train for Ramsgate left the London Bridge Station at half-past 3 P.M. It consisted of an engine, three first-class carriages, three second-class carriages, and three third-class carriages. The train reached the Ashford Station in safety. The distance from Ashford to Chilham is nine miles, and from the Wye station, between Ashford and Chilham, the line has a considerable curve. This being a special train, it did not stop at either the Wye or Chilham station, but was to have gone on di-

rect to Canterbury. The steam was therefore got up for increased speed, and it is alleged that at the time the accident happened the train was proceeding at the rate of forty miles an hour. The train had reached within 100 yards of the Chilham station, and was rounding the sharpest part of the curve, when the carriages were perceived to rock, and almost immediately they were thrown off the line on the left side. The result was most disastrous. The carriages were violently snapped asunder from the engine and tender, and ran off the rails, ploughing up the line in all directions, and coming into such violent collision with each other that three of them were smashed to pieces. The consequences to the unfortunate passengers were terrible. Mr. Channon, of Gravesend, suffered fracture of both legs, dead; the Rev. Mr. Wood, a dissenting minister, fracture of leg, dead, after amputation; a lad, Wood, son of a bath-keeper of Margate, both legs fractured, arm broken, great internal injuries, dead; Harris, a coast-guardsmen, head, face, and neck frightfully mutilated, shoulder fractured—probably mortal; Harris's son, great personal injuries. Other persons dreadfully injured; a lady, ankle broken. Mrs. Woodward and daughter, and their servant, scalp wounds, and concussion of brain; Rev. Mr. Darnell, fracture of right arm, his wife and two sons injured; Miss Friedland, fracture of tibia. Besides these many persons were more or less injured; some were received into the Canterbury Hospital, others less seriously hurt proceeded to their own homes.

The opinions as to the cause of the disaster are various. The rail-

way authorities ascribe it to the breaking of the crank-axle of the engine; others to the too great speed with which the train was run along the curve, which threw the carriages off the line, and might have had for one of its consequences the breaking of the axle.

Another accident occurred on the same line, at the Ramsgate station, on the 11th August. A rope is used to draw the trains from the ticket station to the platform. On this occasion the servants neglected to put on the proper break, and the train came unchecked upon the buffers at the end of the line. The consequence was that about twenty of the passengers were more or less injured.

SALE OF COINS AND ANTIQUES.

—The rare collection of coins of Mr. Dymock, especially rich in the Saxon series, has been recently sold. The prices brought were beyond all precedent, some of the pennies realizing at the rate of 700*l.* the ounce! A penny of Baldred Rex Cant. 44*l.*; a penny of Aethelheard Abp. Cant., 45*l.*; a penny of Bronna, King of the East-Angles, 52*l.* 10*s.*; a styca of Ecgforth Rex, 51*l.*; a groat of Edward VI., 25*l.* 10*s.*; pattern threepence of Elizabeth, 21*l.*; Exurgat half-crown of James I., 33*l.* 10*s.* 531 lots produced nearly 2000*l.* At the sale of the stock of Mr. Falcke, a beautiful cinquecento dish of crystal, formerly the property of Catherina Canuava, Queen of Cyprus, 1510, brought 225*l.* 15*s.*; a very fine head of a crozier, of the finest Byzantine work, from the Cathedral of Hildesheim, 70*l.* 7*s.*; a noble retable of the 14th century, carved in ivory, purchased for the British Mu-

seum, 224*l.* 14*s.*; a superb casket of ebony, from Prince Cololdo's collection, 95*l.* 11*s.*; a very elegant oviform terra-cotta vase, by Collodion, 75*l.*; a set of very rare and interesting Apostle spoons, formerly the property of Sir John Titchbourne, who was beheaded for high treason in the year 1660, 430*l.*

MR. RAREY, THE HORSE-TAMER.

—An American, named Rarey, has created a great sensation by introducing to Europe a system of breaking and subduing horses, which, while it not only spares that noble animal a vast amount of torture and fear, must indirectly tend to mollify the nature of its master, man. This gentleman has arrived at his beneficent art by no sudden discovery, but long-continued practice (in the course of which he says he has had every bone in his body broken except his right arm), and by a close observation of the horse, of his disposition, and of the motives which work within the recesses of the equine breast. These observations, and the deductions to be made from them, he has reduced to a system capable of being communicated to and being put into action by any individual not actually disqualified by some personal defect.

Mr. Rarey announced his purpose of teaching his system to pupils who should be willing to pay ten guineas each, upon condition of absolute secrecy, but his lessons not to commence until 500 persons should have subscribed. He announced that his system was characterized by a total absence of punishment or violent coercion, by the use of no drugs or instruments, nor by starvation—but only by means consistent with the utmost tenderness for his noble subjects.

Sufficient confidence was placed in his assertions, and his subscription list was speedily filled. The results fully bore out his promises, and although his secret was most honourably preserved, rumours of the wonderful manner in which he had subdued most refractory steeds, by most unexceptionable methods, were bruited abroad. The efficacy of the system was also brought to general cognizance by exhibitions of the docile demeanour of animals who heretofore had borne very bad characters for stubbornness and fury, but who now, after a very short course of Mr. Rarey's treatment, had become quite "pets." The most popular test of Mr. Rarey's powers was his subjugation of a blood-horse named "Cruiser," whom the united testimony of trainers, horsebreakers, and racing amateurs declared to be an untameable devil. Mr. Rarey admits that this animal, in comparison with others, gave him a good deal of trouble; yet in a very short time Cruiser became one of the best-taught and domestic of horses—would follow his teacher lovingly and playfully—would lie down, turn over, allow his master to put his head between his legs, to hoist them about, listen to a drum not only without fear or anger, but with a lively attention; he would even endure currying—a process which heretofore drove him to absolute fury—with positive pleasure.

Mr. Rarey reserved his great feat for a concluding exhibition. The Zoological Society placed at his disposal a fine zebra. By the popular judgment, derived from the observation of many ages, the zebra is held to be absolutely untameable, and this particular animal was no exception to his species—neither blandishments nor teach-

ing had ever yet subdued him to rational demeanour. When first introduced into Mr. Rarey's academy, his mode of proceeding when any one entered his stable, was first to spring to the top of the rack, seize the cross beam with his teeth, and hang suspended in that position, while he kept his feet free to destroy any one who should dare to approach him. This frantic rage must have been partly subdued by private treatment, when Mr. Rarey ventured to exhibit him to his pupils. When first introduced to the arena, his fury was beyond description. He yelled, screamed, threw himself on the ground, lashed his heels in unintermitting fury, and made frantic attempts to crush a huge wooden bit with which he was fitted. Mr. Rarey's attempts to soothe him seemed to have little effect, and he was finally removed from the arena, exhausted but not subdued. He was again put to school, and after undergoing another course, was introduced to a public audience, "as tame as a donkey," as Mr. Rarey somewhat irreverently said. "The audience had, probably for the first time in the history of the world, the pleasure of seeing this proverbially untameable animal quietly ridden into the arena by Mr. Rarey's groom, and trotting about as amiably as if he were the pet mule of the Archbishop of Toledo. He walked, he trotted, he ambled, as if from his infancy trained to the saddle, and although he was faintly vocal on one or two occasions when asked to repeat certain portions of his performance, such as tumbling down at a signal, and pointing his fore feet simultaneously to the roof of the building, his ejaculations were but the faint sighs of a disconsolate horse, as compared to the hurricane

of yells which had marked the earlier stages of his career in the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. It is true, he did let fly his heels just once as he was retiring to his stable, but it was done in an airy, gentle sort of manner—there was no harm in it—it might have been the reminiscence of a dancing lesson, or done merely by way of exercise. It was a harmless gambol, and, especially when observed from the right side of the barrier, had nothing in it which could create alarm in the breast of the most timid. But there were evidences on his beautiful skin that the struggle between the steed and his master had been fierce. Mr. Rarey informed us that he had had more trouble with this one pupil than all the four-footed animals that had ever been placed under his care."

After Mr. Rarey had educated his first class of pupils, a second was formed; then Mr. Rarey made an excursion to the Continent with the same success; and finally released all from the obligation of secrecy. He moreover gave public instructions, with illustrations of his method, which consists in obtaining a moral mastery over the animal submitted to the process. As a system which promises so much to alleviate the sufferings both of the horse and his master must, if it be a science and not personal to the man, become universally practised, it is unnecessary to give any account of what can at best be ill-described by words. It is sufficient to notice here, as an event worthy of record, the introduction of a system which promises to be so beneficial.

STATE OF THE THAMES.—For many years past the once sweet and silver Thames has been converted into the main sewer of

the metropolis, and its health-bearing course has become a pestilential ditch, and the "silent highway" has been avoided by all who do not possess the blessing of a strong stomach. The long-continued drought, and perhaps the absorption of a large portion of its higher waters by the water-works, has so greatly diminished the flow of stream water from the country districts, that the sea-water overcame the river-water, and the filth poured from ten thousand channels into its bed, instead of being gradually swept down seawards, oscillated to and fro between Greenwich and Putney. The great heat of the season raised the temperature of the water so high that rapid decomposition took place, and the result was a noxious effluvia which became utterly unbearable, and which even played a part in the politics of the hour. The Committees of the Houses of Parliament could not sit in the rooms overlooking the river, the officers of the two Houses were laid up by sickness, the attendance of members became slack—some were absent from illness, some from alarm. It was proposed that the House should adjourn to some more healthy locality. The judges and juries performed their duties under a sense of danger, and got away as soon as possible. The inhabitants of the river-side districts were sensibly affected in their health and business, and a general alarm prevailed lest some raging pestilence should arise from the foul airs which pervaded the atmosphere. The danger and alarm were among the grounds on which an early prorogation of Parliament was resolved upon—indeed, all desired to get away from the threatened evil as early as possible.

The aspect of the river was

very peculiar. The water became of a deep blackish-green tint—a dark rifle green—and looked terrible—but in fact this ominous-looking colour was the result of a chemical combination which prevented the most fatal gases from passing into the atmosphere, being the combination of the sulphuretted hydrogen with the iron contained in the clays suspended in the water. The noxious condition of the river was naturally the theme of much discussion and was frequently brought before Parliament. Temporary palliations were applied; many thousand tons of lime were thrown into the stream, without producing much sensible effect. It was, however, apparent to all thinking men that while the present system was in existence a similar condition of the river might recur without those countervailing influences which rendered the present visitation comparatively harmless. It was evident that some large and general plan must be adopted by which the sewage of London should be got rid of, without being converted into a source of pestilence and annoyance. The “state of the Thames,” therefore, gave a sensible impulse to the great engineering schemes for the drainage of the metropolis so long under consideration. It is a singular fact that notwithstanding the abominable condition of the atmosphere for many weeks, the health of the population was not seriously affected.

THE WEATHER. — The condition of the atmosphere during the months of April and May presents little worthy of notice, being very little different from the average. The month of June, on the other hand, offers a very noteworthy phenomenon, for it was, on

the average, the hottest June on record; save one. The mean high day temperature was $79^{\circ} 5'$, being $8^{\circ} 6'$ above the average; the mean low night temperature was $53^{\circ} 9'$, or 4° above the average. The general average excess was $6^{\circ} 0'$, which has been exceeded only in 1846, when the average temperature was $65^{\circ} 3'$. On the 16th June the temperature near the sea rose to 88° ; and between the latitudes 51° and 52° reached 95° , and at Bedford 97° . The mean temperature of this day at Greenwich was $76^{\circ} 9'$ —it was, in fact, the hottest day ever recorded. These degrees are recorded on thermometers properly placed to mark the temperature of the atmosphere under ordinary circumstances. Local disturbing causes occur everywhere; and these special causes operate more markedly when the instruments are exposed to the full rays of the sun. The places at which the mercury reached above 100° are—at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, $102^{\circ} 0'$; Little Bridg (Dorset), $111^{\circ} 7'$; Holkham, $112^{\circ} 5'$; Bedford, $113^{\circ} 1'$; Cardington (near Bedford), $115^{\circ} 2'$; Norwich Priory, $116^{\circ} 5'$. The heat at Greenwich was marked by a self-registering thermometer; but that indicated by the instrument usually observed for “highest in the sun” was—at 9 A.M., 106° ; at noon, $115^{\circ} 5'$; and 1 P.M., $117^{\circ} 7'$. A blackened-bulb thermometer marked $127^{\circ} 2'$, $135^{\circ} 7'$, 136° , at the same hours.

As might be expected, such an unprecedented heat in the atmosphere was accompanied by extraordinary phenomena. The thunder-storms were particularly severe. On the 10th a storm of unparalleled violence raged over the north-west parts of Dorsetshire.

The lightning and thunder were more terrific than had occurred since 1808. At Rose Hill "a furious storm occurred at 9.45 A.M., from W. and N.W. A violent hurricane preceded it and the rain was slow to come and not remarkable (about half an inch); but the lightning flashed fourteen times in about 30 seconds, and the thunder was incessant. I (the Rev. J. Slatter), never witnessed such elemental fury."

The intense heat does not appear to have been at all deleterious to the health of the people. The percentage of deaths to population during the quarter was even slightly below the average.

The temperature of this month of June being without precedent (with a single exception), a table showing the condition of the atmosphere and its effects upon the water of the Thames on each day will be interesting:—

Day.	Barometer. Mean.	Thermometer.			Water of Thames.	
		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest in Sun.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	29.903	85.0	58.5	119.5	62.7	60.2
2	29.888	84.4	54.0	104.5	64.0	60.5
3	29.735	81.7	59.3	116.4	65.2	62.2
4	29.992	77.0	54.1	105.5	63.7	61.2
5	29.888	70.6	53.5	81.2	65.3	63.2
6	30.026	73.0	54.5	91.6	66.2	63.5
7	29.922	72.0	51.7	90.0	65.9	63.2
8	29.735	79.8	49.1	100.6	66.0	63.7
9	29.737	82.9	55.6	105.7	66.7	64.2
10	29.846	80.0	54.8	98.0	67.7	65.2
11	29.856	79.8	52.5	101.5	68.2	65.5
12	29.799	79.0	57.0	105.0	68.7	66.2
13	29.792	82.5	51.9	108.5	68.7	66.2
14	29.758	88.5	59.4	109.7	69.7	67.2
15	29.833	88.5	60.5	111.2	71.4	68.2
16	29.709	94.5	61.5	117.7	72.4	69.2
17	29.663	78.6	59.2	100.5	71.4	69.2
18	29.885	70.1	50.3	80.0	71.4	69.7
19	29.980	78.0	48.5	103.0	70.4	68.2
20	30.012	77.7	53.1	98.8	70.4	68.2
21	30.166	80.8	51.6	105.5	70.1	67.2
22	30.180	86.0	55.0	112.4	71.1	69.2
23	30.155	84.0	54.0	105.7	71.1	69.7
24	30.110	73.2	53.9	88.5	71.4	69.7
25	30.129	74.2	48.9	99.5	70.4	69.2
26	29.887	82.5	51.7	110.0	69.9	68.2
27	29.928	72.4	55.5	91.7	68.7	64.6
28	29.963	76.5	45.3	103.5	69.9	68.2
29	29.987	73.0	50.1	98.0	67.7	66.2
30	29.978	79.0	51.8	104.5	67.7	64.2

STATE OF IRELAND.—In the last volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER, p. 202, it is mentioned that, notwithstanding the greatly-improved social condition of the country, exceptional crimes occurred. By the occurrences of the present year, it unhappily appears that these deeds of blood were not incidents in an advancing state of society, but a return to the systematic assassination of past days; that murders are pre-determined by a secret tribunal, and executed unhesitatingly by its agents, and for offences which, in a civilized society, would be merely an exercise of undoubted right.

In the last volume is narrated the deliberate murder of Mr. Ellis, near Thurles, the arrest of two of his principal tenant-farmers for the crime, their conviction and execution. It is necessary to refer to this deed of blood again, because significant circumstances arose out of it. The guilt of the two Cormacks was conclusively proved by an accomplice, corroborated by the lad who drove Mr. Ellis's car, and by circumstantial evidence. It was made clear, moreover, that the farmers and peasants of the neighbourhood were perfectly well aware that the doom of the secret tribunal had been passed on the victim, and that his death was determined; but they gave no sign to save, nor hint to assist the law. Yet, stranger, the cause of the Cormacks became a popular frenzy; the utmost exertions were made to save them; and when they had been most justly executed, they were considered martyrs—meetings were held, at which the judge who presided at the trial (Mr. Justice Keogh), the law officers of the Crown, and the Government, were assailed in

VOL. C.

terms by which the language of vituperation was exhausted. The moral effect of such sympathy—false and fictitious as everyone knew it to be—cannot fail to be the production of much evil. Many other murders were perpetrated during the year in this unhappy land—most of them, of course, such as are common to all large societies. In January, an unfortunate "milesman" on the Kilarney Junction Railway, who had been drinking and quarrelling at a neighbouring public-house, was found lying on the rails, with such injuries as it was supposed could not have been inflicted by a passing train; it appeared as though he had been maltreated, perhaps killed, and then placed on the line.

In February occurred a murder of the true Ribbon type.

"An honest, hard-working farmer, named Kelly, in the county Westmeath, went to market at a neighbouring town. In the evening, accompanied by his wife, son, and servant boy, he returned home. When near his dwelling Kelly got out of the cart he was driving. The night was very dark. Kelly himself was behind the cart. Soon after his son perceived two men coming up behind his father from towards the field, and he called his mother's attention to the circumstance. Two minutes did not elapse when the young man saw the flash of fire-arms, and Kelly immediately fell. The unhappy man was shot dead. The gun or pistol was charged with a large quantity of powder, large slugs, and small shot. When Mrs. Kelly was in the act of raising up her husband to see if he was dead, one of the ruffians came up to her and said, "Don't blame any of your

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neighbours for this," and then both of the assassins walked away. The perpetrators are not known, nor could Mrs. Kelly or her son identify them, the night being dark. Kelly, it appears, had lately entered into possession of a farm from which the former tenant had been evicted. Not long after his occupancy commenced, he was visited by an armed gang of Ribandmen, who threatened him with death unless he gave up the farm. Poor Kelly, with a pistol presented at his ear, and surrounded by six armed ruffians, had no choice but to make the required promise, or be murdered on the spot in the presence of his wife and daughter, who were in his company at the time. Unfortunately for himself, however, he did not keep the promise extracted from him. Relying on the influential nature of his connection with the neighbourhood, and, perhaps, on the fact that he belonged to a religious community, he retained possession of the land, about six acres. Thus matters remained until about a fortnight ago, when he received another warning from two men, who walked up to him in his own field in broad daylight. This warning he also neglected. The result was his murder, as already described."

In Tipperary, near Parsonstown, Timothy Cullinane was murdered, in pursuance of an ancient "faction feud." Cullinane had long been at variance with "the Nowlans and Gibsons," and there had been many fights between them at fairs and markets. On St. Patrick's day, when all parties were well primed with drink, Cullinane went to bring his wife home from a neighbour's. On his way, he had to pass cottages in which

his opponents resided. Whether any insults passed between the parties is unknown; but Cullinane's wife, hearing his cries, hastened to the spot and found her husband so battered that he died in a few hours.

In April, a barbarous murder was committed near Ardagh. A respectable woman, servant to a clergyman, went to visit her daughter. She rode on a car on which a man named Cullinane was a fellow-passenger. When near Ardagh, this man proposed that he should drive her direct to her destination by a short cut, in a donkey-car, which he could borrow for the purpose. The victim consented. When about a mile on the road, the ruffian murdered the poor woman by repeated blows with a stick and a stone; he then brought the body back to a bridge and threw it into the river, having first plundered her. As the man was well known, he was immediately apprehended.

In May, a farmer of Ardloman, Tipperary, was found lying dead in a pond near his house, his head crushed in by a heavy blow, with marks of a desperate struggle around.

In June, an attempt was made to murder Mr. Daniel Mather, a Scotch gentleman, on his estate near Ballinasloe. Mr. Mather bought lands there some years ago; in consequence of introducing an improved system of agriculture, Mr. Mather had to remove a number of tenants having trifling holdings, but, it is said, he acted very liberally towards them; one man, Pat Colohan, refused to give up possession of a house, and the law had been appealed to in his case. On the morning of the 17th, Mr. Mather was riding over his

lands; a man concealed in a ditch, behind a bush, fired at him, and wounded him in the back, but not mortally. Mr. Mather was able to ride home. His labourers showed great apathy; his cottiers and their children had remained mostly in-doors on that morning. Mr. Mather got a view of his assailant as he was running away—he recognised him as Pat Colohan, who was immediately arrested.

The provincial journals abound with statements of abortive shootings, threats, and compulsory marriages. The south and south-west in particular, appear to be completely under the domination of secret societies.

JULY.

2. THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The Sacred Harmonic Society, keeping steadily in view the great Handel Commemoration, to be held next year, reassembled the magnificent voluntary choir, which last year performed some of Handel's masterpieces, with so much effect, in the Crystal Palace. The choir consisted of 2500 voices, the orchestra included the instrumentalists of the Sacred Harmonic Society, the Royal Italian Opera, the Guards' bands, &c. The solos were performed, and the choir led by professionals, the chief of whom were Madame Clara Novello and Mr. Sims Reeves.

The music selected was not all Handel's; some of the great chorusses from *Jephtha* and a great part of *Acis and Galatea* were given; with selections from the works of Mendelssohn, Costa's *Eli*, and Rossini's prayer from *Mose in Egitto*. The effect of the com-

bined choir and orchestra, never elsewhere united in the same numbers under the roof of one building, was magnificent. Nearly 20,000 persons were present at this grand rehearsal.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT MANCHESTER.—*Nine Persons Killed.*—The boiler of a new locomotive engine has exploded in the factory yard of Messrs. Sharp, Stewart and Co., at Manchester, scattering death and destruction around. The boiler was of tubular construction, and of the largest dimensions, and the plates were unusually thick. When a boiler has been completed, and before it is sent out of the works, it is tested, and on this occasion Mr. Forsyth, the manager of the works, with a pupil apprentice, and the foreman of the boiler-makers, were witnessing the trial. Not the least suspicion of danger existed, for this was the 1067th locomotive boiler the firm had turned out. Suddenly, and with no apparent cause, the boiler exploded. Only one plate was blown off, but the consequences were terrible. The pupil's head was blown from his body across the street, the bodies of others were torn limb from limb, of the others the entrails were crushed out. Mr. Forsyth was killed by his frontal bone being blown in. Eight persons were killed on the spot, and the ninth died in the hospital.

5. THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—*Failure of the first attempt.*—The arrival of the United States frigate *Niagara* and H.M.'s steam-sloop *Gorgon* at Queenstown, announced that the first attempt to lay the electric telegraph cable between Europe and America had failed. Tales of maritime adventure, of sufferings endured, of perils faced and difficulties over-

come by our hardy mariners have always been favourite reading with our youth; and, such is the natural passion for the sea, that the most terrible trials have proved the great enticement of numberless lads to adopt a sea-faring life. Of all the narratives of perils by water, actual or imaginary, with which our literature abounds, few will be found to equal, none to surpass, the vivid narrative of "The Cruise of the *Agamemnon*," in her attempt to lay the Atlantic telegraph, given in *The Times*, of July 15, from which the following account is derived.

By mutual arrangement, the task of laying the cable, which was to connect the Old World with the New, was to be undertaken by the British and United States Government jointly. For the purpose, H.M.'s magnificent line-of-battle ship the *Agamemnon* was freed from her guns, and her interior arrangements suitably altered. The Americans sent their great ship the *Niagara*, which, though she is called a *frigate*, is 2000 tons larger than the liner. In these vessels the cable, 2700 miles in length, was stowed in equal portions. Thus laden, the ships, escorted by the *Gorgon* and *Valorous*, as tenders, left Queenstown harbour on the 10th June, for a *rendezvous* about midway in the Atlantic.

The narrative relates exclusively to the *Agamemnon*. The ship carried 2840 tons dead weight—a monstrous load—and made still more dangerous by the manner in which it was stowed. In her hold was the main coil, a compact mass, 1100 miles in length, and therefore 1100 tons in weight. On her orlop-deck, right forward, was another coil of 100

miles, and 'on her upper deck, also right forward, a coil of 236 miles. The great mass stowed forward brought the ship "down by the head" to a dangerous extent; and moreover, as the ship pitched, there was a constant contest between the weights below and the weights above, which had a terrible effect on the ship's sides. The great weight also caused the deck-planks to gape an inch apart, and strained the beams. The great danger, however, from the deck coil was that, in the event of bad weather, it should slip bodily and go overboard, taking out the ship's side. However, the opinion of the most experienced was that no very bad weather was to be anticipated in the Atlantic at this time of the year; and the time being fine at home, the ship steamed from Queenstown without any misgiving as to the stowage of her cargo.

For some days all was well. The wind was strong and favourable; the *Agamemnon* hoisted up her screw and bowled along grandly under sail. On the 13th, Sunday, appearances indicated a storm, which came rapidly on. Divine service was performed under uneasy sensations, and the instant it was over, the hands were sent up to reef top-sails. The gale increased; the *Valorous* and *Gorgon* dropped astern, and were no more seen for thirteen days. By night the gale had reached a terrible height; the sea seemed one vast snow-drift, the light thrown from which threw a glare on the sails. The *Niagara* now gradually increased her distance. As the heavy seas struck her bows and broke over her decks, the ship staggered, and the waves, entangled in the coils, passed down

through the open seams on her decks. Matters went from bad to worse, and daybreak on Monday ushered in as fierce a gale as ever swept over the Atlantic. The ship strained and groaned, and serious fears were admitted that the coils on deck should slip, when, if they did not go overboard, they would dangerously alter the ship's trim. To counterbalance the weight forward, 150 tons of coal had been stowed aft. It was not likely that these would be moved unless the ship should be thrown almost on her beam-ends. Great precautions were therefore taken to make everything secure.

So matters continued on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. On Saturday things looked somewhat better; but in the afternoon the sky became covered with an ominous gloom, which indicated that the worst was yet to come. The wind increased with steady fury, the waves came on in solid masses; the wind got worse and worse, and the *Agamemnon* rolled 30 degrees each way, labouring heavily and straining to a dangerous extent. "At about half-past 10 o'clock three or four gigantic waves were seen approaching the ship, coming heavily and slowly on through the mist nearer and nearer, rolling on like hills of green water, with a crown of foam that seemed to double their height. The *Agamemnon* rose heavily to the first, and then went down quickly into the deep trough of the sea, falling over as she did so, so as almost to capsize completely on the port side. There was a fearful crashing as she lay over this way, for everything broke adrift, whether secured or not, and the uproar and confusion were terrific for a minute; then back she

came again on the starboard beam in the same manner, only quicker, and still deeper than before. Again there was the same noise and crashing, and the officers in the ward-room, who knew the danger of the ship, struggled to their feet and opened the door leading to the main deck. Here, for an instant, the scene almost defied description. Amid loud shouts and efforts to save themselves, a confused mass of sailors, boys, and marines, with deck-buckets, ropes, ladders, and everything that could get loose, and which had fallen back again to the port side, were being hurled again in a mass across the ship to starboard. Dimly, and only for an instant, could this be seen, with groups of men clinging to the beams with all their might, with a mass of water, which had forced its way in through ports and decks, surging about; and then, with a tremendous crash, as the ship fell still deeper over, the coals stowed on the main deck broke loose, and, smashing everything before them, went over among the rest to leeward. The coal-dust hid everything on the main deck in an instant, but the crashing could still be heard going on in all directions, as the lumps and sacks of coal, with stanchions, ladders, and mess-tins went leaping about the decks, pouring down the hatchways, and crashing through the glass skylights into the engine-room below. Still it was not done, and, surging again over another tremendous wave, the *Agamemnon* dropped down still more to port, and the coals on the starboard side of the lower deck gave way also, and carried everything before them. Matters now became most serious, for it was evident that two or three more such lurches and the masts would

go like reeds, while half the crew might be maimed or killed below. Captain Preedy was already on the poop, with Lieutenant Gibson, and it was "Hands, wear ship," at once, while Mr. Brown, the indefatigable chief engineer, was ordered to get up steam immediately. The crew gained the deck with difficulty, and not till after a lapse of some minutes, for all the ladders had been broken away and the men were grimed with coal-dust, and many bore still more serious marks upon their faces of how they had been knocked about below."

The men were thrown about the decks and some were seriously hurt. One poor fellow's arm was crushed beneath beams, which had to be sawn through before he could be extricated; another had placed his hand in an opening to steady himself—it was but a gaping seam, which closed as the ship returned, and his hand was crushed off! With infinite labour and no small daring the ship was got round on the other tack, and then the *Niagara* (which had hove in sight during the previous days) was seen bearing down to our assistance. She thought that the upper-deck coil had broken loose, and that we were sinking. Another danger now appeared. The heavy blows of the sea had broken the massive iron frame-work which had been formed over the stern to prevent the cable becoming entangled in the screw. The fragments struck the ship with such force that they threatened to destroy the stern-post and rudder—a catastrophe which must have caused the immediate foundering of the ship. The broken pieces were with difficulty secured.

The master now reported the

masts and rigging in dangerous condition—the pitching of the ship had strained the wire ropes to such an extent that they could no longer be relied on as shrouds and stays. But nothing could be done to ease the masts by sending down the spars, for it was only this top-hamper which caused the masts to act as a pendulum, steadying the rolling of the ship. The change in the ship's course had produced only a temporary abatement; she was now pitching and rolling as heavily as ever, and it was thought best to get her round again. In doing so she rolled so heavily that one of the waste steampipes burst, filling the engine-room with scalding steam and rendering one boiler useless in this moment of emergency. The sun set upon as wild and wicked a night as ever taxed the courage and coolness of a sailor. The night was thick and very dark, the low black clouds almost hemming the vessel in; now and then a fiercer blast than usual drove the great masses slowly aside, and showed the moon, a dim greasy blotch upon the sky, with the ocean, white as driven snow, boiling and seething like a cauldron. But these were only glimpses, which were soon lost, and again it was all darkness, through which the waves, suddenly upheaving, rushed upon the ship as though they must overwhelm it, and, dealing it one staggering blow, went hissing and surging past into the darkness again. The grandeur of the scene was almost lost in its dangers and terrors, for of all the many forms in which death approaches man, there is none so easy in fact, though so terrific in appearance, as death by shipwreck.

Morning brought no change. The greater amount of broken

water made it still more dangerous to the ship. Through the thick scud the *Niagara* could be very dimly seen, one moment on the top of a monstrous hill of water—the next she was lost to view beneath the wave. It was now evident that the ship had borne all that she was capable of enduring; her masts were getting worse and worse, her hull more and more strained and riven—a few hours' further buffeting and she must sink, torn to pieces. Three courses were open—to get round on the starboard tack as on the day before, to run before the wind, or to throw the cable overboard. The latter course would be an indefinite abandonment of the expedition, and was not to be thought of save in the last necessity—to run before the wind would probably have soon ended in the ship's stern being stove in by the following waves. She was got round on the other tack. In wearing the dangers were fearful—at least 150 of her men were tossed from side to side in heaps—it seemed that the last hour of the stout ship had come. Yet her masts held, though every time she fell over her main-chains went deep under water—the coals broke loose, and were carrying destruction throughout the ship. Still worse, the main-deck coil shifted over, and the catastrophe anticipated with so much apprehension seemed about to be realized. There were now forty-five of the crew disabled, some from sheer exhaustion, more from hurts. But the ship was got round. Then it was seen that their labour had been fruitless; she was struck by sea after sea with stunning force. It was necessary to run. Full steam was got on, and, with fore-sail and fore-top-sail to lift her

head, the ship ran before the storm, rolling and tumbling over the huge waves at a tremendous pace. She was several times struck on the stern, but without serious injury. On the whole of Monday the *Agamemnon* ran before the wind; but the storm had now happily exhausted its fury and began sensibly to abate. On Tuesday her head was put about, and she bore up for the rendezvous; and after one of the worst storms ever survived by a ship, she had a fair, warm, and pleasant sail to the appointed spot. On the 25th, as they neared the place, the *Valorous* hove in sight, soon after the *Niagara* came in from the north, and then the *Gorgon* from the south. The *Niagara* had weathered the storm splendidly. Being 2000 tons more burden than the English ship, there had been no necessity for that cumbersome stowage which had been so dangerous to the *Agamemnon*, and she carried ample supplies of coal. The steam-sloops had had a hard time of it; but, being unencumbered with any extra weight, had encountered the gale under favourable circumstances.

On Friday, the 25th June the ships were lying side by side, with such a stillness in the air as would have seemed remarkable in an inland lake, and which seemed unnatural after such a fearful confusion of the elements. It was the opinion of many officers that the shifting of the coils during the *Agamemnon's* peril had produced such an entanglement as that the cable had become useless. But by Friday night 140 miles had been drawn out and stowed away afresh, and the remainder was pronounced clear. On the morning of Saturday, June 26th, all

preparations were complete. The ends of the cable from the two ships were spliced together, the bight was lowered and slowly disappeared beneath the sea. The two ships put on steam and steered away in opposite directions. The first attempt was an early failure. When the ships were about five miles apart the cable parted on board the *Niagara*, through getting off the pulley. The ships approached, a fresh splice was made, the ships parted, and all went well for some time; the cable was paid out at the rate of five miles an hour, the ships steaming at the rate of four; but early on Sunday morning when about forty miles of cable had been paid out, the electrician officers reported a rupture of continuity—the cable had parted near the bottom of the ocean. On Monday, another splice was made, and the paying-out recommenced. The cable now went out beautifully, and by mid-day of Tuesday seventy-six miles were submerged (from the *Agamemnon* only) to sixty miles of ship's course. By night 146 miles had been delivered, and the next great difficulty approached—the shifting from one coil to another. To facilitate this the ship's speed was slackened, and all seemed right, when, without any warning, or any apparent cause, the cable parted close to the ship.

It had been arranged, that should the cable fracture before each ship had run 100 miles, they should again make for the *rendezvous* and make a fourth attempt; and as the *Agamemnon* had run but 112 miles, her officers thought it right to attempt to rejoin. But when she reached the spot the *Niagara* was not there—her officers had adhered to the arrangement and

had sailed for Queenstown, which she consequently reached a week before the *Agamemnon* appeared.

8. TRAIN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A train left Birmingham for Wolverhampton on the Stour-valley line at 4 P.M., amidst a heavy shower of rain and hail. When near Deepfield the train was struck by lightning. The flash was followed by a report resembling the crack of a hundred rifles exploded close to the train. The report and the flash were almost simultaneous. The engine-driver and stoker felt themselves wrapped round in a sheet of blue flame, the stoker experiencing a shock on the back of the head which for a time rendered him unconscious. At the same time the fluid seemed to run through the entire train. Every person in the carriages felt the shock, those who were nearest the doors on the off-side more so than the rest, the lightning appearing along the rail on that side. One of the passengers was struck upon the right arm and knocked to the opposite side of the carriage in which he was riding. The guard was standing up in his van at the time, applying the break. He appears to have sustained the greatest shock. In an instant his whole system was paralyzed. On arriving at the station at Deepfield's, he was able to stagger out of his van with the intention of attending to his duties. The station-master, however, perceived his condition, and caught him in time to save him from falling: he was placed senseless in his van, and a porter sent on to perform his duties.

12. TERRIBLE FIRE-WORK EXPLOSIONS.—Three hundred people injured.—In the low neighbourhood near Bethlehem Hospital, and

composed of small houses densely peopled, are the fire-work manufactories of Madame Coton, pyrotechnist and artist in fire-works to Her Majesty, Vauxhall-gardens, and other places of resort, and of Mr. Gibson, engaged in the same dangerous trade. That such a manufacture should be allowed in any inhabited spot is surely a reproach to our police laws; nor have warnings been wanting, for the destruction of these very premises has been repeatedly chronicled in these pages. On this occasion the neglect of all previous warning was terribly punished, for *both* of them exploded within a few minutes of each other, several lives were lost, and more than 300 persons were burnt and injured. The building which first exploded was the establishment of Madame Coton. This unfortunate person had recently accepted a contract for an extra supply of fireworks for Vauxhall-gardens, and this was in course of execution in her establishment. It was evening, and the work-people seem to have gone away—at least, there was nobody in the building but Madame Coton, a young woman, and a little girl upstairs, and two young boys down in the kitchen. It has almost invariably appeared, when the secrets of the trade came to be investigated, that women and children have been the principal agents employed in carrying on this perilous business. However this may be, upon this occasion one of the little boys who was in the back kitchen called out, “Oh! the red fire’s alight,” and rushed out of the building. His brother was caught by the flames before he could reach the stair-head, and received injuries which appeared to be mortal. What followed must be taken as

passing with extreme rapidity. The cry of “Fire!” was raised; a crowd collected outside; some people got up to the first-floor window of Madame Coton’s premises; two engines had arrived; a turncock was in the act of drawing a plug which was near the fire-work manufactory, when the first explosion took place. The house, with the exception of the external walls, was blown into the air. The fragments fell among the crowd, and, still worse, rockets and other fireworks of the like description. Had the effect been planned as a military surprise against a party of trained soldiers, it would have been but too successful; how infinitely more terrible must it have been when these missiles were tearing and ploughing about amid a crowd of unprepared spectators! The calamity, however, had not spent itself even so. Close beside the premises of Madame Coton are others occupied by Mr. Gibson, also a pyrotechnist. In these, too, the manufacture of fireworks was being carried on upon an extensive scale, and there was a large stock on hand, as well as of the materials out of which they are manufactured. Rockets from Madame Coton’s flew into Mr. Gibson’s premises, and thus produced a second edition of the calamity. The scene was fearful, for so great was the power of the fireworks, converted thus unexpectedly into destructive missiles, that they carried death and injury far beyond the range of the immediate crowd which had assembled in front of the premises.

At the instant the appearance of the neighbourhood almost defies imagination. The fiery missiles were flying over the houses, in at the windows, and about the streets

in all directions. The terrified inhabitants and street passengers were hurrying to and fro to escape the uncontrollable visitors; and passengers in carts, carriages, and omnibusses proceeding along the Waterloo, Westminster and other roads, were astounded at the shower of burning missiles which fell upon and around them. A party in a light cart which happened to be passing the house at the moment of explosion were knocked over. Several women and girls were set on fire, and one unfortunate, whose clothes were burning, while rushing from her fate, was knocked down by a terrified horse, run over and killed. In the meanwhile the premises of the pyrotechnists were burning. The fire-engines arrived; but the labours of the men were more than usually perilous, for the rockets and other missiles were continually exploding in heaps, the walls were blown out, and beams and timbers sent flying. Some of the men were burnt and hurt.

Madame Coton herself, three female children, and one man were killed; sixteen persons were taken into the hospital, sixty were known to have had their wounds dressed by neighbouring surgeons, and many others—raising the total above 300—were more slightly injured.

13. MURDER AND SUICIDE AT GRAVESEND.—Gravesend has been the scene of a frightful murder and suicide. A man named John Knight, a hawker of artificial flowers, with a female who passed as his wife, had been lodging at a beer-shop in Terrace Street. The parties appeared to be on the most amicable terms with each other, and were in the habit of leaving the house daily for the purpose of

following their calling. About 5 o'clock in the morning Mr. Bean, who occupied the adjoining chamber, was aroused by a scream and a scratching noise at his door. He jumped out of bed, when he perceived, on entering the passage, that the outside of his door was stained with bloody finger-marks, and he then, in consequence of the direction from whence the screams proceeded, entered the adjacent chamber, where a frightful scene presented itself.

The woman, from whom the noise had proceeded, had managed to get back to her own room, where she fell down in a pool of blood. The man was reclining on the side of the bed, with his throat cut in a frightful manner, but he had just strength enough to say "You —, I've done for you." When the surgeon arrived the woman was quite dead, and the man expired in about an hour.

Evidence was given on the inquest that the deceased man had recently attempted suicide by hanging. Insanity had prevailed in his family; two of his sisters had died in the madhouse, and a third had recently become an inmate of the same place.

No evidence could be obtained of the occurrences of this fatal night. The jury found that Knight had murdered the woman and had afterwards destroyed himself whilst labouring under temporary insanity.

15. SINGULAR QUESTION OF SURVIVORSHIP.—The House of Lords has delivered its judgment in a case which illustrates in a very remarkable manner the extraordinary influence which the vicissitudes of war may exercise upon the welfare and fortunes of families. It will be recollected that a most gallant

and distinguished officer, Colonel George Carpenter, C.B., of the 41st Regiment, fell on the memorable field of Inkermann when leading the outlying piquets of the Second Brigade of the Second Division. Colonel Carpenter was the only son of a distinguished Indian General, and he himself had an only son, the present Captain Carpenter, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, who was seriously wounded at the battle of the Alma. Colonel Carpenter left also a widow, who had accompanied her husband and son to the Crimea. General Carpenter survived his son but a very short time. By a will made many years ago, he bequeathed property amounting to nearly half-a-million sterling to his son, Colonel Carpenter, but which will he was unable to alter after the death of his son, being at the time nearly 90 years of age. The General left, also, an annuity of 2000*l.* a year to his widow, and after her death he gave the principal sum set apart for that purpose to his son Colonel Carpenter for life, and after his death to his children; but in case his son should die before his mother (his own widow), then this sum to go to other parties. Under these circumstances certain legal questions have arisen. As Colonel Carpenter died in the lifetime of his mother, the parties named in the gift over, commenced proceedings in Chancery, contending that the testator's grandchild can take nothing, because the bequest to his father had lapsed by his death before he had obtained a vested interest. The Master of the Rolls, however, held that there was an absolute interest given to Colonel Carpenter's child, whom it was clearly the intention of the testator should have the benefit of the

bequest to the father. The claimants appealed to the House of Lords, and Lords Cranworth and Wensleydale held that the words must be servilely followed. Happily, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, and Lord St. Leonards maintained the decision of the Master of the Rolls, and the grandson takes the fortune his grandfather intended for him.

In the Court of Probate, letters of administration were granted to one of the uncles of Caroline Anne Lindsay, killed at Cawnpore. She was there in July with her widowed mother, her brother, her two sisters, and Major Lindsay and his wife, her uncle and aunt. A scrap of paper stained with blood was found among the bodies of the victims of the massacre, after the rebels had been driven out, upon which were written in pencil, in the handwriting of Miss Lindsay, the dates upon which all the members of the family were killed, with the exception of Sarah Frances, a younger sister. Mrs. Lindsay, the mother of the deceased, was killed on the 12th of July, and Caroline, Anne, and Sarah Frances, were killed in the massacre of the remaining ladies on the 15th of July.

23. IMPORTANT WILL CASE.—*Swinfen v. Swinfen*.—At the Stafford Assizes, a case of considerable interest in itself, and which had given rise to a question regarding the powers of Counsel of great social importance, was tried for the second time. The issue was originally sent down from the Court of Chancery to be tried by the Common Law Courts.

The plaintiff in the cause, Patience Swinfen, was the widow of Henry John Swinfen, the only son of Samuel Swinfen, Esq., late of

Swinfen Hall, in this county. The son died on the 15th of June, 1854, at Swinfen Hall, and the father died at the same place on the 26th of July following, at the advanced age of 81. On the 7th of July, only nineteen days before his death, he had executed a will devising the Swinfen estate, valued at between 60,000*l.* and 70,000*l.*, to the plaintiff, his son's widow, but leaving personal estates to a large amount undisposed of. The defendant, Frederick Hay Swinfen, was the son of Francis Swinfen, who was the testator's eldest half-brother, and he claimed the estate as heir-at-law of the testator. The question to be tried was, whether the will made by the late Samuel Swinfen, Esq., on the 7th of July, 1854, was a good and valid will. The issue was brought to trial at the assizes held at Stafford on the 15th of March, 1856, when, at the commencement of the second day's proceedings, an arrangement was made between the counsel, Sir F. Thesiger, who was for the plaintiff, and the Attorney General (Sir A. E. Cockburn), who was for the defendant, whereby it was agreed that the defendant, the heir-at-law, should have the estate, but that the plaintiff, the devisee, should have an annuity for life out of the estate which, with her jointure of 300*l.* a-year, should amount to 1000*l.* a-year. Mrs. Swinfen, however, refused to carry out this agreement, alleging that it was entered into by her counsel without her consent, and in defiance of her express instructions. The Court of Common Pleas was applied to, but that Court, without expressing any opinion as to the validity of the agreement, in law or in equity, refused to enforce it by attaching the plain-

tiff; and the Court of Chancery, when subsequently applied to, refused to enforce it in equity. The result has been that the Court of Chancery directed the issue to come down for a second trial.

The objection raised to the will was the incompetency of the testator from age and infirmity, and undue influence over him by the plaintiff. The trial lasted four days, and as there was no doubt that the will had been formally executed, and that the testator had been all his life perfectly sane, and had lost his testamentary capacity (as it was affirmed) only by the partial effects of age, the testimony of the numerous witnesses—friends, lawyers, medical practitioners, servants, and tradespeople—was very conflicting. The facts appeared to be these. The testator, Samuel Swinfen, was the son, by the first marriage, of John Swinfen, of Swinfen Hall, one of a very ancient Staffordshire family. The father married a second time, and had another family, between which and the elder branch there was continued ill-feeling. When, on his father's death, the testator succeeded to the family estate (which was entailed), he had an only child, a son, who was extremely wild, and who gave his father great anxiety. Under these circumstances the testator cut off the entail, making a settlement of 360*l.* a-year on the son. This son afterwards married the plaintiff, who was a person of humble condition, without his father's knowledge, and the families were for a time estranged. There seems little doubt that the marriage was in truth a very fortunate one, for it is clear that Mrs. Swinfen, whatever her birth as compared with her husband's family,

was a person of very superior natural gifts, with a strong mind and good will. She completely won her husband from bad habits, made him a respectable man—in short, she effected so complete a reformation, that the testator was quite reconciled to his son, and received them at Swinfen Hall, where he treated them with great affection. At this time the testator's wife was living—a woman of mean and parsimonious habits—and therefore, after a time, the son and his wife went abroad. While they were absent, Mrs. Samuel Swinfen died, and the testator, who was always eccentric, fell into the hands of harpies, who bullied and plundered him. The son and his wife, hearing of this, returned home, when the lady exerted her powers so effectually, that she soon cleared the Hall of the intruders, and, taking the management into her own hands, effected a complete reform here also. The old man, probably for the first time in his life, was comfortable and respectable. It was universally admitted that the testator had become very much attached to his son's wife, and placed the greatest confidence in her. The son also was perfectly re-established in his father's affections, and took much share in his transactions. This happy change occurred in 1848. Afterwards, the father bethought himself that the changes in his family required a re-arrangement of his testamentary dispositions; a lawyer was sent for, the old will cancelled, and a new one, giving his property to his only child, was made, without concealment. Unfortunately, on the 15th of June, 1854, the son, Henry John Swinfen, died suddenly. The father was much af-

fected, and comforted the widow with warm assurances of protection, and, on the 7th of July following, sent for a lawyer, and made a new will, by which he bequeathed to her the estate at Swinfen and thereto adjoining, and his furniture and other movable goods, and appointed her his executrix. The testator died soon afterwards. The heirs-at-law and next of kin claimed the realty and personalty, disputing the validity of the will on the ground of incompetency and undue influence.

There could be no doubt that the testator was in a very weak state of body and mind when he made this will; but it was equally clear that he had for a long time regarded his son and his son's wife (and very deservedly) with great affection, and that he devotedly hated his relations by the half blood. The jury, to the great satisfaction of a Staffordshire audience, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, thereby establishing the will.

23. THE STOKE ABBOTT MURDER.—At the Dorchester Assizes James Seal was indicted for the wilful murder of Sarah Ann Guppy, at Stoke Abbott, on 30th of April last.

The deceased was a young woman, 23 years of age, the illegitimate daughter of Rebecca Guppy, and both lodged with a person named James Seal, who, although bearing the same name, was not related to the prisoner. Under the same roof lived a family named Hutchins. The cottages were divided. They were called Puckshorne. It was a very solitary spot. These people were all in a humble condition of life, working as field labourers, and were consequently absent from home

the greater part of the day. The deceased, however, was weakly, and not in good health, and did not labour like the others, and she usually remained at home. She bore a very good and chaste character. The prisoner lived with his father, about 400 yards from these cottages. He was 19 years of age. He was in the habit of frequenting the cottage of Hutchins, and was there shortly before the murder was committed, and had said he wanted some money to provide his father's family with provisions, as they had not any. Now, this was not true, as the father was in comparatively easy circumstances. Something, however, took place which induced Mrs. Hutchins to tell him not to come to her house again. Most of these persons came from the fields to dinner, and left again about one o'clock. The deceased, however, remained at home, and was the only person there. Between 2 and 3 o'clock an old woman, named Cornick, came down to a garden she had near these cottages, and having been there a short time, she heard a scream from Guppy's cottage, which she knew to be the voice of the deceased, and she called out, "Sarah Guppy," but received no answer. In a minute after hearing the screams she saw the prisoner come out of the cottage where Guppy lived, and close the door after him, and he was in such a position that he must have seen the woman Cornick. He at first crouched down under some palings, as if he intended to walk that way, but, as it would seem, upon seeing Cornick he changed his mind and went towards her. She asked him what he had been doing with Sarah Guppy. He said, "Nothing." She asked him

what Sarah Guppy had been doing. He said, "Peeling potatoes." Now, that would appear to be untrue, as it was evident she had been doing nothing of the kind. The old woman saw that there was blood on his hand, and that his finger was cut. She asked him how he had done that, and he said, "Cutting grass." She also saw that there was blood on his clothes. The prisoner and the old woman then proceeded together towards the village, but having walked about 400 yards they separated. The old woman went on, but soon afterwards she heard an alarm of fire, and she returned to Puckshorne-cottages, from which she could see that the fire proceeded. She reached there in about three-quarters of an hour from the time she had left her garden. When she got to the cottages they were nearly destroyed, and the body of the unfortunate girl was lying in the garden with her throat cut. The first alarm of fire had been given about 4 o'clock. Seal (not the prisoner), hearing the cry of fire, ran to his cottage, and upon going in he saw the body of the girl lying there, with something over her face. He did not suspect that she was dead, and, being anxious to save his property, he went upstairs to get some things down. When he came down again he went to the body, and saw that the poor girl was dead. The body was then carried into the garden. From all appearances it would seem that the fire had commenced in a building adjoining the cottages. Somewhere near the door of Seal's cottage a key was found, which was the key of the door of Hutchins's house, and which Mrs. Hutchins had given Sarah Guppy to take care of for her while she was at work.

In the ashes of the house, near the body, they found three knives, one of which closely resembled a knife which the prisoner had been seen using. It was clear that the girl had been murdered, and the theory was, that the person who had committed the murder had set the premises on fire in the hope that the body would be burnt, and so all suspicion of murder be removed. The question, therefore, was whether the prisoner was the person who had committed this great offence. The prisoner was seen about half-past 4 o'clock at some distance from the spot, and a person named Paul walked by his side for some distance, but neither party spoke; however, Paul saw that there was blood on the prisoner's trousers. The prisoner was seen in a field shortly afterwards engaged in rubbing some yellow earth on his jacket and trousers. A constable named Lavender came up, and asked the prisoner how he accounted for the blood on his trousers, and he said he had cut himself in cutting a stick with a knife he had obtained from a carter in the road. He had, however, previously told the old woman, Cornick, that he had cut his finger in cutting grass. The prisoner, in answer to inquiries by the constable, said that he had not been near these cottages since 9 o'clock that morning, that he had been at work at Broadwindsor, and had had two quarts of cider given him, and that he did not know much what had taken place afterwards. That was proved to be untrue, because he had been at work at the village of Stoke Abbott all that morning, the distance from the village to these houses not being more than a quarter of a mile.

When he left his work he had not a mark of blood upon him.

Numerous witnesses deposed to the facts stated by the counsel for the Crown; and the jury, after short deliberation, found the prisoner *Guilty*, and he was sentenced to death.

Before execution he made a full confession of his guilt.

23. THE BERKELEY PEERAGE.

—It is a popular notion that there yet subsists in the English polity a remarkable relic of the earliest feudal period—namely, that certain possessions confer upon their possessors the dignity of barons entitled to sit in the House of Lords. It is to be found in all our *Peerages* that the Duke of Norfolk enjoys the Earldom of Arundel as a feudal honour by inheritance, and possession of the castle without any other creation; and the same rights are supposed to be enjoyed by the possession of the castles of Berkeley and Abergavenny.

The singular position in which the Berkeley family have placed themselves is well known. Frederick Augustus, the fifth earl, married, in 1796, at St. Mary's Church, Lambeth, a Miss Cole, with whom he had long cohabited; but the earl, both in his lifetime and in his will, declared that he had been secretly married to this lady in Berkeley church in 1785; but that by lapse of time all the evidence had been destroyed, and all the witnesses dead. By this lady the earl had twelve children, six born before and six after the marriage of 1796. The eldest son, upon whom the earl settled his estates (well known as Colonel Berkeley), claimed the earldom as legitimate, and the barony as actual possessor of the castle and ba-

rony of Berkeley. The claim was twice investigated by the House of Lords, and on both occasions they decided against the alleged marriage of 1785. The claim to the barony was evaded, Colonel Berkeley being created first Baron Seagrave and subsequently Earl Fitzhardinge—both titles formerly enjoyed by the Berkeleys. The eldest son born after the marriage of 1796 always asserted his elder brother's legitimacy and refused to assume the earldom. Earl Fitzhardinge died unmarried in 1857, and the castle and estates devolved upon his next brother Maurice, who now claimed the barony of Berkeley as possessor of the Castle of Berkeley and the manors and hereditaments which constitute the barony of Berkeley.

It was stated by the counsel for the petitioner that in and before the reign of Henry I. the castle and lands of Berkeley were held by a family *per Baroniam*, and who took their surname from their residence. This family forfeited their possessions during the civil wars of Stephen, and they were held by Henry II., who granted them to Robert Fitzhardinge and his issue, to hold by the same tenure by which they had theretofore been held. This family, who thereafter designated themselves as "de Berkeley," sat in Parliament as barons of Berkeley so long as the House of Peers consisted of barons by tenure, and afterwards were duly summoned as matter of course. In the reign of Richard III. the then Earl (who had been created a Marquess), having conceived a hatred of his brother and heir, cut off the entail of his estates and settled them on Henry VII., and his heirs male; who

on the Marquess' death entered into possession; and they continued vested in the Crown until the death of Edward VI. But the Marquess, though he might deprive his heir of the estates, could not divest his family of their right to their dignities if those dignities were held by the same title on which the nobility commonly held their peerages. But, on the death of the Marquess and the severance of the castle and lands from his heirs, Maurice, his brother and heir-at-law, did not assume the barony of Berkeley nor was he summoned to Parliament; and Maurice, his son, was also deemed a commoner, until he was raised to the peerage by Henry VIII. by an express creation. On the death of Edward VI. the male line of Henry VII. having failed, the then heir regained possession of the castle and lands, and sat in Parliament in right of the ancient barony. The castle and lands, and with it the barony (as was alleged on behalf of the petitioner), descended from this nobleman to Frederick Augustus, the fifth Earl of Berkeley, whose family position has been already related.

24. ELECTION OF CITY CHAMBERLAIN.—A common hall of the livery was held at Guildhall for the purpose of electing a Chamberlain for the City of London to fill the place of Sir John Key, recently deceased. Mr. Benjamin Scott, who as Clerk of the Chamber had actually performed the duties of the office for twenty-three years, and who was proposed as a candidate against Sir John Key in 1853, but was then defeated, was now again proposed, and as no other candidate appeared, was unanimously elected.

25. GREAT FIRE AT ROTHERHITHE.—An extensive fire occurred at the Acorn Wharf, Rotherhithe, occupied by Messrs. Peter, Rolt & Co., the great railway contractors. The premises occupied an area of more than two acres, covered with sheds, stables, preparing-houses, workshops, and immense piles of timber. About 10 A.M. one of the buildings was observed to be on fire. It is supposed that the wind, which was blowing very briskly, had carried burning soot from a near chimney; at least, it fanned the flames briskly, and almost before the alarm could be given, several lofty piles of timber, much of which consisted of cut deals, were in flames. The fire spread with great rapidity over the wharf, and set fire to six or seven barges piled with deal, and a beautiful yacht, the *Mosquito*, which were lying alongside. The conflagration continued to spread to the buildings round the yard, and thence communicated to extensive buildings in Trinity Street, used as Government Stores, which soon became a mass of fire; some neighbouring dwellings and Bass's pale ale stores also caught fire, and were more or less damaged. The area covered by the burning masses was very great; the flames shot high into the air, and the crackling of the burning timber resembled the continued discharges of a line of musketry. The strong wind carried large pieces of burning wood across the river, many of which fell into the sails of passing ships, and well-nigh set some on fire; other pieces were wafted quite across the stream to Millwall, where they set fire to the ship *Camperdown*, and the engineering-shops of Messrs. Fowler and Smith, all of which were much damaged.

VOL. C.

26. COLLISION ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—An accident, if that may be so called which was occasioned by gross carelessness, occurred at the Willesden Junction, North-Western Railway. A train left the Euston Square station at 4 P.M. for Rugby; its course would be along the main line. As it approached the Willesden Junction, where a branch line from Kew joins the main line, to the astonishment of the engine-men and guard, the train, instead of keeping its course, turned off into the branch line, at great speed, and almost immediately came into collision with some coal waggons. The shock was fatal to the engine-driver. It appeared that the pointsman at the junction must have intentionally so altered the points as to turn the train off its course. Whether he did so under some mistake as to the train—and from the evidence it appeared almost impossible that he could have mistaken this train for a Kew train—or from what other motive, is inexplicable: but the case seemed so bad against him that the Coroner's jury found a verdict of *Wilful Murder*.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS COMPENSATION.—While the railway companies were thus creating for themselves fresh liabilities, the courts were punishing the shareholders for by-gone mismanagement.

The widow and children of Mr. Cox, a bookseller, obtained 1000*l.* from the Great Northern, for the death of Mr. Cox, who was killed at the Colney Hatch station. Mr. Kirley obtained 1000*l.* from the North Western for injuries sustained near Watford. Mr. Wynne, Government Inspector of Mines, had a verdict for more than 7000*l.* against the Shropshire

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Union Railway, for injuries, owing to which he had been compelled to resign his appointment of 600*l.* a-year. Mrs. Search received 1500*l.* from the South-Eastern for hurts received at the Lewisham accident. A labouring woman, who was crushed between two carriages on the Midland line, and lost both her arms, was awarded 400*l.* as compensation.

27. GOODWOOD RACES.—At this aristocratic meeting the Craven Stakes were won by Colonel Martyn's "Nereus;" the Steward's Cup by Count F. de Lagrange's "Zouave" (a French horse); the Goodwood Stakes by Lord Clifden's "Roman Candle;" the Goodwood Cup by Mr. J. Merry's "Saunterer;" the Chesterfield Cup by Mr. J. Merry's "Sunbeam."

28. MURDER AT IPSWICH.—At the Ipswich Assizes, Ebenezer Cherrington, aged 27, was indicted for the wilful murder of Susan Studd, on the 30th of April last, at Ipswich.

It appeared from the opening of the counsel for the Crown, that the prisoner in 1853 entered the service of Mr. Studd, a master baker, whose wife was then about 40 years old, and had borne him a large family. After serving his master with zeal and fidelity for a year, the lad left; but shortly after he was prevailed upon in an unfortunate hour to return; for he had not been long in the house before his mistress conceived an attachment for him, which she gratified in spite of the earnest and repeated remonstrances of her injured husband. From the commencement of this illicit intercourse almost down to the day of her death, Mrs. Studd sheltered her paramour, and petted and gratified him in every way within her reach. Latterly her husband

deserted his home, sleeping and taking his meals chiefly at his bake-office, which was near at hand—a course which he adopted to avoid altercations which were sure to ensue on his seeing Cherrington at his house, and remonstrating with his guilty wife. So matters stood till Cherrington fell from bad to worse. Relying on the passions of his mistress, he neglected his work, led an idle vagabond life, contracted habits of intoxication, and finally displayed a tone of bullying over the family which rendered their lives insupportable, and, no doubt, alienated the affections even of Mrs. Studd, who forbade him the house, called him "a villain," and refused to allow him to enter her house or take a morsel there again. The prisoner, however, persisted in intruding himself, and on Thursday the 29th of April, he forced himself in and so conducted himself that a policeman was sent for. He, however, went away before the policeman came; but returned at 12 o'clock at night, broke open the back door, and, rushing up-stairs with a stick into the bedroom in which Mrs. Studd and her daughter had sheltered themselves, and placing his back against the door, threatened to murder Mrs. Studd if she ventured to stir. In this state the party remained, she ordering him out, he threatening her life, and swearing at her till 5 o'clock, when he quitted the room of his own accord, and went down to the front keeping-room, where he generally slept on the floor. As soon as he had gone Mrs. Studd followed him, and went to the bake-office for some 'kindling.' In five minutes she returned and began to light the fire. Her daughter, who remained up-stairs,

heard Cherrington walk up and down the room, and heard her mother lighting the fire for a few minutes. After this interval she heard her mother say, "Put it down;" which words were immediately followed by a blow and a scream. On rushing down the girl found her mother on the floor bleeding from two deep and severe wounds inflicted on her head and neck by the poker, which was in the room and had been bent by the blow. Cherrington was nowhere to be seen. The woman died at 7 o'clock. The police pursued the prisoner, and at 1 o'clock they arrested him in bed, at his mother's house at Walton, a village near Felixstowe. When informed in answer to his question, "Is she dead?" the prisoner said he was sorry, and almost fell dead on the ground. On his recovery, he stated that he and the deceased having had some words that morning, she took up the poker to strike him, on which a struggle ensued which resulted in both of them being struck; at the same time pointing to a blow on his forehead. But it appeared from evidence that he had received the blow in question from a friend who had taken him by force out of Mrs. Studd's house during one of his riotous visits to it on that night, and the surgeon deposed to the impossibility of the wounds on Mrs. Studd's head having been the result of accident.

The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and the prisoner was sentenced to death. This unfortunate young man appears to have attracted the fatal regards of Mrs. Studd by his good behaviour, and it seems probable that the connection had led him into conduct for which he had originally no dis-

position. He seems to have been sincerely penitent for the crime into which he had been hurried, which he never attempted to deny. He, however, steadily maintained that the deceased had first struck him with the poker, that he wrenched it from her, and in the heat of the moment struck her the blow which proved fatal. It was with difficulty that he could be persuaded that, if these circumstances were true, he might conscientiously plead "Not Guilty" to a charge of wilful murder. After sentence, strong representations were made to the Home Secretary for a commutation of the sentence: the Secretary, however, under all the circumstances that surrounded the case, did not think himself justified in interfering, and the convict was executed.

29. FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Several explosions of engine-boilers, attended with fatal results, have recently occurred.

On the 29th of July, a boiler burst in the works of Messrs. Morrison & Co., engineers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, by which three persons were killed and several injured.

On the 17th of August, a boiler in the chemical works of Messrs. Deacon and Gaskell, at Runcorn Gap, exploded, killing two men and a boy instantaneously, and wounding another, probably mortally. The boiler was quite new, and of the best construction.

On the 20th of August, the boiler of a thrashing machine, at work on a farm at Daybrook, near Nottingham, burst just as it had been set to work, after a rest. Eleven labourers were at work around: one of these was killed, four were wounded. The engine-man, who had caused the accident by stopping the engine without closing the damper or easing the

safety-valve, and another workman, were seriously hurt. The scattered embers of the furnace set fire to the stacks and straw adjoining, but the fire was put out without much damage.

AUGUST.

2. DESTRUCTION OF THE BOURSE AT ANTWERP.—The famous Bourse at Antwerp, erected in 1531, and which suggested the idea and furnished the model to Sir Thomas Gresham of the Royal Exchange, has been destroyed by fire. A merchant says:—"At the moment I write an immense disaster is occurring in our city. The Bourse of Antwerp, that place to which so many glorious souvenirs are attached, and which by its late improvement, its fairy-like covering, had become the admiration of all foreigners, is nothing more than a heap of rubbish and smouldering ashes. The glass roof fell with a frightful crash, and the enormous pieces of the metal framework broke like glass on falling to the ground. Every part of the building, in fact, is destroyed, and it was with great difficulty that the neighbouring houses could be preserved. The civil and military authorities, the troops, the firemen, every one, indeed, did their duty, but nothing could be done as to the Bourse, which will be burnt to the last fragment of wood. The fire appears to have arisen in an upper room, on the side of the Courte Rue des Claires. It was there, at least, that the flames were first seen, and in half an hour the place was enveloped in fire. The Bourse contained the Chamber of Commerce, the Tribunal, and the Record-office, the

Syndical Chamber of the Stockbrokers, the Syndical Chamber of the Antwerp Brokers, and the Telegraph Bureaux. Nothing, absolutely nothing, is saved. All the archives of these various bodies are lost. . . . I have just returned from the scene of the disaster, and, in spite of the united efforts of a crowd of workmen and the engines, the fire continues. The ceilings which surmounted the arches of the interior galleries have just caught fire, and part of the turret on the side of the Place de Meir has fallen."

The open area "where merchants most do congregate" had recently been covered in with a magnificent iron and glass roof.

2. DISTRIBUTION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The interesting ceremony of the distribution of the Victoria Cross, by the Sovereign herself, took place on South-Sea Common.

This is a kind of natural *Champ de Mars*, a wide piece of ground overlooked on one side by the fortifications of Portsmouth, and having on the other the sea. A pavilion had been pitched for Her Majesty on a suitable spot. The garrison of Portsmouth—a considerable force of different arms—was drawn up near the pavilion, and the ground was gay with a large number of visitors from the Isle of Wight and the watering-places of the south-coast. On the water, drawn up in two lines, were the gigantic hulks of the *Royal Albert*, 131, *Orion*, 91, *Renown*, 91, *Cæsar*, 91, and *Brunswick*, 91, with the more elegant forms of nine frigates and sloops of war. Around these monsters of the deep skimmed the light and graceful shapes of some hundred yachts. As soon as the Royal yacht was seen cleaving the

waters from Osborne the men-of-war manned yards, and the guns thundered forth a long salute.

As the greater number of those to whom the Cross has been awarded since the last distribution won the decoration in India, and are still serving their Sovereign against the rebellious Sepoys, those who were now to receive the decoration were only twelve in number. Five of them were Crimean heroes—one, Sergeant Ramage of the Scots Greys, earned the Cross by three distinct acts of valour during the memorable charge of Bala-klava. Of the Indian heroes, Captain Alfred Stowel Jones distinguished himself by indomitable courage at the battle of Agra, where he received no less than twenty-three bullet and sabre wounds—he was almost cut to pieces—yet still fought on, captured a gun and turned it on the enemy. The official account of the deeds for which the Cross was conferred will be found in the *Promotions, post*. The bestowing of the Cross is a very simple affair—the recipient stands forward on being called by name, when Her Majesty with her own hands affixes the Cross to his breast, frequently adding some kind words when the case calls for it.

THE INAUGURATION OF CHERBOURG.—The great naval fortress and arsenal of France having been completed, after the labours of two-thirds of a century, and the expenditure of countless sums of money, the event has been celebrated by a series of splendid *fêtes*, illustrated by the presence of the Emperor of the French and the Empress, and by that of the Queen of England as their guest.

Cherbourg, it is hardly neces-

sary to say, was an open roadstead or bay, on that point of the coast of Brittany which approaches nearest to the southern coast of England. It lies between sixty and seventy miles equidistant from Portsmouth, Weymouth, and Plymouth; and its position is such, that it commands the Channel both ways, and restrains the Channel Islands. On the other hand, the bay was dominated by the large armaments which could at any time issue from our two great naval ports, and was effectually watched from the Channel Islands, the nearest of which, Alderney, lies but seven miles from it. Louis XIV. was the first French monarch who appreciated the importance of this post; and under his directions the great Vauban erected some works, which, however, consisted in little more than fortifying and protecting the town, which is at the bottom of the bay, and improving its small port. Louis XVI. conceived great ideas of the importance of the place, and, in 1781, the famous *digue* or break-water was decided on and commenced. In 1803, the great Napoleon resolved on converting the bay of Cherbourg into an advanced naval fortress and arsenal of the highest rank. The completion of the *digue*, and the formation of a military port, consisting of vast docks, to be excavated from the solid rock, with arsenals and store-houses of every description, was commenced in 1803, and was pressed forward with the vigour characteristic of that great man; who, in 1811, spent nearly a week in inspecting the progress of the works. In 1813, the military port was opened by the Empress Maria Louisa, then Regent. The works were considerably advanced under

the Restoration and the Orleans dynasty; but the Emperor Louis Napoleon has made it his especial study to develop the idea of his uncle to the uttermost, and to spare neither skill nor cost in its completion.

Under these great exertions, Cherbourg has become a fortress of such extent as almost to mock the attempt to conceive it. The *digue*, as now completed, is half-a-mile longer than Plymouth breakwater, and is twenty feet higher. It carries a vast central fort, with three other smaller forts, mounting sixty guns each, and a fourth of thirty-five guns. Their fire commands the channels leading into the harbour, and is crossed and flanked from the land by the fire of five tremendous forts, each carrying 120 guns, in several tiers. All these are 68-pounders, 10-inch guns, and long 32's. These tremendous sea bulwarks protect the military port, which will give shelter to thirty sail of the line, beside frigates and smaller vessels; all of which are supplied with every requisite of naval equipment from the engineering works and arsenals of the dockyards, and can be repaired in the vast docks which have been excavated in the granite rock; while their numbers can be increased from building slips of the most improved construction. Within these sea-works is the mercantile port, formed by deepening a small river which runs by the town into the harbour. The defences on the land side are as formidable as those on the sea. The land rises around the town into a semicircle of granite points, intersected by deep ravines. On the most prominent—an escarped rock—stands the citadel of La Roule; a fortress which cannot be

advantageously attacked from any point, and which commands every other land fort, and could knock to pieces, with impunity, the forts and shipping of the seaward. On other pinnacles of rock stand other detached forts, forming a complete system; while on every prominent point of vantage, batteries command the approaches from the country. A special line of railway, running under the guns of La Roule, gives easy communication with the interior. From La Roule, all Cherbourg, its vast quays, its triple row of fortifications, and rock-built batteries, are seen like a model below; while the sea was now enlivened by the presence of the choicest ships of the French navy, nine steam line-of-battle ships, besides frigates.

The first of the great "Inaugurations" intended to be celebrated on this occasion was the opening of the railroad; the second the filling of the Grand Basin, or Napoleon Docks—two works, the completion of which was the final consummation of the designs of a century. A few minutes before 5 P.M. on the 4th of August, the Emperor and Empress, attended by a numerous *suite*, arrived. Such a ceremony in France is accompanied by religious rites. They were not wanting on this occasion, but the affair seems to have been rather "slow." The Emperor then went to the Préfecture; where he had scarcely arrived when the roar of a salute from the squadron announced the arrival of the yacht bearing the Queen of England. Her Majesty had made a rapid run from Osborne, and now entered the harbour, escorted by the *Royal Albert*, the *Renown*, the *Curaçoa*, *Euryalus*, *Diadem*, and *Racoon*. The steam-

tender yachts, the *Fairy*, *Elphin*, *Osborne*, and *Banshee* attended round the royal yacht, in courtier-like obeisance. Numerous steam-vessels, conveying the members of the Legislature, private parties, and innumerable yachts, followed, covering the blue bosom of the ocean. As the royal squadron entered the harbour, the French fleet and batteries on sea, and forts and batteries on shore, opened such a salute as had never before been heard. A single gun from the *Bretagne* gave the signal, and then arose from earth to sky, from the sea-batteries, a continuous discharge, gun by gun, at a scarcely-perceptible interval, while the landward forts discharged volleys of eight as fast as their guns could be fired and reloaded. Not from forts and visible batteries only came the din, but from secluded nooks, quiet copses, sequestered dells, where all looked peace, issued jets of smoke and flame, to be followed by tremendous reports. Three thousand guns belched forth smoke and noise in unceasing roar. The earth trembled, the sky was darkened, and the frame of the hearers seemed shattered within them. At 8 P.M. the Emperor and Empress came in their state barge to the royal yacht, to welcome Her Majesty; and as it was after sunset, when *etiquette* forbids gun-firing, the hour which royalty passed in company must have seemed a period of heavenly quietude. On the following morning the yacht hauled down the Admiralty flag, and hoisted the French ensign at the fore. At this compliment the forts, batteries, and ships renewed the din of the evening before—again the earth trembled and the sky became overcast. At 12 o'clock Her Majesty, the

Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales passed from the yacht to the military port, where the Emperor and Empress waited to receive them; and again 3000 guns repeated the tremendous salute; nor did the uproar even then cease, for each fort, as the royal party passed through the fortifications, plied its guns with merciless vigour. The object of the royal visit was, of course, to inspect the gigantic works which were now announced complete. The great quays and arsenals were therefore traversed, and the Great Basin inspected and admired. The royal parties then passed round the outer line of fortifications, and toiled the steep ascent, in order to view the whole scene from the fortifications of La Roule—a panorama which, however magnificent, could only be witnessed by immense exertion. The royal party, nevertheless, achieved the adventure, and went the round of the fortifications, but at the expense of so much fatigue, that it was found impossible to inspect the *digue*; though the Duke of Cambridge did not omit to examine that work. Her Majesty, on her return, went on board the yacht, amid a repetition of the thunders of the morning.

At 7 P.M. the Emperor and Empress crossed the harbour to attend the state dinner given on board the French Admiral's ship, the noble *Bretagne*. As their barges passed, the British squadron fired the royal salute of twenty-one guns each, gun by gun; the French ships fired tremendous rounds of 101 guns from each ship, three times repeated. Soon after the English Queen passed to the *Bretagne*, amid a repetition of the same uproar.

After the banquet, there was

seen the most magnificent display of fireworks ever witnessed. Every ship, every fort, every battery, every point, sent forth incessant streams of rockets, bombs, asteroids, bouquets, and cascades of fire, for upwards of an hour. At a given signal all ceased—a supernatural darkness succeeded supernatural brilliancy. Her Majesty stepped into the imperial barge, and was conveyed by the Emperor and Empress to her own yacht. As the barge shoved off from the *Bretagne*, blue lights glared from the muzzle of every gun of the ships, from every point of every yard, from the top of every mast, from the oars of every boat, and the royal party rowed across the harbour in a dazzling blaze of light; and again the guns of the forts poured forth their tremendous salutes.

On the following morning, a small private steamer ran into the harbour, and after communicating with the royal yacht, ran round the English vessels in the anchorage, and spread the great intelligence of the completion of the transatlantic telegraph between the Old and the New Worlds. All Englishmen felt that this was a great fact, far outweighing in moral importance the completion of the great maritime arsenal, with all its threats of invasion and defiance. At mid-day, the Emperor and Empress paid a parting visit to the Queen on board the yacht. The English salutes were lost amid the thunders of the French guns, but the English did what the French cannot do well—they manned yards, and sent forth cheers which Englishmen only can utter. At 12 o'clock, the royal squadron got under weigh for England, and passed out of the harbour,

under a repetition of the tremendous thunder from ships, batteries, and forts.

After the departure of the English Queen, the proceedings of the inauguration seemed tame and dull, or possibly the power of narration had become exhausted. The second great object of the *fêtes*, the opening of the *Grand Basin* or Dock Napoleon, was a failure as a spectacle. The entrance had been closed by a dam of sand, charged with mines, which it was intended should be simultaneously exploded, and the basin filled by a grand rush of water. By some miscalculation the dam gave way, and the water infiltrated imperceptibly, filling the basin very gradually. It had been further intended that this ceremony should be illustrated by the launch of a fine two-decker, the *Ville-de-Nantes*, which stood on the slips ready to rush down to the water. Owing, however, to the mishap to the dam, and the gradual influx of the sea, the intended *coup-de-theatre* failed—the people had dispersed, and the *Ville-de-Nantes* was launched obscurely.

5. THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—SUCCESSFUL SUBMERGENCE.—The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company received the gratifying intelligence that the *Agamemnon* had arrived at Valentia Harbour with the European end of the submarine cable, and that it was known that the *Niagara* had been equally successful in conveying her end to the shores of Newfoundland.

After the two ships had arrived at Queenstown from their unsuccessful attempt in July, every arrangement which experience suggested was made to secure a more favourable termination to another effort. The squadron

sailed on the 17th July, and assembled at the *rendezvous* on the 28th. The ends were immediately spliced, and the bight sunk by the aid of a 32-pounder shot early on the morning of the 29th. The ships immediately steered in opposite directions. Although the weather was very unfavourable, no misfortune occurred to mar the expedition, which consequently presents little for exciting narrative. By noon of the 30th, 260 miles were laid between the two ships. On the same day an alarming discovery was made on board the *Agamemnon*—an injury was observed to have taken place in the cable, a mile or two from the part just payed out. Should this pass under water before the defect could be remedied, that cable would be useless; but it was scarcely possible that any human exertion could avail, ere the drag of the submerged part would draw it overboard. The course of the ship was stopped, and the break applied. Still the cable went slowly overboard, and but a few fathoms remained. The desperate expedient was then resorted to of stopping the machinery altogether, and for some minutes the huge ship swung upon the slender wire. It was a time of breathless anxiety; but to the gratification of all, the cable held, the injured part was taken out, the ends spliced, and the delivery resumed. The next incident was the stoppage of electrical continuity—possibly the cable had snapped beneath the ocean. For nearly two hours it seemed that their efforts were again abortive; but suddenly the current again passed. The cause of this singular phenomenon cannot be even guessed at. On the 31st, 540 nautical miles had

been laid; on the 1st August, 884; on the 2nd, 1256; on the 4th, 1854; and on anchoring in Douglas Bay, 2022. The progress of the two ships had been nearly equal, and had been continuously telegraphed through the wire. The average percentage of cable laid over the direct distance is about 30; the average speed of the *Agamemnon* was about six miles per hour, and of the cable eight.

The European terminus of the Atlantic telegraph cable is Trinity Bay, an inlet of the magnificent harbour of Valentia, on the southwestern extremity of Ireland: the American terminus in Bull's Arm Bay, a branch of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, a half-settled district, chiefly inhabited by English and Irish colonists.

Although the cable had been successfully laid within the depths of the Atlantic Ocean, and its ends brought onto the shores and attached to the instruments, it yet remained to be seen whether it would be available for inter-communication. Hitherto signals only had been passed, significant that the current was continuous; but a few brief notices were now transmitted. When the batteries had been completed the first message from America was received on the 20th of August, announcing the intelligence of the collision of the two steam-ships, the *Europa* and the *Arabia*. At 5 P.M. "further particulars" were asked from London. The message sped with more than the speed of thought beneath the ocean, and at 7.30 P.M., two hours and a half, the answer was received!

The first national use made of the cable was significant and appropriate—an interchange of con-

gratulations between the rulers of the two great nations thus linked together.

The Queen to the President.

"The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the greatest interest. The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the electric cable, which now already connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the two nations, whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem. The Queen has much pleasure in thus directly communicating with the President, and in renewing to him her best wishes for the prosperity of the United States."

The President to the Queen.

"Washington City.

"The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of her Majesty the Queen on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the skill, science, and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by a conqueror on the field of battle. May the Atlantic Telegraph, under the blessing of heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty, and law throughout the world. In this view will not all the nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be

for ever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to the place of their destination, even in the midst of hostilities?

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

Congratulatory messages also passed between those two great civic potentates the Lord Mayor of London and the Mayor of New York.

By the English people the completion of this great undertaking was acknowledged with a quiet but deep sensation of satisfaction—so full a conviction of the importance of the achievement, that when the news was received by the Queen and the English at Cherbourg, it was felt that we had achieved a triumph far outweighing in national importance—ininitely outweighing in moral consequences—the completion of that great naval fortress. In America the exultation of the citizens, even to the innermost townships of that vast territory, was unbounded. On the continent of Europe an universal satisfaction was expressed at so great a fact.

Unhappily, these rational anticipations of a great future were damped by the sudden and inexplicable cessation of the conveying powers of the cable; for, although the currents do not seem to be totally interrupted, proving that the thin line of copper-wire remains unbroken, they are not in sufficient force to be available for trans-atlantic conversation.

7. SARCOPHAGUS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The sarcophagus within which lie the remains of the great Duke of Wellington having been placed in the crypt of St. Paul's, near that of Lord Nelson, the public are admitted

to view. No stone suited for the purpose having been found in any of the quarries of England or the Continent, the great soldier, by propitious accident, lies within a tomb constructed from his native soil. A huge porphyry boulder, which had lain for ages upon the Treffray estate at Luxalyan, in Cornwall, was selected. Here, in the field whereon it was found, the intensely hard material was cut into the form of a sarcophagus, and polished by steam power, and, being completed, was conveyed to the cathedral, to be deposited in the centre of the cryptal chamber already mentioned. The colour is rich reddish-brown, with yellowish markings; and the sarcophagus is placed upon a base of light granite, each of the four corners being sculptured with a lion's head. On one side of the sarcophagus is inscribed, "Arthur, Duke of Wellington," and upon the opposite side, "Born May 1, 1769. Died Sept. 14, 1852;" and at each end, upon a boss, is an heraldic cross, the outlines of which, as well as those of the inscription, are in gold, which has a rich effect. In each angle of the chamber is a candelabrum of highly-polished red granite, from which rise jets of gas to light the apartment. The floor is laid with Minton's tiles, and the appearance of the tomb and the sepulchral chamber, if not sumptuous, is grand and impressive.

7. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, August 7, 5.30 A.M. :—

"Alexandria, Aug. 3.

"The steamer Bengal has arrived at Suez from Calcutta, and brings the following dates :—Calcutta, 2nd July; Madras, 10th;

Galle, 14th; Aden, 26th; Hong-kong, June 23rd.

"On the 1st July the rebels were forty miles from Jeypore, near Lallsahoon, and General Roberts's force was only thirty-four miles distant from Jeypore the same day.

"The allied expedition in the Peiho has reached Tien-sin, whence the last date is June 4th.

"No serious attempt was made by the Chinese to impel [impede?] the navigation of the river, and the gunboats advanced to Tien-sin, which commands both the river and the Great Canal, without a mark of hostility.

"The people supply provisions of excellent quality cheaply.

"The English and French Ambassadors were living on shore in a temple. The Russians and Americans had followed the allies up the river. The second officer of the empire, and the President of one of the six Boards of Government had arrived at Tien-sin to negotiate. They are invested with a title which the interpreter describes to convey full powers, and profess their readiness to treat on the demands put forward in the letter to the Prime Minister of China, which had been previously ignored. The first interview was to take place on the 4th of June, after the departure of the steamer. The Chinese continue to consider the proceeding as something between peace and war, but not exactly one or the other."

9. DOUBLE PATRICIDE AT CREECH ST. MICHAEL.—At the Wells Assizes John Baker Bucknell was indicted for the murder of John Baker at Creech St. Michael on the 14th of April. There was also another indictment against the prisoner for the murder of

Betsy Bucknell, on the same day and at the same place—for, horrible to relate, the murdered persons were the prisoner's grandfather and grandmother.

The following was the statement of the counsel for the Crown of these atrocious deeds.

The deceased, John Bucknell, was a farmer and small innkeeper, living at a little inn called the Cottage Inn, in the hamlet of Coombe, with his wife, Betsy Bucknell. They lived together, and they lived alone; no one else slept in the house. The prisoner was their grandson, and before the year 1857 he had for a considerable time been living with them. He knew where the old couple slept, he knew their habits, and he knew where their money was kept; and he was fully aware of everything that went on in the house as matter of habit. In 1857 he was absent from the neighbourhood for some time, and when he returned, although he continued to be employed by his grandfather about the farm, yet he did not sleep there, but slept at his father's cottage, about half a mile off. The first fact was one that took place about a week before the murder. He had been spending a good deal of money in drink, and had run his grandfather in debt, and having bought some coals for his grandfather, he got his father to take them to the inn, as he was afraid to go. A day or two after this he was in a blacksmith's shop, and he took up a piece of iron and worked it into a kind of bullet, and put it into his pocket and carried it away. He was asked "what he wanted it for?" and he said "he had occasion for it." On the 12th of April he was in company with a person named Read, and they had a con-

versation about some rock powder, and the prisoner asked Read to give him some; Read asked him what it was for, and he said to give to Miss Morris's chickens. On the 13th of April, the day before the murder, there were several persons at the Cottage Inn in the evening, and a man named Froome was speaking to the old man about selling some pigs, when the old man said, "he need not be afraid to sell him them, as he had 40*l.* by him." Later in the evening, Walter Dyer saw the prisoner going towards the Cottage Inn, and he said he was going to make an appointment with his grandfather, to go to Bridgewater the next morning, and Dyer was afterwards present when the prisoner and the deceased made the arrangement. From that time no human being except the murderer ever saw that old man alive. The next fact was, that about half-past 5 o'clock in the morning of the 14th persons living in the neighbourhood heard a sound as of the discharge of a gun. The sound of the gun came from the direction of the inn. About 6 o'clock the next day the prisoner's father called up Mr. Morris, a neighbouring farmer, and he saw the prisoner and his father talking together in the road. When Mr. Morris came down the prisoner and his father were gone. He walked up towards the inn and met the prisoner, and he sent the prisoner for a policeman. Mr. Morris proceeded to the inn, and there he found the prisoner's father. They could not make anyone hear; they tried the front door, but it was locked. They tried the door of the cider house, that was fastened. They then tried to get into the cellar—the door was not fastened; but there was something against it

inside, so that they could not push it open. They were in some trouble how to get into the house, when they saw a little smoke rising through the tiles. They thought the house was on fire and that it was necessary to force their way in. The prisoner's father then pushed the 'cellar-door so as to thrust in his head, when he exclaimed, "Good God! there is grandfather murdered and burning." They then got the door of the cider-house open. By this time the prisoner returned; but he did not go in by the cider-house door, but got on the roof of a small house, ran along it, and dropped down in a court-yard. They found the cellar-door closed with a chain and padlock, but it was not locked. On the floor of the cellar, lying at full length, with his feet against the cellar-door, was the body of the old man, with a gunshot wound through his head. He was dead and covered with blood, and the straw on which he was lying was on fire, burning around the body. He was only just dead, but the clothes were singed. The fire was put out by the prisoner. The prisoner was immediately sent again for a policeman, and, in his absence, Mr. Morris and the prisoner's father went up-stairs, and in the bed was found the poor old woman, presenting a most fearful sight; her skull was broken in, her throat was cut, her arms were cut, her hands were cut, and two of the knuckle bones of the hand were broken to pieces. The boxes were ranksacked, and the things were lying about the room, and there was every appearance of the murderer having made off with some of the property. Some silver spoons and other articles of value were left. Soon after, behind the

door of a little parlour, a gun, which had been recently discharged, was found. Who committed these dreadful murders? The perpetrator must have committed the act by a gunshot, and the gun must have been discharged somewhere about half-past 5 o'clock. Was the prisoner the person who committed the act? The prisoner, in a conversation with the magistrate, said, that he went to the cottage alone; he went there by appointment with his grandfather; that he could not get in, and called out, but could not make any one hear; that then his father came, and he communicated to him that he could not make any one hear; that his father told him to try again, and walked on to Mr. Morris's. The father arrived at Mr. Morris's about 6 o'clock; therefore, if the gun had been discharged at half-past 5 o'clock, there would be the time between half-past 5 and 6 o'clock for the second murder to have been committed, and the things to be disposed of. The prisoner's father and brother had been seen passing along the road quietly to their work between 5 and 6 o'clock—it could not be them. The prisoner was not with them, as he should have been—was it him? The way in which they sought to bring home the guilt of this transaction to the prisoner was by a number of disconnected facts, all pointing to the prisoner. Shortly after the magistrate went to the house the prisoner made a statement to him; he stated that when he could not get into the house he had got a ladder, and placed it against the window, and looked in, but could see nothing. He was asked to fetch the ladder, and place it as he had placed it before. He

brought it, and put it into some very slight marks on the ground. The moment the magistrate got upon the ladder it sank in very considerably, and he could see perfectly well into the room. There were specks of blood upon some parts of the prisoner's clothes. The prisoner perfectly well knew that the old man would probably be in the cellar about 5 o'clock preparing the breakfast for the pigs. The prisoner knew how to get into the house without opening any of the outer doors. The murder was committed with a gun. The gun found in the parlour was somewhat remarkable; it would not remain on the full cock; a person must hold the hammer back and pull the trigger at the same time. The prisoner had been in the common habit of using this gun; a stranger would have had considerable difficulty in using it. The murder was committed with a bullet, for the mark of a bullet was found on the cellar door. It was clear that the prisoner was in possession of something that would have served for a bullet. Of course powder had been used, and the prisoner had obtained some rock powder from Read a day or two before. Of course, after the detection of such a murder, diligent search was made upon the premises for anything that could throw light upon it; and in a straw-rick was found a hay-knife. It had been washed, but still there were marks of blood upon it. There was also found in the straw-rick a glove, containing some money, which had been on the person of the old man. The hay-knife had been used by the prisoner, and he knew where to find it; it was concealed in the rick, and was evidently the instrument which had been used to put an end to the

life of the poor old woman. In a day or two after the murder, in the pigstye was found a bundle of things tied up in a handkerchief, which had been worn by the prisoner. It contained a letter, a knife, a 5*l.* Stuckey's note, some sixpences, some copper money, two pair of silver sugar-tongs, a brooch, and a key. The letter was one which had been written to the prisoner three or four days before the murder. The knife was one lent to the prisoner by Walter Dyer; and it was in the possession of the prisoner the night before the murder. The sugar-tongs belonged to poor old Mrs. Bucknell. The 5*l.* note had this about it, that a day or two before the murder old Bucknell had been asked by a person to change a 5*l.* Stuckey's note, and he had done so in the presence of the prisoner. The key was the key of the front door of the inn, and that door had been found locked. When the prisoner was searched, and something was said about the letter and the knife, he became excited, and said he knew very well what that must be. The prisoner, therefore, might have committed the murder; he knew of the deceased possessing money; he knew of the peculiar mode of using the gun; he had powder about him; he had that which would serve for a bullet; and both powder and bullet were used. The old woman was murdered by an instrument which the prisoner knew where to get, and the bundle found in the pigstye contained a number of things-belonging to the prisoner, and other things which were the fruits of the murder. These facts were proved by a great number of witnesses, and the jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*. The parricide was executed at Taunton. Without making any

direct confession of his guilt, he made admissions to the chaplain which sufficed to satisfy the public that the finding of the jury was correct.

9. SINGULAR HOMICIDE AT ACTON.—As police-sergeant Mansell was going his rounds about 12 o'clock at night, between Acton and Shepherd's Bush, his attention was called to a man lying in the road, apparently insensible or dead; he was lying on his back; his face was frightfully disfigured and covered with blood. He was quite dead. A quantity of blood was lying on the road beside him. His clothes were in a disordered state. The body of the unfortunate man was removed to the dead-house at Acton. When the body was stripped, it was discovered that a foul murder had, as it seemed, been committed. The vest, shirt, and drawers were saturated with blood, proceeding from two stab wounds on the right side, close to the heart. The most material wound was indicated by a large puncture, from which quarts of blood had flowed. The other wound, more in front, below the chest, was not of such vital importance, although that had bled copiously. It was found that the stab in the right side had entered the body nearly seven inches, completely perforating the heart, and causing instantaneous death. The features of the unfortunate deceased were frightfully mutilated, evidently by severe blows—indeed, to so great an extent that his eldest son could scarcely identify his unhappy parent.

The slain person was soon recognised to be Mr. Gates, a builder in Lisson Grove, of some respectability; and the melancholy circumstances of his death attracted

some public attention. However, during the inquest held on the body, a different though sad light was thrown on the occurrence. Captain Miller came forward and said:—"I am a post captain in the navy, and reside in Devonshire. I am at present staying with my friend, Lieutenant Clavering, at 61, Inverness Terrace, having specially come up on this matter, owing to what I saw about it in the newspaper yesterday. On Monday night I had been with Clavering to Starch Green, and we were returning home along the Acton Road, having missed our way, when we met a man who was in a drunken state. The man came up to us, and said, 'What the —— business are you doing there?' I took him to be a farmer, but Clavering thought he appeared to be a barber or a discharged valet. Clavering replied, 'We are two gentlemen out for a walk, and I would like to know what business it is to you?' The man made some remark about doing for us, and rushed upon Mr. Clavering, who had a sword-stick in his hand. The man laid hold of the stick, and Clavering warned him to mind what he was about, as it was a sword-stick. He repeated three or four times to the man that what he had in his hand was a sword-stick. The night was very dark, and I did not myself perceive the sword leave the sheath, but I saw the man give Clavering several blows, one being on his head. At this time I saw Clavering with the sword in his hand, endeavouring to keep the man off with the point. I then thought I saw the man with something of a polished nature in his hand, such as a knife or pistol, and I called out 'Take care, Harry, he has either a knife or a pistol in his hand, so look out.' I at the

same time pressed my own stick tighter and got nearer the man to see what he had, repeating to Clavering, 'Take care, I think he has got a knife in his hand.' I then heard Clavering, when endeavouring to keep the man off from the end of the sword, three times exclaim, 'Take care, or I may do you an injury.' At the third time of saying this the man made another rush and he fell. I never saw Clavering make a blow or give a thrust, but I saw him retreat when the row commenced from about the middle of the road to the path. Directly the man fell I said, 'Come along, Harry, I expect there are more of them about.' Clavering replied, 'Hold for a minute until I have picked up the end (the sheath) of my sword-stick.' It was not till then that I knew it was the stick the unfortunate man had been striking Clavering with. After this we went on. Clavering said, 'I am afraid I may have pricked the poor fellow.' I said, 'Nonsense, Harry, I was close to him, and I can swear you never touched him.' I thought the deceased's drunken state caused him to fall. Clavering said he might have pricked his arm when he rushed on him, and I said if that was all it would do him no harm, but serve him quite right. A cart was coming along, and Clavering called out to the driver not to run over the fellow who was lying drunk in the road. I also called out to those in the cart, and told them they had better pick him up and put him in the cart. After this, upon arriving at a higher part of the road, Clavering examined the sword to see if he had pricked the man. We both examined the sword, and there was not a mark or stain of blood upon it. Clavering

said he was glad of this, but that if the man had been pricked it would have been his own fault."

There was not the slightest reason to doubt this statement, and accordingly Miller and Clavering, who had been held to bail, were discharged. It is supposed that the injuries and bruises found on the unfortunate deceased's body had been occasioned by carts or horses having passed over him as he lay in the road. It is said that the deceased was of intemperate habits, and when half drunk was fond of shouting at and attempting to frighten any persons he might fall in with.

10. HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.—On Tuesday morning, Her Majesty and the Prince Consort embarked at Gravesend, to visit their daughter, the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, in her own home. They made the mouth of the Scheldt in the evening, passed Flushing, and then anchored for the night. The next morning the yacht steamed up to Antwerp, and there the Queen and Prince Consort landed. They were conveyed in the carriages of King Leopold to the station of the Brussels and Cologne Railway, and at Malines were met by King Leopold and the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and accompanied to Verviers. At Aix-la-Chapelle the Prince of Prussia met the royal travellers, and proceeded with them to Dusseldorf. Here their hosts were the Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen. Remaining for the night in the Breitenbach Hof, they set out for Potsdam early the next morning. As the railway passes through several of the smaller German States, the Queen soon found herself in Hanover, the

kingdom from which her House is derived, and of which, save from her sex, she would herself have been the ruler. At Herrenhausen the King and Queen of Hanover received the illustrious travellers, who were hospitably entertained, and viewed the ancient city of Hanover. At Magdeburgh the train was again upon Prussian ground, and here the royal parents found their son-in-law Prince Frederick William waiting to greet them. By him they were escorted to Potsdam, where at a small station at the Wild Park the Queen embraced her daughter. The royal party were, of course, magnificently treated by the Prince of Prussia and the Court circle; but they took up their residence at the house of their son-in-law and daughter. It may readily be supposed that guests of such distinguished position would be shown everything that was of interest in and around Potsdam, and it is needless to recapitulate the palaces, gardens and theatres viewed, the troops inspected, and other royal amusements. It is of much more interest to state that the Prussian people received Her Majesty on all occasions with a loving respect due to the confidence which her character has inspired, and which gives to the alliance of their future sovereign its great domestic value in the eyes of the steady Prussian people.

Her Majesty quitted Babelsberg on Sunday, September 29th, and returned to England *viâ* Magdeburgh, Brunswick, Minden, Dentz (where the royal party slept,) Cologne and Antwerp. The royal yacht put into Dover, where Her Majesty landed early on Tuesday, went by rail *viâ* Hastings and

VOL. C.

Portsmouth, and arrived at Osborne on Tuesday afternoon.

11. DOUBLE INFANTICIDE.—At the Wells assizes, Elizabeth Williams was indicted for the wilful murder of Elizabeth Williams the younger, at Clevedon, on the 3rd of August.

The prisoner was further indicted for the wilful murder of William John Williams, at the same place, on the same day.

Of the many painful cases of murder which come before courts of justice, the present is, perhaps, one of the most painful. It shows the sensitive feeling of woman; the least apparent slight of the husband towards his wife may produce such a state of mind as to induce her to commit almost any act. The facts are simple. The prisoner was a young woman, the wife of a journeyman painter, living near Bristol. They had been married four years, and had lived together on the most affectionate and kind terms. She had two children, one 3 years, the other 8 months old. She was, however, frequently in a distressed state of mind, and it was a dying request of her mother that her husband's mother should look after her. She was subject to fits, and her mother-in-law frequently stayed all night with her. There was almost a wildness in her love for her husband and her children. On the 2nd of August she had had some slight disagreement with her husband about the payment of some taxes, and she fancied her husband was not so kind to her as usual. On the morning of the 3rd of August she got up and made breakfast; she thought her husband was more kind to her. The husband kissed his children and left for his work.

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Her father-in-law met her about 10 o'clock that morning going towards the railway station. She had her little children with her. About 8 o'clock that evening she went into a public-house at Clevedon, took a glass of beer herself, and gave the children some ginger-beer and some cakes. She left the house, and nothing more was seen of her until the next morning, when she was seen walking in a most excited state through Nailsea towards Bristol, and some ten miles from Clevedon. She was without bonnet and shawl, and her dress was extremely wet. A policeman saw her, and asked her what was the matter; she said her two children were drowned, and she had done it, and she had been looking for a police station to give herself up. The policeman took her to the station, and she then made this heart-rending statement:—"I have drowned my two children at Clevedon. I wish to give myself up. My name is Elizabeth Williams, the wife of William Henry Williams, a painter, living at St. George's, Bristol. On Monday morning last my husband was cool to me, in consequence of my not having paid some taxes; we had a few words. I told him I would leave him; he told me I had better go. I remained at home. My husband came home in the evening; he was cool to me, and did not speak so kind as usual. Next morning I got up and prepared breakfast for my husband; he appeared more kind to me; he kissed the two children, but not me. After he was gone I dressed my children and took them with a view of carrying out my threat. I went by railway to Clevedon. I bought some cakes for the children,

and walked about Clevedon till 8 o'clock. I then went to a public-house and had a glass of beer. I walked about till 10 o'clock, and sat on a stone bench near the beach. My children fell asleep in my arms. I walked down with my children in my arms still asleep, with their heads on my breasts. I went with the intention of drowning myself and my children. I met the tide and walked into the sea up to my waist, when I stumbled over a stone and fell backwards, and I did not know what happened for some time. When I came to myself I saw something floating on the water. I got to it, and found it was my little boy, dead, and I put it down again. I then saw my little baby in the water. I gave a scream and went away. I walked along till I met two boys, who said 'That woman is mad.' I asked for a police station to give myself up." The reading of this statement caused the greatest sensation, and many eyes were suffused with tears.

It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner's family had been occasionally deranged, and her grandfather had drowned himself.

The learned Judge stopped the case, and by his direction the jury found the prisoner *Not Guilty*, on the ground of insanity.

During the trial the prisoner's husband was outside the court in a state of the greatest distress. He said he had not scolded his wife; he had merely told her that she had acted wrong in paying some taxes without taking a receipt, but her feelings were so sensitive, that she could not bear the idea of doing anything of which he disapproved.

11. MURDER AT NAILSEA.—At the same Assizes, Elizabeth Card

was indicted for the wilful murder of James Card, at Nailsea, on the 27th of July.

The facts of this case were simple, but most painful. The prisoner was the wife of a hallier at Nailsea; some quarrel had taken place between the prisoner and her husband, and she left her house at night and went to Ann Day's, who lived near her, about 10 o'clock. She asked Ann Day to allow her to remain there the night, as she was afraid of her husband. She remained there till the next morning, when she left and went to her mother's, and remained until Monday, when she came back and took away her youngest child; she then went again to her mother's, and stayed till Tuesday, when her husband came and abused her, and attempted several times to strike both his wife and her mother. She was in a most distressed and depressed state, and she was afraid to go home. Her mother, however, on the Tuesday evening persuaded her to go home, and accompanied her to the door of her house. Ann Day saw her, and said, "Then, you are come back again?" The prisoner said, "Yes, but not for long, as my husband will kill me if I am not dead before he comes home." She wished Ann Day good-bye, and then went into her house and shut the door, and Ann Day heard her go up-stairs. In about three minutes Ann Day heard the children screaming dreadfully. Ann Day went to the door, but could not get in; she then ran and got in at the pantry window and rushed up-stairs. On getting into the prisoner's bedroom she saw the prisoner sitting on the bed with her throat cut, and on the floor she

saw James Card, a little boy 4 years of age, lying in a pool of blood, with his throat completely cut. Ann Day went and got assistance, and then asked the prisoner if she knew her. The prisoner said she did. After some time the prisoner said she had done it herself; no one was in the house. The prisoner had a very strange appearance when she got home that evening. The prisoner had been married 14 years, and had six children. She was very fond of her children, and was a very hardworking woman, but her husband had ill-treated her and beaten her, and was very unkind to her. A man named Samuel Bryant, as soon as he heard of this sad affair, went into the prisoner's room. The prisoner was still sitting on the side of the bed with her throat cut. The child was lying on the foot of the bed, dead. There was a razor on the window covered with blood. He asked the prisoner why she had done it? She said she was drove to it; if she had not killed the child it would have been starved, and she wished they were all lying by her side. From the medical evidence, it was clear that the poor creature (who was in the family-way) was insane from misery and excitement; and that the attempt on her own life was serious.

The prisoner's counsel urged on the jury that the unnatural and brutal conduct of the husband of this poor woman had driven reason from its seat, and converted the kind, affectionate, loving mother, into a murderess, killing that which was the only comfort she had on this earth. Mr. Baron Watson in summing up said it was the most melancholy case that had ever come under his notice.

The jury immediately found the prisoner *Not Guilty*, on the ground of insanity.

12. FATAL THUNDERSTORM AT BEDFORD.—In the afternoon the town of Bedford was visited by a storm of thunder, lightning and rain, which appears to have been unusually destructive. The lightning struck and set fire to a cattle-shed in the town; to a farm-yard at Clapham, a few miles off, but the flames were extinguished before they had done great damage; struck a handsome house in Offa-street, and did much damage to the brick-work; and the same to the Swan Hotel. As a horsekeeper was at his work in the harvest field, he and three other men became greatly alarmed at the close proximity of the thunder-clouds, and the fierceness of the lightning: as they were running for shelter to a hovel, the poor fellow was struck and fell dead; the electric fluid appeared to have struck him on the head, for a hole was found to have pierced through his hat; but there were no marks of injuries on his body. A great number of persons are said to have been struck with blindness, but the effects were temporary—they all recovered.

13. AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.—At the Mansion House, Geo. Smith, a carman, was charged with having, with others, stolen a van containing twenty bales of wool, value 400*l.*, from the premises of the London and North-Western Railway Company, Aldgate.

The prisoner was in the employ of Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, the great railway carriers, and as such had exclusive charge of a pair of horses. On Saturday morning, the 14th of August, a van laden

with wool, packed ready for delivery, was standing in the Company's yard; in the afternoon it was missed; and at night was found standing unhorsed in Backchurch-lane. The prisoner it appeared, after stating to his boy that he had orders to go to Horne's wharf to bring back an empty van, had put his horses into this laden van, and had passed through the gates as though in the ordinary performance of his duty. Having driven the van to Backchurch-lane and left it there for the purposes of his confederates, he went to Horne's wharf and brought back the empty waggon. The wool-van was fortunately discovered before the goods had been removed; but the carriers have not always been equally fortunate, for there have been instances in which vans have been cleared of valuable goods before wrong was suspected. In one case six hogsheads of sugar were thus carried off and the horses also taken from the van and sold.

A person supposed to be implicated in the present case, and whom the officers had engaged to give evidence against the prisoner, was found dead hanging from the shaft of his master's cart in the stables.

TWO SUICIDES AT HAMPSTEAD.—Two inquests have been held on the bodies of suicides who had selected that locality as the scene of their act of desperation.

In one case, Mr. Ashcombe, a surgeon, of King Street, Cheapside, on August 17th, called, as he was frequently in the habit of doing, on a friend residing at Woodbine Cottage, Hampstead Heath. Having inquired at what time the omnibus left, he had some brandy-and-water. When the time arrived his friend told him he would ac-

company him to the omnibus, and had walked to his front gate; when finding that Mr. Ashcombe was not following, he turned back, and entered his parlour. Here he found the deceased sitting in an easy-chair retching and speechless. He died in a few minutes. Near him was found a bottle which had contained prussic acid. When a police officer went to the deceased's house to apprise his family of his death, he found the sheriff's officer in possession under an execution for 31*l*. No doubt the knowledge of this impending disgrace and generally embarrassed circumstances impelled him to his desperate act.

The other suicide was Mr. Prior, a hosier in Finsbury. He was found by a police-constable, insensible and dying under some fir-trees on the heath, at day-break on the 16th of August. He had destroyed himself by means of laudanum. He had previously shown symptoms of derangement.

21. THE PEACE WITH CHINA.—The public were struck with incredulous surprise by the announcement in the *Moniteur* that the Emperor of China had come to terms with the European Powers, and that a treaty had been actually signed by the belligerents. The news came from the Duke of Montebello, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg. It is dated August 20th, and is as follows:—

“A courier who left Tien-Tsin, on the 27th of June, and travelled overland, has brought to Prince Gortschakoff the intelligence that a treaty has been concluded between China and Russia similar in its general bases to those which have been concluded between China and the other Powers. The ports are opened, the free exercise of the

Christian religion is conceded, the establishment of consuls admitted, as well as the reception of diplomatic agents in Peking, if necessary.

“England and France have, moreover, obtained a considerable pecuniary indemnity.” [Another report fixes the indemnity at 30,000,000 francs.]

It caused great astonishment that such intelligence should have reached us *viâ* St. Petersburg; but the news proved correct; and it seems that so complete is the organization of the system of couriers over the Asiatic dominions of Russia, that intelligence can be conveyed with extraordinary rapidity across the frozen steppes of Siberia. The couriers probably reach an electric telegraph station (but where is unknown) in some eastern part of European Russia, whence their intelligence is passed to St. Petersburg by the wires, and thence diffused over Europe in less time than the united powers of steam and electricity have enabled us to receive our news by the China Sea and overland route.

23. DISASTROUS ACCIDENT ON THE OXFORD AND WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY.—*Fourteen persons killed.*—There has been a dreadful termination to what was intended as a day of pleasure, by a fearful accident to a Sunday School excursion train; by which fourteen of the unfortunate excursionists were killed, and some forty or fifty seriously wounded.

It had been announced that a very cheap Sunday School Excursion train would start from Wolverhampton to Worcester at 9.15 A.M., calling at all stations for the express purpose of conveying the teachers and children of the various schools to Worcester and

back. The projected excursion met with great favour, and the train was augmented by additions at the various stations to forty-five carriages, containing 2000 persons of all ages and sexes. This huge train seems to have performed its first journey safely; but some apprehensions must have been felt, for on its return the train was cut in two, and one engine was attached to each division, instead of having one in front and rear of the whole. The first train started about half-past six, the second about a quarter of an hour later. Both proceeded safely as far as the Round Oak station. There, either just before the train arrived at the station, which is situated on a steep incline, or when it was put in motion to leave the station, the eighteen rearmost carriages became detached from the former part of the train by the breaking of the couplings of two of the carriages, and rolled back down the incline towards Brettel-lane with ever-increasing velocity. The conduct of the guard is a matter of question; either he did not apply the break with sufficient power, or he applied it too late—at any rate he failed to check the retrograde motion of the carriages, which soon attained a very high rate of speed. On arriving at Bug Hole, a little more than half-way to Brettel-lane, they dashed into the second excursion train, which, as before stated, was despatched from Worcester only seventeen minutes after the first, and being a lighter train, had naturally gained upon it during the journey. The driver of the second train perceived the carriages running back upon him down the incline, and had nearly succeeded in bringing his train to a stand at the time of

the collision, thus considerably mitigating the severity of the crash. But as it was, the consequences were fearful. The guard's van and the carriage next to it were split into matchwood, and the second carriage escaped little better. The guard jumped out just before the collision occurred, and escaped without injury; but the effect upon the passengers crowded in the two shattered carriages was dreadful. The scene that ensued it is impossible to describe. Fragments of the crushed and broken carriages, mutilated human forms, some still in death, some writhing in their last agonies, others seriously but not fatally hurt, shrieking with pain and terror, were commingled in a general *mêlée*, hardly distinguishable amid the darkness and the dust occasioned by the collision. The terrified passengers who escaped without serious injury ran hither and thither in bewilderment, and for a time none knew what to do. A few of the more self-possessed, however, speedily bestirred themselves to render all assistance possible to the unfortunate sufferers, and remove them from the wreck that bestrewed the line; and messengers were despatched for medical and other aid. It was soon apparent that the loss of life was lamentably great. Eleven lifeless forms were discovered among the rubbish, in addition to many frightfully mangled and disfigured, of whom three afterwards died.

A protracted investigation was held into the cause of this terrible disaster. The finding of the jury was condemnatory of the whole arrangements of the company. They returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Cook, the guard; they state their opinion that there is

gross insubordinate conduct by the station-masters, and apparent unconcern in the higher authorities throughout.

It appeared, in the course of the inquiry, that one probable reason of the non-efficiency of the break was, that the compartment of the carriage in which this machine is managed was so crammed with children, that no room was left; another cause of the disaster, that the driver had permitted several persons, male and female, to ride on his engine and tender, and the consequence of his distraction from his duties was an irregularity in his driving which caused the fracture of the coupling irons. In truth, this disaster puts in a strong light what had been faintly observed in other cases—that excursion trains crammed with a large number of persons of the poorer class, at very low fares, do not appear to command “respect” (if that term may be used) from the *employés*, and that everybody concerned catches the recklessness which too often characterises the excursionists. The consequence is, that this freight of humanity, which demands the most careful and circumspect management, is the least carefully managed; and when the catastrophe comes, public feeling receives a great shock.

(Cook was acquitted).

On the 2nd of November, a train travelling on the same line came into collision with a mineral train, in a tunnel, and fourteen or sixteen persons were hurt. The mineral train, it appeared, had started with an engine insufficient for its duties, and had, in consequence come to a stand-still.

23. WRECK OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.—The *Cairo* has arrived at Queenstown harbour, with the cap-

tain and five others, the survivors of the crew and passengers of the American barque *Mayflower*. The *Mayflower* sailed from New York on the 9th of July, with a crew of eleven hands, the captain's wife, three cabin and six steerage passengers—in all twenty-one persons. On the 23rd, she capsized in a gale of wind. The captain, his wife, four of the crew, and two cabin passengers got on to the bottom; but the sea was so high that the woman and the two passengers were washed off. The others held on; and in half an hour the masts broke away and the ship righted. The corpses of twelve persons were found in the cabins. On the next day, after terrible sufferings, the *Cairo* fell in with the wreck, and rescued the survivors.

24. FESTIVAL OF THE THREE CHOIRS.—The 135th annual meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester was held this year at Hereford. The sacred music selected for the cathedral were Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, selections from his *Athaliah*, Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, part of Handel's *Creation*, and the *Messiah*. The concerts were performed in the Shire Hall. The financial result was an increase to the funds of the charity for whose benefit these performances are given—the Clergy Widows and Orphans of the dioceses—larger than has ever before been obtained, viz. 1063*l*.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.—THE INCOME TAX.—POOR RELIEF.—Parliamentary papers recently printed give some details respecting the Income Tax and Poor Relief which are interesting.

In England and Wales, in 1856–1857, the sum total of 261,069,680*l*. was assessed to the Income Tax under the various

schedules. The amount assessed in Scotland was 30,498,404*l.* The total property assessed to the tax in Ireland in 1856-1857 was 21,488,343*l.* In 1856-1857, 258,880 persons were assessed in Great Britain under schedule D., and 87,498 under schedule E. Under schedule D., 20,348 persons had incomes under 100*l.* a-year; 120,650 under 150*l.*; 40,086 under 200*l.*; 32,665 under 300*l.*; 15,006 under 400*l.*; 7407 under 500*l.*; 5471 under 600*l.*; 3105 under 700*l.*; 2066 under 800*l.*; 1745 under 900*l.*; 816 under 1000*l.*; 5423 under 2000*l.*; 1568 under 3000*l.*; 773 under 4000*l.*; 450 under 5000*l.*; and 811 between 5000*l.* and 10,000*l.*; 444 persons rejoiced in the possession of incomes ranging from 10,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* a year, and 46 were so supremely blessed as to figure for incomes of 50,000*l.* a year "and upwards."

During the year ending the 25th of March, 1857, the sum of 5,898,756*l.* was expended for the relief of the poor, against the sum of 6,004,244*l.* in the preceding year, thus exhibiting a decrease of 105,488*l.*, or 1.8 per cent. It will surprise a great many readers to learn that there are many parishes in England where the poor rates are only *one farthing* in the pound.

26. LIABILITY OF BANK DIRECTORS.—*Scott v. Dixon*.—A case has been decided at the Liverpool Assizes of the greatest importance to those who invest their money in joint-stock banks.

In the autumn of last year, during the commercial crisis, the Liverpool Borough Bank failed, causing wide-spread ruin and suffering to its shareholders and customers. The plaintiffs are two tradesmen who had together pur-

chased ten shares of the bank for 92*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* shortly before its failure; and since that catastrophe they had been called upon to pay and had paid 5*l.* per share as contributions to the winding up of the concern. They now brought this action against Mr. Dixon, one of the managing directors, to recover the amounts. The plaintiffs sued Mr. Dixon, charging him with having as such director falsely and deceitfully declared a dividend and issued a report representing the bank to be in a sound financial condition, and that the capital of the bank remained intact, whereby the plaintiffs were induced to buy shares in the said bank; whereas, in fact, there were no profits to divide by way of dividend, and the bank was then practically insolvent, by which the plaintiffs lost their shares, and had to contribute to calls. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty," and that the plaintiffs were not so induced to purchase shares.

The Borough Bank was established in 1837, on the remains of one belonging to Hope and Co. By the deed of arrangement, the management was vested in certain directors, who, by the constituent rules embodied in the clauses of the deed, were bound to give a true and correct summary and balance-sheet, with such further accounts as the directors should deem expedient for the interests of the company to be made public. In the management of the bank the directors were bound, first to ascertain and set apart sums for the bad and doubtful debts, next to lay aside a sum such as they should think proper for a reserve fund, and then to declare the dividend. About three years ago, Mr. Joshua Dixon, who was a man of

great commercial experience, purchased shares in the bank solely to become a director. He was not satisfied with the management of the affairs; and in June, 1857, he accepted a seat at the board of the managing directors. He obtained a statement of the affairs from Mr. Smith, the retiring manager, and Mr. Dixon himself was then of opinion that no dividend ought to be declared. But he was overruled, and he did not persist in carrying out his views. It was thus that he became a party to the report which the directors issued to the proprietors on the 28th of July, 1857. In that report the directors stated that the bank possessed a capital of 1,000,000*l.*, though the actual capital reported was only 936,000*l.* They reported that there was a balance of 7439*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* to be carried to the reserve fund, though there was *no* reserve fund in existence; that all bygone losses before the current year had been amply provided for, although it had been stated, before a meeting at which Mr. Dixon was present, that 371,000*l.* odd had actually been written off as loss; yet the directors declared a profit of 5 per cent. This was done on the 28th of July; on the 23rd of August Messrs. Scott and Robinson were registered as having bought their ten shares; the bank stopped payment on the 26th of October.

For the defendant, the Attorney-General argued that he was altogether blameless in this matter—that he had resisted the propositions of the other directors, and had only so far been party to their proceedings, that he was one of a body the majority of which had pursued a course objected to by the minority. The bank was esta-

blished on the principle that its internal management was to be conducted like that of a private bank. There were twelve directors, all mercantile men, to whom a knowledge of the transactions between the bank and its customers could not well be entrusted without causing jealousy, discontent and other inconveniences. The internal management of affairs was therefore entrusted to a select committee consisting of the manager and two directors; and such was the constitution of the bank when Mr. Dixon joined it as a director. He was of course party to the reports of 1855, 1856, and 1857; but he had no more means of obtaining knowledge of the secrets of the bank than any other person. Mr. Dixon became dissatisfied with these arrangements and with the general management of the bank, and made several attempts to bring about a reform. In particular, he tried to abolish the interior committee, and succeeded so far that a resolution embodying his views was carried; but it was not acted upon. In July, 1857, Mr. Smith, the manager, desired to retire, and Mr. Dixon became a managing director. In this capacity he received an account from Mr. Smith of the position of the bank, and thus for the first time became aware that very large losses had been incurred, and that very large debts of doubtful character had been allowed to accumulate; and that, in fact, the position of the bank had become very much compromised. It was with this newly-acquired knowledge that he was a party to the discussions which resulted in the report of July 28 of that year—published a few days after his accession to office. Mr. Dixon had come to

the conclusion that the losses of the bank had been such that there ought to be no dividend, and he declared his opinion to his brother directors. They overruled his opinion, and declared that a dividend there must and should be, for that the non-payment of a dividend would occasion so much distrust among their customers and so much distress to the shareholders, that the consequences would be serious. Thus overruled Mr. Dixon consented to a dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but only on the condition that at the general meeting of the shareholders a frank and full exposition of the position of affairs should be made. Mr. Dixon then drew up a draught report which amounted to an indication of the real position of the bank: but it was thought too alarming; it was overruled, and the report actually published was adopted; and in this report Mr. Dixon, however unwillingly, acquiesced. But at the time he fully believed the allegations of that report—whatever their past losses, he believed that the general business of the bank was such as to enable it to pay regular dividends without encroaching on capital, and by close and judicious management to relieve its affairs. He thought there was nothing in the report which was calculated to mislead any person conversant with business. Mr. Dixon held 1500 shares in the bank, and with calls had suffered to an extent exceeding 20,000*l*.

Baron Martin in summing up the case made some strong observations upon the conduct of those who blindly become shareholders in companies whose principles they do not understand, and thus give to an unknown and uncontrollable body of persons the

power not only of squandering the money they may invest, but of pledging them to the extent of every shilling they possess. In this case, in order to find a verdict for the plaintiffs, the jury must hold it established that the report made in July was a false report, and not only a false report but that it was fraudulently made, and with an intention to deceive; and further, that the fraudulent and deceitful statement was made with the intention of misleading the plaintiffs. On this point the jury must look to the evidence of Mr. Tinley, the broker, that every broker who applied could get a copy of the report, evidently for the purpose of exhibiting it to persons most likely to deal in shares; it would then be for the jury to say whether the report, primarily made for the proprietors, was not also made for the consideration of persons wishing to deal in shares.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs.

26. MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE AT WORTHING.—A shocking accident has occurred at the favourite watering-place of Worthing, by which two families were well-nigh destroyed. Mr. George Torr, of Greenwich, with his family, had been residing at Worthing. During his stay, Mr. William Smith, a relative, also of Greenwich, with his wife and family, came on a visit to him, and a little girl, named Jackson, whose parents reside in Mile-end-road, was staying with Mr. Torr's family. On the morning of the disaster Mr. and Mrs. Torr, Mrs. Smith, and some friends (Mr. Smith being in London) went to Littlehampton regatta and races, having first given permission to the servants to take the children of the two families for a sailing

trip in front of the town; and Mr. Torr had engaged the boat, a small pleasure yacht, the *Mary Eliza*, George Wood, owner, for the purpose. The boat was manned by Edwin Blann and Jacob Tester, two steady, and considered careful and skilful, boatmen. The party left the beach about twenty minutes after 2 o'clock. It consisted of the following persons:—Jacob Tester and Edwin Blann, the crew, Blann's wife, who was employed as a domestic in the house; six children of Mr. Smith's, four children of Mr. Torr's, one child of Mr. Jackson's, Louisa Wright, the wife of the coachman, and her infant, Ann Hennis, Harriett Humphrey, Matilda Lacy, Emma Sharp, and Ellen Reading—eleven children, six servants, and two boatmen. The boat first took an eastwardly course, then returned past the town to the west, and was again on its way back, when, about two miles west of Worthing, she touched the *Fairy*, another pleasure boat, and passed it; the sails were partly reefed, and, as alleged, she carrying but little canvass; the children were playing on the lower deck, the boat gliding gently along, the women sitting in a circle. One of them had just sung a song, and another was about to commence, when in an instant, without the least indication of danger, the boat was capsized, no one knows how or why; it is only conjectured that a sudden gust of wind caught the sail, turned her on her side, throwing the persons on board over to the fallen side, overweighing it. It is supposed that Blann, who was an excellent swimmer, must have been entangled or caught hold of by the other drowning persons, as many of them were sitting near

him at the time. When he was found he was standing partly up, right in the water.

The other, Tester, was on the windward side, and when the boat went over, one of his legs was caught by the ropes running from the bulwark to the mast. Here he became fixed; one of his feet gained a hold on the mast, and the ropes on either side of one of his legs had the effect of supporting him there; and it is to this circumstance the deliverance of those saved is attributable. In this painful and perilous situation this youth of 19 for near a quarter of an hour stood with a little girl of Mr. Smith's under his arm, a little boy of Mr. Torr's clinging to his shoulder by his guernsey, shrieking to a distant boat's crew, "Sailor, come here; sailor, come here!" Three female servants were clinging on to him in front, and the coachman's wife, with her infant in her arms, hanging on him behind, all uttering piercing and agonizing shrieks. He entreated the woman with her infant to relinquish her grasp, for it was pressing his guernsey on his neck almost to strangulation. She would not, and the poor fellow's strength had all but failed; his consciousness was leaving him. At this moment the *Fairy*, which the *Mary Eliza* had just before passed, had lowered her sails, and having witnessed the capsizing of the boat, rowed hard towards her. They arrived in time to save eight persons—Tester, one of Mr. Torr's boys, one of Mr. Smith's daughters; Lacy, Sharp, and Reading (servants), the coachman's wife and her child. The drowned were—Blann, the boatman, and his wife; three of Mr. Torr's children; five of Mr. Smith's children; Clementina

Jackson; and the servants, Humphrey and Bean.

FOUR GENTLEMEN DROWNED.—About the same time a melancholy accident occurred on the same coast. On the 21st, four respectable inhabitants of the little town of Emsworth, Hants, were drowned, by the capsizing of a pleasure-boat. It appears, that in the afternoon the boat left that place with six gentlemen on board, the wind being strong. When about four miles down the harbour, a heavy squall took the boat, and before the master could get hold of the tiller (one of the gentlemen steering) the boat capsized, and the Rev. H. Morse, Mr. Joshua Smith, solicitor, Mr. Brown Moorhead, and Mr. George Shean were drowned. The Rev. H. Morse swam ashore, but in his anxiety to save life he put back again to the wreck, by which the heroic clergyman lost his own life.

Early in September Mr. Lloyd, with two young men, went out for a sail, near Holywell, in North Wales. The wind was rough, the little boat was upset, and all were drowned.

29. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The following telegram has been received at the East India House:—

“August 30th.

“To J. D. Dickinson, Esq., India House, London.

“The fugitive rebels from Gwalior, after making a demonstration against Boondée on the 19th of July, attempted to cross the Bundas, but failed. On the 13th they were menacing both Beehore and Bughore.

“The Neemuch force had prepared to move out on the 1st of August for the purpose of co-operation with Holmes’s column, which

was last heard of at Boondée. The rebels are in considerable force, their numbers being estimated at 4000 or 5000 fighting men, with five guns. Their leaders are Tantia Topee, Yeydial, and others. A small force from Ahmedabad, under Major Brimes, has been pushed forward to Timacune [?], with instructions to advance on Kheirwarra if necessary. The Sawunt Dessaees have offered to submit to the Portuguese Government. The amnesty purporting to have been issued by the Governor-General, and published in the Bombay overland papers of the 19th of July, has been officially declared to be an entire fabrication.

“H. L. ANDERSON,

“Secretary to Government.

“Bombay Castle, Aug. 4.

“V. MONTANARO.

“Malta, Aug. 29, 9.15, A.M.”

THE CONFESSIOAL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—In the earlier part of the year much excitement was caused among the members of the Church of England, by the allegation that some of the clergy professed, and some practised, the doctrine of confession and absolution, after a fashion undistinguishable from the doctrine and practice of the Church of Rome. The immediate occasion of this distrust was this:—The Rev. Mr. Baring, a clergyman, eminent for his opposition to every approach to Popish observances, alleged that the Rev. Alfred Poole, one of the stipendiary curates of St. Barnabas—a church which had heretofore given occasion to much scandal by its fantastic approaches to Romish ceremonial and observances—was in the practice of conducting a system of private confession and absolution among the people. The statement was, that

the rite was performed with much observance; the priest was dressed in peculiar vestments, the room was strictly secluded, there were crosses, missals and other ecclesiastical nicknackeries. Report also said, that the rev. gentleman's most usual penitents were females. The scandal having become notorious, the Bishop of London interfered, and a correspondence ensued, in which the curate admitted his practice to be such, that the Bishop revoked his license. The curate appealed to the Archbishop, whose decision, however, was even stronger. "The Bishop," he wrote, "deems such practice to be not authorized by the Church of England, and to be calculated to bring scandal on the Church. I concur with the Bishop in the view which he has taken of your practice in this respect, and therefore think it just and proper to confirm the revocation of your license." As, in the general view, the prelates had vindicated the practice of the Church, and similar follies were known to have been long practised by this particular *clique*, the popular indignation subsided, and the parties were left to adjust the matter among themselves.

The flame burst forth anew, however, when it became known that the curate of Bray, near Maidenhead, in special charge of a new district church at Boyn-hill, had, unbidden, sought a woman near her confinement, in the absence of her husband, and had pressed upon her the duty of confession; and that having overcome her doubts, he had put to her a series of questions which were of the objectionable character ascribed to the examinations of the Roman Catholic priesthood. The gentleman, whose conduct was

thus impugned, was the Rev. Temple West. A very angry controversy ensued, which rose to so great a height that the Bishop of Oxford appointed a commission to inquire into the facts. The commissioners reported that the charges had not been substantiated by the evidence, and that there was not sufficient ground for further proceedings. The investigation, in fact, gave a rather ludicrous turn to the affair; for it turned out that the woman in question was of such a character—and was notoriously of such a character—that the rev. gentleman's questions and suggestions—however small a chance there might be of doing a little good—could not by possibility do her any harm.

SEPTEMBER.

4. FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—*Four Lives Lost.*—A very destructive boiler explosion occurred at the cloth manufactory of Mr. W. Almond, at Gildersome, near Leeds. The explosion occurred just before the mill commenced to work. It seems that during the night the steam was got up or kept up, and that the boiler was for several hours left in the charge of a mere lad. Bradley, the regular engineer, a young man of 18 years of age, who appears to have been very ignorant and unfit for such duties, came about 6 o'clock in the morning and sent the lad home. Bradley, upon looking at his boiler, was amazed to find that some of the plates were red-hot. Knowing no better, and desiring to cool them without delay, he turned on a quantity of cold water. Of course, an explosion followed instantaneously, and the youth fell among

the victims of his 'gross ignorance. Four persons, two men and two women, were killed, and seven dreadfully injured. The body of John Bradley, the engineman or fireman, was found in a horrible condition in a field 150 yards from the mill. In its flight it had come into contact with a stone wall, at a distance of 140 yards from the mill, with such a force that a portion of the wall was thrown down. Parts of the skull, the brains, &c., were found scattered about in the field, and the body in its flight had been denuded of clothing. Three men were loading a cart in the yard at the time of the explosion. The cart was smashed and the horse killed, as well as a pig that was near, but the men escaped without severe injury.

6. HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO LEEDS.—The citizens of Leeds, the capital of the West Riding, have built a Town-Hall, second only to St. George's Hall, at Liverpool, in size and beauty. They strongly desired that their new building should be opened or "inaugurated" by their sovereign; which Her Majesty kindly promised to do on her northern journey. As it happened that no British sovereign had before visited Leeds, it was supposed that Her Majesty's gracious visit would place it on an equality with other places whose records are able to boast of such an event. Accordingly the people poured into the town by tens of thousands, and by the time the Queen arrived a multitude crowded the streets greater than they had ever before beheld. Her Majesty drove direct to Woodley House, the residence of Mr. Fairbairn, the Mayor of Leeds, and head of the celebrated engineering firm.

On the following morning Her

Majesty, escorted by a small body of Hussars and Yeomanry, passed to the Town Hall. It is supposed that scarcely fewer than 500,000 people lined the route. Order was kept in this immense crowd, so far as any power was required to regulate masses of well-intentioned people, by 29,000 volunteers, members of different local societies. On Woodhouse Moor was seen an interesting sight—26,000 children of schools maintained by the different denominations in Leeds. It is needless to describe the enthusiastic cheers which greeted Her Majesty as she passed along: but an interesting incident should not be passed over. It had been arranged that the children should sing "God save the Queen" as the Royal *cortège* passed; but the enthusiasm of the people infected these little ones, and they also rose to join in the cheers, and as it was some time before they could be so far pacified as to sing the national anthem, the carriages must have passed, had not Her Majesty commanded a halt in the centre of the assembly. Arrived at the Town-Hall, the Royal party inspected both the exterior and interior, which seemed to gain great admiration. Her Majesty then took her station on a dais at the top of the Hall; when the Bishop of Ripon read a prayer appropriate to the occasion. Then the mayor presented a congratulatory address; to which the Earl of Derby, taking a paper from Her Majesty's hand, read a suitable reply. Next came an address to the Prince Consort, and a suitable reply. Then Her Majesty commanded the mayor to kneel, and conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. The Earl of Derby then by Her Majesty's command, stepped to the front of the dais,

and declared the Hall now opened. The Royal party having examined the courts adjacent, retired to rooms prepared for their reception, and having taken refreshment resumed their journey to the north, leaving the good people of Leeds to complete the day's work by an ovation to their popular magistrate, and to proceed to turn their beautiful Town Hall to a practical and laudable use, by holding within it their first Musical Festival.

LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The institution of a great Musical Festival at Leeds, the great manufacturing town of the West Riding and the centre of a large district, deserves mention. The opening of the magnificent Town-hall, and the visit of Her Majesty, gave the undertaking unusual prospects of success, and it was very successful. The total receipts were 8025*l.*; the expenditure 6025—leaving a balance of 2000*l.* to be added to the funds of the Leeds General Infirmary.

THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The greatest of all the provincial musical meetings—the triennial festival held at Birmingham, the surplus proceeds of which are applied for the benefit of the General Hospital—was held this year with more than usual success. At this—the twenty-seventh meeting—there were four sacred performances, given in the Town-hall, namely, Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, Costa's *Eli*, Handel's *Messiah*, and Leslie's *Judith*, the first performance of that oratorio, and three evening concerts. After all the expenses of the festival—8000*l.* or 9000*l.*—have been paid, the hospital will, it is supposed, receive nearly 5000*l.*

7. SINGULAR RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND.—The railway

from Inverness to Keith runs in one part so close to the deep ravine in which flows the river Spey, and down which there is a steep "incline," that, in order to prevent the engines and carriages from taking this dangerous route by mismanagement or carelessness, a siding has been constructed, into which the points turn the train unless they are specially turned in the other direction. The train having run into the siding strikes against a bank and is stopped. On the evening of the 7th inst. the driver of a train from Inverness so mismanaged matters that he drove a "break" over a "scutch" off the rails. He did not stop his train to pick it up, but having delivered his train at Keith, came back with his engine and tender (the tender in advance) to seek for it. He had with him seven persons, servants of the Company, who seem, excepting three cleaners, to have had no business there. In the meanwhile, this being the last train, the pointsman and signal-man had placed the points, &c., in their proper position, and had retired. The engine-driver seems to have forgotten the circumstances of the points and siding; for he drove his engine at speed into the latter, and in consequence came with full force upon the bank. The consequences were terrible. The tender, which was first, was lifted up and tumbled on the engine. The driver and fireman escaped with scarcely a bruise, as also did three of the party who were standing on the tender, who were thrown off by the shock. Lamentable to say, however, other three of the party, who were on the engine, met a most shocking fate. They were crushed so against the fire-plate and box by the over-

topping tender, that one of them may be said to have been literally roasted to death. The three poor fellows only lived for a very short time.

9. EXPLOSION AT HAGGERSTONE GAS WORKS.—Five persons have been killed and several wounded, by an explosion at the Haggerstone Gas Works. It appears that while a number of men were at work in different parts of the building, an escape of gas took place from one of the great mains in the valve or regulating shed, and before any attempt could be made to stop the defect, the gas rushed out so fiercely and in such quantities, that it entered the smith's shop. The moment the vapour came against the furnace it ignited and exploded with a noise resembling the discharge of a piece of ordnance. The two shops were wrapped in flames, many of those employed were much injured, more especially five workmen, who, being unable to rush out in time, became fairly encircled in flame. After some time the five poor fellows were extricated, and the fire about their clothing extinguished. But they died after enduring great agony.

13. FEARFUL DISASTER AT SEA.—*Burning of the Austria, 500 Lives Lost.*—Another of those terrible calamities, the burning of a ship at sea, with the loss of hundreds of lives, which have been recorded in these pages in successive years, has occurred in the burning of the steam emigrant ship *Austria*, in the middle of the Atlantic, by which calamity nearly 500 persons perished.

The *Austria* was built in the Clyde last year, for a projected line of steamers to run between Ham-
burgh and New York. She was a screw steamer, of 2500 tons burden,

fitted with every appliance of modern science. She left Ham-
burgh on the 4th September, with a human freight of 425 persons, and a crew of 103 officers and men, all, excepting a few first-class cabin passengers, Germans. On the 18th September she was suddenly set on fire by the carelessness of her crew. The steerage was ordered to be fumigated with burning tar. In effecting this operation the boatswain heated a chain, intending to dip it into the tar, but he made it too hot to hold, and dropping it on the deck fired the planks. In the confusion the tar was overset, and all was flame in an instant. Mr. Brews, a British civil servant, *en route* for British Columbia, and one of the saved, has supplied an intelligent narrative. He saw smoke burst from the after entrance of the steerage. Some women ran aft, exclaiming, "The ship is on fire! what will become of us?" The Captain, bareheaded, rushed on deck, crying "We are all lost!" and he shortly after fell overboard in a frantic effort to lower a boat. As the ship was going head to wind, the flames spread with great rapidity. Mr. Brews ordered the helmsman to turn her side to the wind, and got it done after some difficulty; but the helmsman left the wheel, and the ship turned head to wind of her own accord. An attempt was made to lower a boat; it swamped. A second attempt upon another boat was made, but the people crowded her in such numbers that the attempt was for a moment abandoned. Renewed, a similar scene followed. The boat was swamped. Only three of her load held on. One was saved, and one strangled by a rope. Some gentlemen were suffocated in the

smoking room; the engineers met a similar fate. The second-cabin passengers were shut in their cabin by the fire; some were drawn up through the ventilator, but the greater number perished by suffocation. Mr. Brews says:—

“At this time the scene on the quarter-deck was indescribable and truly heart rending. Passengers were rushing frantically to and fro—husbands seeking their wives, wives in search of their husbands, relatives looking after relatives, mothers lamenting the loss of their children, some wholly paralysed by fear, others madly crying to be saved; but a few perfectly calm and collected. The flames pressed so closely upon them that many jumped into the sea; relatives, clasped in each other's arms, leaped over and met a watery grave; two girls, supposed to be sisters, jumped over and sank kissing each other. A missionary and wife leaped into the sea together, and the stewardess and assistant steward, arm in arm, followed. One Hungarian gentleman, with seven fine children, four of them girls, made his wife jump in, then blessed his six eldest children, made them jump in one after the other, and followed them with an infant in his own arms.”

Mr. Brews saved himself by a boat which was adrift without oars—some laths served to row him slowly.

“When I looked around, the ship was a quarter of a mile away from me. I could see the ladies and gentlemen jumping off the poop into the water in twos and threes, some of the ladies in flames. Several hesitated to leap from the burning ship till the last moment, as the height was 22 feet, and were only at length compelled to throw

themselves off to avoid a more painful death. In half-an-hour not a soul was to be seen on the poop. I pulled after the ship and picked up a German who was swimming strongly; I got him beside me on the boat, and we paddled after the ship with the laths. I now saw a vessel under sail approaching; she reached the steamer about 5 P.M.; we continued pulling towards them, and about half-past 7 o'clock, after being five hours in the water, got within hail of the sailing vessel, which put off a boat and took us on board. She proved to be the French barque *Maurice*, Captain Ernest Renaud, of Nantes, bound from Newfoundland for the Isle of Bourbon, with fish. She had, up to that time, rescued forty passengers of the burning steamer, chiefly taken off the bowsprit, though a few were picked up floating around. At about 8 o'clock one of the metallic boats came up, with about twenty-three persons, including the first and third officers, afterwards three or four men were picked up, floating on a piece of the broken boat. The second officer was taken up, having been swimming, with nothing to float him, for six hours. The second and third officers were severely burned; one male passenger was burned frightfully, and some other male passengers slightly. There were but six women saved, three of whom were burned in a shocking manner.”

All who were rescued were picked up by the *Maurice* and a Norwegian barque. Some escaped in part of the fractured boats; one or two swam about for six hours; a few got off in a lifeboat. In all, of the total of 538 persons on board, only sixty-seven were saved.

It is stated that there were

eight boats on board, capable of carrying 360 persons. Four of these, however, were on the starboard side, and caught fire very early. Three on the larboard side were lowered, but were smashed before they reached the water by the rush of the frantic passengers; one only got safely afloat, and in this twenty-seven persons found safety.

DISASTERS AT SEA.—The underwriters at Lloyd's have been made acquainted with some serious losses, which have occurred in distant seas.

The British ships *Rodney*, *Sea Park*, and *Northumbrian*, left Melbourne in company, bound for India, on 22nd May. Soon after they were joined by a Dutch barque, the *Olivier van Noord*, and the four resolved to keep together during the perilous passage through Torres Straits. All went well, the wind was fair, the sea calm—when in the middle of the night of the 6th June the crews of the *Northumbrian* and *Sea Park* were startled by the sound of guns, and the burning of blue lights. When morning broke, the Dutchman was seen on a reef on her beam-ends, the sea making a clean breach over her; and the *Rodney* about a quarter of a mile from her, wrecked, but upright, and the sea beating over her furiously. The position of the *Northumbrian* prevented her from rendering assistance; but the officers of the *Sea Park* exerted themselves so manfully, that the crews of both the wrecked ships were saved. About a mile to the westward of the reef where this disaster occurred was seen the hull of a large ship, which had apparently been wrecked some months before.

Two American ships have been wrecked nearer home. The *Abby*

Langdon, of about 1000 tons, with 17,000 bags of rice, was wrecked in Compton Bay, Isle of Wight, on the 4th August; and the *May Queen*, laden with bar-iron, foundered near the Shetland Islands in September. The latter had on board a large number of passengers; but no life was lost on either occasion.

13. CATASTROPHE AT THE MUSIC HALL, SHEFFIELD.—A disaster, singularly analogous to that at the Surrey Music Hall, London, has occurred at the Surrey Music Hall, Sheffield.

This building is very spacious: it is arranged on the plan of a theatre, and is capable of containing 3000 persons. On Monday evening, that large number was within its walls, listening to a concert: Madame Marietta, a favourite vocalist, was in the midst of one of her songs, when a panic arose, of which the origin has not been satisfactorily ascertained. By one account a young man in the gallery had fired a pistol at the chandelier; by another it was attributed to an explosion of gas; by another to the folly of a young man who was determined "to have a smoke," and struck a match, the detonation and smoke from which startled his vicinity. Whatever the cause, the alarm spread instantly over the house; the occupants of pit, boxes, and galleries rose and rushed headlong to the exits; while the alarm was augmented by the terror of Madame Marietta, who ran screaming about the orchestra, in spite of the efforts of the manager to pacify her and the audience. The occupants of the pit and boxes escaped readily; but those of the galleries rushed to the stairs with a heedlessness which baffled their purpose. The

staircases are closed, and the flights short; there was, therefore, no room for that wholesale catastrophe which sometimes happens when masses of people are precipitated down a well-staircase. Nevertheless, such was the frantic terror of some, and the brutal recklessness of others, that numbers of unfortunates were crushed against the walls, or thrown down and trampled under foot. Some attempted to scramble over the heads of the crowd; some children appear to have been *thrown* over the heads of the people below. Although the number of persons injured was very considerable, the number of killed was less than might have been expected—four young men and a young woman. A long investigation was made into the origin of the calamity; many persons were positive that they had seen the pistol fired, or had seen the match lighted, or had seen an explosion of gas; but these persons seem to have fully shared the groundless panic which was the immediate cause, and no satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at.

FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS IN RUSSIA. — Accounts from St. Petersburg relate some terrible disasters which have occurred in various parts of the Russian empire. One-half of the city of Astrakan has been destroyed by fire, and half the remainder by an explosion of gunpowder. A letter says:—"The fire first showed itself among a quantity of timber lying on one of the quays of the Volga, and shortly afterwards spread to another quay filled with casks. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, the flames, fanned by a violent wind, quickly destroyed a number of houses. At 3 in the morning, some burning

beams having been carried by the wind into a boat laden with wood in one of the docks of the Volga, the fire communicated to a number of other boats. It was a terrific sight. Shortly afterwards a burning boat communicated the fire to a barge laden with 96,000 kilogrammes of gunpowder. Before it could be scuttled, it blew up with a loud explosion. The burning timber was cast, by the force of the explosion, to a distance of four versts, where a corn-store was set on fire. The following day seventeen other boats, all with cargoes on board, took fire. Four of these boats were laden with stores for the army. One hundred and twenty-one houses, and eleven quays covered with various objects, but principally with timber, fell a prey to the flames. The number of victims, as well as the number of boats destroyed, has not yet been ascertained." This disaster occurred in August. In the same month, near St. Petersburg, a magazine containing 40,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder exploded; the buildings around were shattered, and 100 workmen killed. A great calamity, common to Russia, has this year been more destructive than usual—immense districts of forest land have taken fire, and spread over hundreds of square miles.

14. DONCASTER RACES. — The great Northern meeting went off with great spirit. The Great Yorkshire Handicap was won by Mr. Ten Broek's American filly Prioress; the Great St. Leger by Mr. J. Merry's Sunbeam; the Doncaster Cup by the Earl of Zetland's Vedette.

15. SIX FISHERMEN DROWNED. —The herring fishing boat, *Margaret*, of Tongue, in the parish of

Lews, after prosecuting the herring fishing, left for home, in company with hundreds of others. They were overtaken by a heavy gale of north-easterly wind soon after passing through the Pentland Firth. The boats fled for safety in all directions where there was the shadow of a chance of shelter. Many reached the lochs of the west coast of Sutherland; one reached Skail Bay, in Orkney; one crew was picked up by an American vessel and landed safely, their boat being subsequently found and taken to Stornoway. All the Lews' crews arrived safe, except that of the *Margaret*. The wreck of the boat was driven on shore at Orkney. A Dunrossness boat, engaged in the herring fishing, was capsize; one fisherman was drowned; three others held on to the boat. Two of them were father and son. The son supported his parent until he was quite exhausted; he was compelled to let go his hold, and his father sunk beneath the waves. The survivors were picked up utterly exhausted.

18. INUNDATIONS AND LOSS OF LIFE IN IRELAND. — Limerick, Kerry, and Cork have been visited by heavy storms of rain, which have caused extensive inundations, with loss of life and great destruction of property.

At Abbeyfeale the river rose rapidly, bringing down cocks of hay, stacks of oats, the roofs and doors of houses. These accumulated against the bridge at that place, and in some degree formed a dam, through the stoppage occasioned by which the water rose to within a few inches of the top; when without any noise the whole structure gave way, and was swept down the stream.

At Feale Bridge, a few miles higher up the river, the low grounds were swept by the torrent, and five persons were carried away and drowned. At Cork, Dunmanway, Westport, and other places, the inundations were extensive and destructive, but no persons are reported to have perished.

30. SINGULAR HOMICIDE AT PAISLEY.—A very distressing case of homicide has been tried before the Circuit Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, when William Wylie, a gentleman of the medical profession, once in large practice, and now of considerable means and good connections, was placed at the bar charged with murder.

From the evidence it appeared that an inoffensive operative, named Robert Orr, was passing homewards along the streets of Paisley with two companions, named Pattison and Wingate, about 11 o'clock on the night of Monday, the 19th of July last, when they heard an "unearthly yell" proceeding from the court or square of the Infirmary. Orr entered the place from the street to see what had taken place, and was immediately stabbed to the heart, while a bareheaded man was seen to bound out of the court, and run along the street. Orr's two companions were about to pursue, but a watchman, named Hosie, came up and said there was no use running, as he had a good guess who had done it. They went into the Infirmary court, and found Orr lying dead at the side of the wall. As there was no dispute that the man died by Wylie's hand, the defence put forward was that of insanity, and circumstances came out on the trial which showed that relations were highly culpable in not

having secured the unfortunate man in a lunatic asylum. He was known to be in a deranged and dangerous state; and on the very night of the murder he was ranging about the streets with an open knife, denouncing some imaginary rascals, and threatening to stab the first man he met. In the course of his progress towards the Infirmary (but why he went there did not appear) he exhibited his drawn knife to the policeman, and ten minutes thereafter Orr was a corpse. The insane murderer's hat was found in the Infirmary court, and the clasp-knife with which he had done the deed, and which he had thrown away, was also recovered.

From the unchallenged evidence of medical witness of the highest repute, it was quite clear that Dr. Wylie had become a dangerous lunatic. The jury, of course, instantly acquitted the unfortunate man on the ground of insanity.

WITCHCRAFT IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—Some mortifying proofs how the belief in witchcraft still lingers in this enlightened age, and in a country which has long boasted that "the school-master is abroad," have again been produced. A short time ago, a widow and her daughter, of respectable connections, manners, and education, from Bethnal Green, recently applied to the police magistrate to be protected from the machinations of a neighbouring witch.

In September, a young woman residing at East Thorpe, in Essex, believed herself bewitched by a quiet old woman of 74. Her parents thought the best safeguard was to employ counter-charms, and retained "a cunning man" residing at Copford, and popularly recognised as "the Wizard of the

North." The witch, however, was a superior spirit to the cunning man, for he could do nothing. The superstitious family then betook themselves to a "witch-doctor," who undertook the case for fee and reward. At this time the parish clergyman was absent: but on his return he was astonished to find that his parishioners were in great agitation, alarmed at the failure of the wiseacres to counteract the inoffensive old creature, of whose power and wickedness they were fully persuaded. He insisted that the young woman bewitched, who was very violent, and whom he suspected to be insane, should be taken into the union-house; but the sapient overseers refused to admit her on the ground that there was a wise-man coming from Hadleigh to cure her. In the meanwhile the coming of the wise-man was anxiously expected, and a violent crowd assembled round the old woman's door. Fortunately the clergyman's provision had extended to warning the police, and by their interference the old woman was saved from personal injury.

A very ridiculous inquiry took place in September before the magistrate at the Thames Police Court. In this case the sharper and the dupe were Germans. Wilhelm Steinthal, an astrologer, was charged with obtaining 18*l.* from his countryman, Andreas Mag, by false and fraudulent pretences. The astrologer seems to have had a good trade, with plenty of touters. His agent on this occasion was a midwife, who introduced the dupe. His fortune was told on the cards: he was to be fortunate in a lottery, and he gave the astrologer 2*l.* to purchase a share in a German lottery. "After the prisoner got the 2*l.* of me he

laid out the cards again, and said he must have 2*l.* more in different coins, and to make the spell work properly no two coins must be alike. (*Laughter.*) I paid him a sovereign, a half-sovereign, a five-shilling piece, a half-crown, a florin, a shilling, a sixpence, a fourpenny bit, a threepenny bit, a twopenny piece, a penny, a half-penny, a farthing, and a half-farthing, to work the spell." The money was wrapped in a large sheet of paper and placed in the midwife's bosom; whence the astrologer, muttering charms and incantations, reverently took it. He said Mag must go into the country with him where the spell must be worked, the impure atmosphere of London being hateful to the benign spirits. The astrologer must have had some fun in him, for he led his dupe a very amusing dance over the suburban fields. At length the money was deposited in a hole in the Victoria Park, and the parties were to walk round it, and 300 yards on the side of the hedge. The conjuror put his hand upon it and muttered the Lord's Prayer; Mag did the same: they went, walked round about the charmed spot: but when they came back the money was gone!

Poor Mag related his misfortunes with a doleful seriousness which kept the Court in constant merriment; but he seemed rather offended at the incredulous hardness of heart of the audience. The astrologer was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

He is said to be a person of very superior acquirements, and to have derived a very handsome income from his dupes, who were generally his own countrymen.

The large share "the Leeds Wizard" had in bringing about the

murder of Mrs. Dove, and the crimes and punishment of Tunnicliffe, the "wise-man" of Stafford, have been recorded in previous volumes of the ANNUAL REGISTER, and this CHRONICLE contains a case of conviction for murder perpetrated in some degree under the influence of this disgraceful superstition.

RESIDENCE OF THE COURT AT BALMORAL.—From Leeds, Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal children, proceeded to their autumnal residence at Balmoral Castle. The Royal Family reached Holyrood Palace on Tuesday evening, slept there, and proceeded next day to Balmoral. No incident necessary to be recorded here occurred during their sojourn. The Royal Family left the Castle on the 19th October, slept at Holyrood, and reached Windsor Castle the following evening.

OCTOBER.

THE COMET.—For the last year or two astronomers have been looking for the return of the comet of 1556, which had been calculated to take place about this period. Whether the said comet had departed into space or had been retarded by planetary perturbations, or had "gone out" altogether, it did not reappear; but in its stead an unexpected comet has visited us, which for nearly two months formed a most magnificent object in the heavens. This erratic visitor was discovered on the 2nd June by M. Donati, astronomer at the Museum of Florence, in right ascension 141° 18' and north declination 23° 47'. It was then distant from the earth 228,000,000 miles. It was then

and for some time afterwards visible only by the most powerful telescopes. But as its course was observed it was announced that it would pass nigh the Earth, very nigh the Sun, and so near to Venus that that planet would be in great danger. About the 30th August the tail, much fore-shortened, could be seen with a telescope. From this time it increased rapidly in brightness, and about the 6th September was distinctly visible to the naked eye, as a star of the fourth magnitude. The tail was quite distinct. It became a very beautiful object in the heavens.

The comet arrived at its least distance from the Sun on the morning of the 30th September, being then distant from him about 55,000,000 of miles. For the next ten days its appearance was extremely magnificent. The nucleus or head resembled a globe of light clothed in several envelopes of lesser light. The outermost of these envelopes was continued indefinitely to the northward in two bands, with a lesser light between, forming the tail. This remarkable emanation may be popularly described as the outer envelope broken and the broken ends streaming behind the enclosure; or as the waves of the sea thrown out on either side by the passage of a ship, with a dark smooth "wake" between. In September the tail extended 40,000,000 miles, and early in September covered 36 degrees, and is stated to have been 80,000,000 miles in length. The appearance of the nucleus and its envelopes varied in a very remarkable manner, frequently assuming the form of the gas-jet which is given by the "bat's-wing

burner." Numerous interesting phenomena were observable by the eye—one should be especially noticed—the emanation of flashes of light from the head which appeared to pass along the tail in an instantaneous vibration. The tail, as has been stated, was turned northward, with a very decided curve to the eastward, pointing ultimately to the Pole Star. While a popular object of observation in September and October it covered a large portion of the constellation Bootes. The stars of this constellation were plainly visible through the tail, and suffered no diminution of brightness—they rather assumed a pale clear steady aspect. On the 5th October the nucleus was very nearly in a line with the bright star Arcturus, over which the densest part of the tail actually passed. The sight was magnificent. The lustre of the star seemed to equal the light of the tail, added to its own brilliancy. The evening was very fine, and the population of all the western world was probably out of doors gazing on the phenomenon. On the 10th October the comet was at its nearest to the Earth, 51,000,000 miles. Unfortunately, at this time and afterwards, the sky was overclouded, and the comet and its tail were rarely visible. On the 18th October the comet approached Venus within 9-100ths of the earth's distance from the sun. Had it been five days earlier the two bodies must have come into collision.

The larger diameter of the comet's orbit is calculated to be 184 times larger than the Earth's, or 35,100,000,000 miles; its smaller diameter, 2,780,000,000 miles. The time of its revolution

is calculated at 2495 years, during which period it remains on the north side of the Earth's path only 205 days, so that nearly the whole of its vast trajectory is situated below that plane. The hourly velocity of the comet in its orbit varies between 127,000 miles at the perihelion and 480 miles at the aphelion.

The question was much discussed between the old and the young whether the comet of 1858 was equal to the comet of 1811. Admiral Smyth, whose length of scientific days make him a competent observer of both, seems to give the preference to that of 1811; but so many old persons hesitated in their decision, that probably both phenomena were equally magnificent.

1. CATASTROPHE AT THE PAGE BANK COLLIERY.—*Ten Lives Lost.*—The Page Bank Colliery is situated at the village of Brancepeth, about six miles from Durham. The pit is 44 fathoms deep. The principal shaft is divided into three parts by a brattice or wooden partition, which comprises a considerable quantity of timber. The air is drawn down two of these sections, and is drawn up the third, whence, however, it does not pass directly into the air, but is passed through the furnace of a steam-engine which does the duty of forcing the ventilation, drawing up the water, and other work of the colliery. By some unknown means, the woodwork in the shaft caught fire and burnt furiously. The fire communicated to the seams of coal. By this accident the supply of air would be entirely cut off from the mine; but works of great extent would probably form a reservoir of air sufficient to maintain life for many days. This

however, was not the worst danger. One duty of the engine was to keep the working free from water; but the pumping apparatus being destroyed, the water would accumulate at the rate of 450 gallons a minute, and the unfortunates in the pit would be drowned.

At the time the fire broke out there were eighty-six persons below. The greatest anxiety was felt to rescue them from death. Numerous fire-engines arrived from neighbouring places and threw large quantities of water down the burning shaft—an operation which, though it might extinguish the flames, would certainly add to the risk of drowning. On Friday the 5th, the flames had been subdued and the workings sufficiently cooled to permit of men passing down. The daring assistants were rewarded by hearing the shouts of men below. But the heat and steam were still too great to permit of their being reached, and it was not until late at night that the first sufferer was brought to the surface. Of the eighty-six persons there entombed alive seventy-six were rescued—ten had perished from suffocation. Had the rescue been delayed but a few hours almost all must have perished, for the air had been exhausted and many of those saved were in a comatose state from the deficiency of vital atmosphere.

6. MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A sad tragedy has taken place at the village of Torton, near Preston. A young man first shot his sweetheart and then himself. The murderer, Robert Bond, who was about 25 years of age, was the son of a retired tradesman of Liverpool, and resided with his parents at this village. He was of dissipated and unsettled habits, and had wan-

dered about the world a great deal. During his residence at home he seems to have formed a kind of passion for his neighbour's daughter, Miss Wainman, a young woman of 19, of good character. She refused to have anything to do with him; and her refusal seems to have exasperated him; he took to drinking, and carried about with him a loaded gun. On the morning of the murder, his parents being absent, he was seen at the back-door of his father's house, with a single-barrelled gun in his hand. Mr. Bond's woman-servant and the housekeeper at Wainman's immediately ran away, screaming, from the house towards the garden. He allowed them to pass; but the moment that Miss Wainman, probably to ascertain the cause of the alarm, appeared at the door of her own house (a distance of about eight yards from where he was standing), he levelled the piece, fired, and discharged the contents into the right side of her head and neck. The victim fell to the ground covered with blood, her right eye being shot out, and one of her jawbones smashed to pieces. The murderer immediately withdrew into his father's house. About six minutes after the first report a second was heard. The murderer was found in the drawing-room seated upon a chair, with the gun still in his hands, the top part of his skull blown off, and his brains scattered upon the ceiling and in various parts of the room. The poor girl died in about an hour. A coroner's jury found that Bond had committed these atrocious acts while labouring under temporary insanity.

13. COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR SWANSEA.—*Fourteen Lives Lost.*—An explosion has occurred at the Primrose Colliery, near Swansea,

by which fourteen persons lost their lives. About 200 men and boys were at work below at the time of the accident: but it was soon ascertained that the explosion had taken place in a lower working in which only thirty men were engaged. The people from the neighbourhood assembled round the pit's mouth, and so eager were they to give rescue to their comrades below that the first attempts were made before the mine had been cleared of the fatal choke-damp, and the unhappy consequence was, that the two foremost—two fine young men—were overcome and perished; and others had nearly shared their fate. More precaution was then taken, and the operation was successfully carried out. Fourteen were found to have perished. In this colliery, it appeared, the simple expedient of using Davy's safety-lamp had not been adopted—the men worked by open oil-lamps, some of which were found burning by the side of the corpses.

Another explosion in a colliery in the same seam had occurred about six weeks before, by which six persons perished.

On the 4th November, a disaster occurred at the Cae Colliery, near Llanelly, in the same district. In the course of their workings the men had struck into an "old vein" which had long been closed up, and had become filled with water. The pent-up water rushed out with great force, filled the lower workings, and ten men were drowned.

14. TELEGRAM FROM INDIA.—The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, Oct. 14th, 3.15 P.M.:—

"Alexandria, Oct. 11th.

"The steamer *Madras* arrived

at Suez from Bombay yesterday, with dates to the 24th ultimo.

"The disarmed troops at Mooltan, consisting of the 62nd and 69th Bengal Native Infantry, mutilated on the 31st of August. Their almost total extermination was the consequence.

"An officer and four men were killed in the outbreak.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson came up with the fugitives from Powree on the 5th of September.

"The rebels were defeated with great slaughter.

"Four emissaries of the Nana have been captured at Gwalior, endeavouring to tamper with the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, who informed their officers of their proceedings. The culprits were executed.

"The Gwalior fugitives, under their leader, Tantia Topee, after their defeat by General Roberts, turned towards Malwa, and occupied the town of Julra Patun; the Rajah's troops deserting him, the rebels secured a large amount of treasure and about forty guns. Tantia Topee then moved towards Bhopal, but was met and defeated by the Mhow field-force, under General Michel, between Bogahg and Bearo, on the 13th of September. The rebels were dispersed in all directions, and thirty guns captured, with trifling loss on our part.

"This telegram arrived at Malta from Alexandria by the contract steam-packet, 10.30 A.M., on the 14th of October.

"M. STOPFORD, Vice-Admiral."

15. A FAMILY SUFFOCATED NEAR NEWPORT.—A very distressing occurrence has taken place at Pilgwenlly, a suburb of the town of Newport, Monmouthshire, by which almost an entire family lost their lives. The family consisted of

five persons,—Charles Webb (a hobbler), his wife, and three children, named respectively Mary Ann, John, and Margaret, their ages being nine, seven, and five years. They lived in one of a set of wretched houses nicknamed "Cottage-row," situate at the back of Church-street. The premises occupied by the deceased were all on one floor, and consisted of one room of moderate size and two smaller ones, the latter being almost air-tight at night, and having little or no proper ventilation during the day.

On Friday morning the neighbours noticed that the Webbs were not about at their usual time, and opening one of the windows they perceived the father, mother, and youngest child in bed and apparently asleep. Not wishing to disturb them, nor suspecting anything wrong, they waited till about 12 o'clock, when they became alarmed, and two females got through the window. To their horror they discovered the father apparently dead, the mother gasping for breath, as if in the last agonies of death, and, upon lifting the child, found that life was extinct. Alarm was immediately given, and a surgeon was soon in attendance, who pronounced the two youngest children (who were in another room) and father to be quite dead. The mother and eldest child were removed to the Tredegar Arms, where every attention was given them. Several medical men visited them, but despite all their efforts the poor child lingered till Saturday morning, when she also died.

This catastrophe proved to have been caused by the negligence of some gas-fitters and the apathy of the family and their neighbours to long-continued dangers. The

gas-pipes throughout the town appear to have been long in a very defective state, and had frequently burst under ground. Some very extensive alterations in the drainage had been in progress, one consequence of which was, that the gas-pipes had been still further disarranged. It appeared that some which passed under or near the hovel in which the Webbs resided had burst, and the gas had escaped through the soil into their rooms.

20. WRECK OF TWO VESSELS AND LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES.—During Monday night and Tuesday morning, Yarmouth was visited by a terrific gale of wind from the east and by north, the consequence of which was, that two catastrophes of a most heart-rending nature occurred on that coast within a few miles of each other—the wreck of two vessels and the loss of no less than seven lives. The vessels were both sloops, and, strange to say, belonged to the same owner. The one called the *Queen* parted from her anchor in Yarmouth Roads about half-past 11 o'clock on Monday night, and before this accident was discovered and another anchor could be let go she struck the ground nearly opposite the north battery, and about fifty or sixty yards from land. About 2 o'clock the next morning the master was washed from the deck with his son George, a child three years of age, in his arms, and drowned. The other persons on board consisted of the master's wife, who, with two of her children, aged 5 years and 14 months respectively, was lashed in the lee shrouds, the mate and the cabin boy; and these were not rescued from their perilous position until

past 7 o'clock, and not until one of the children had died from exposure. The other vessel wrecked was the *Kingston*. She grounded off Horsey, between Winterton and Hasborough, on Tuesday morning. She first struck on an outer bank; but over this she soon beat, when she took the beach. Not a boat was launched, nor, it is said, was any effort made to save her crew, consisting of the master and two men, who were washed away and drowned. The master's wife, who was on board, was, like the wife of the master of the *Queen*, lashed in the rigging, but, fearful to relate, when brought ashore she was dead.

It excited much comment that, although both these wrecks took place on a line of coast which witnessed scores of wrecks every year, no life-boat was at hand, and no boat put off to the rescue of the unfortunates on board while rescue was yet possible.

21. COLLISION AT SEA.—During the foggy nights which prevailed on our eastern coasts at this time, a fatal collision took place in the North Sea. The screw steamer *Kangaroo*, from London to Inverness, put into Lowestoffe greatly damaged in her bows, and reporting that she had run down a vessel on the previous night without being able to save any of the crew. The unfortunate vessel proved to be the *Wingrave*, a brig of North Shields. Her crew of thirteen persons were all lost.

23. FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE CLIFTON ROCKS.—A young lady, Miss Mary Isabella Richmond, daughter of the Rev. Henry Sylvester Richmond, and granddaughter of the Rev. Legh Richmond, the eminent author of "The Dairy-

man's Daughter," lost her life by a most distressing accident. Miss Richmond, who was about 18 years of age, was on a visit to friends at Clifton. She was of a contemplative turn of mind, and fond of botany, and used to botanize during her walks whenever an opportunity offered. On Saturday afternoon the unfortunate young lady went to walk on the Downs, strolling about for the purpose of gathering some flowers. She was observed to wander to a cliff called the Lion's Head Cliff, which stands at an elevation of upwards of 300 feet from the road below. From this tremendous height the poor girl fell; a gentleman stated, that he was on the Downs at the time of the accident, and saw the young lady walking on the edge of the precipice. She leaned over the cliff, and appeared to be picking something. She then slipped. She extended her hands as if trying to grasp at something to save herself, but the effort was vain, and she fell over the cliff. Witness went and gave information to a policeman, and they went down to her, but she was dead. Her body was dreadfully injured, her face was shockingly torn and mangled, her lower jaw being broken and forced in on one side, several of her ribs and her arms and thighs broken, and the flesh of her legs torn and lacerated. Her bonnet and shawl remained half way up the cliff. Her death was purely accidental.

23. LAUNCH OF H.M.S. "EDGAR."—Another fine screw line-of-battle ship was added to the British navy, by the launch of the *Edgar*, of 91 guns. This ship had been laid down on the slips from which the *Agamemnon* was launched in 1854. Her dimensions are:—

	Feet.	In.
Extreme length	266	0
Length between perpendiculars .	230	3
Length of keel for tonnage . .	195	3
Breadth, extreme	55	5
Breadth moulded	53	9
Breadth for tonnage	54	7
Depth of hold	24	6
Burden in tons	3094	13-94

Her armament is very heavy, namely:—upon the upper deck one 68-pounder pivot gun, 95 cwt., 10 feet long, and twenty-two 32-pounders, 45 cwt., 8 feet 6 inches long; on the main deck, thirty-four 32-pounders, 58 cwt., 9 feet 6 inches long, and on the lower deck thirty-four 32-pounders, 45 cwt., and 9 feet long. Her engines will be of 600 horse-power (nominal).

30. WHOLESALE POISONINGS AT BRADFORD.—A terrible occurrence has taken place at Bradford, by which a large number of persons lost their lives, many were reduced to a condition of permanent disease, and an unknown number have suffered severely. The incident thus fraught with death and disaster is of the simplest possible kind, and, such is the reckless carelessness with which business is conducted in the rough-and-ready manufacturing towns, might be reproduced any day.

On Sunday, the 31st of October, two boys, sons of working men, died very suddenly, and their deaths were reported at the police-office. It was supposed that they had died of cholera, and at the moment little attention was excited. In a few hours, however, it was rumoured about that a great number of persons in the town had been taken ill, and were suffering excruciating pains. Inquiry was now instituted, and it was found, that the persons suffering unanimously attributed their sickness to lozenges they had

purchased in the market-place on the Saturday previous, that being market-day at Bradford. The inquiries of the authorities elicited the following almost incredible case of carelessness.

There is a certain Joseph Neal, a confectioner at Bradford, who was in the habit of adulterating his lozenges and wares of the like kind with a substance which in the trade slang is called "daff," but which is in reality a preparation of gypsum, called in commerce "*terra alba*." This substance, when used in such proportions as Neal and others like him are in the habit of using it, is not destructive of life, nor to any noticeable degree deleterious to health. Neal wanted to make up a quantity of lozenges, and accordingly he sent over to Shipley, to the shop of an apothecary there named Hodgson, with directions to bring him back 12 lbs. of "daff." Hodgson was ill in bed when Neal's messenger arrived, and when the application was made known to him, sent down word that the messenger had better let the matter stand over till he himself could come down and attend to it. The man, however, persisted, and at length Hodgson desired Archer, his assistant, a lad who had only been three weeks in his service, to supply him with the article he desired. Hodgson told Archer to go up into the garret, and there he would find the "daff" in a cask. Now, in this garret there was a cask without any distinctive label. The lid was broken in three places, and it was as unprotected as any other article in the garret. The contents appeared to be the "daff" of which the assistant was in search, and he accordingly weighed out 12 lbs. of it, and delivered it to Neal's messenger. It was deadly poison—it was

arsenic—which he had given to him by mistake. Neal's assistant returned to him with the supposed "daff," and he handed it over to one of his workmen to be worked up into the lozenges. This man stated before the magistrates, that after working at this job from 6 in the morning until about 11 or 12 o'clock, he was taken ill with vomiting, he suffered great pain in his face and arms, and was ill for some days afterwards. It did not, however, occur to his mind to connect his illness with the work upon which he had been engaged. The lozenges in due course were made up and deposited in stock, no one having any suspicion that aught was amiss. William Hardaker, a person who appears to keep a stall or booth in the market-place at Bradford on market-days, presented himself at Neal's shop, and asked to be supplied with 40 lbs. weight of the lozenges. The deadly compound was offered; but he objected to them because they were not so white as usual. However, the price was reduced from 8*d.* to 7½*d.* per pound, and he purchased them. Any one of the lozenges which were thus delivered by the dealer to the retail chapman contained arsenic enough to destroy two human beings!

Bradford market-day was the following Saturday. Hardaker got his little piles of sugared death ready, and the tragedy began. As the habit was, upon that day one person after another went to Hardaker's stall, and bought, some one pennyworth, some two pennyworth, of the deadly stuff. Some of the purchasers slipped the delicacies into their own mouths; some gave them to the children they had with them. These fell the first. The lozenges were scattered all about Bradford and in

the villages around. Presently in the streets and in the houses lamentations arose. Then deaths occurred, and the alarm spread over the town. It was soon discovered, that wherever there was a sufferer, there had been a lozenge, and so the police soon found their way to Hardaker's. His stock was seized, and the Special Lozenges were handed over to an analytical chemist in Bradford, who discovered that they contained arsenic in large proportions. Each of them, by calculation, must have held nine and a half grains of arsenic! Nor could the inhabitants of Bradford feel secure that with the seizure of Hardaker's stock there was an end of the mischief. From his hands the lozenges were speedily traced to those of Neal, the dealer. This man stated that after Hardaker had been supplied, all that was left of the lozenges, including the scraps, was put into Scotch mixtures in his own shop. Where was this to end? Neal and his wife had, since they were apprised of the calamity, endeavoured to pick out the poisoned lozenges from their stock, but the man admitted that a considerable quantity even yet remained. The officers were at once most properly directed to go and make a clear sweep in Neal's shop. When this was done Neal took to his heels, and ran away from the officers, who followed him to his workshop, and found that there were there in an upper room fragments of the poisoned lozenges, of which he had not made mention. He was taken into custody, and Hodgson, the chemist, was also apprehended. In the meanwhile the most active measures were taken by the authorities to warn the inhabitants of the town and adjoining places of the dangerous

compound that had been thus vended in market overt. This praiseworthy precaution was probably effectual in preventing further mischief; but the carelessness of the dealers and the passion of the poorer classes for cheap luxuries—though they know full well that this cheapness is obtained by the grossest adulteration—had proved abundantly serious, for eighteen persons died, seven or eight cases were reported in which recovery was doubtful, and at least 200 were ascertained where the sufferers had been ill, but out of danger.

Hodgson, the chemist, was indicted at the York Assizes for manslaughter; but after hearing the evidence, Baron Watson stopped the case, saying, that in his opinion, there was no case for the jury. The man was consequently acquitted.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.—By an enactment of last Session, the abnormal and temporary Encumbered Estates Court, which has effected so great a change in the social system of Ireland, is closed; to revive in a permanent Court of more general powers, to be entitled "The Landed Estates Court." The defunct institution has published a concluding report of its operations.

The Court came into existence—that is, the first petition was filed—on the 25th October, 1849, and its authority ceased on the 31st August, 1858. During this period of nine years, the following extraordinary results were effected:—

1. Number of petitions presented, including those for partition and exchange	4,413
(Of the above, upwards of 800 were supplemental, withdrawn, and dismissed petitions.)	

2. Number of absolute orders for sale	3,547
3. Number of matters in which owners presented petitions . . .	1,363
4. Number of matters in which owners were bankrupt or insolvent	365
5. Number of conveyances executed by the Commissioners . . .	8,364
6. Number of estates or parts of estates sold by provincial auction, subsequently confirmed by the Commissioners	409
-By private proposal accepted the Commissioners	352

The remainder of the premises comprised in the above 8364 conveyances were all sold by public auction, in court, before the Commissioners.

7. Number of lots sold . . .	11,024
8. Number of boxes, containing upwards of 300,000 documents and muniments of title, deposited in the Record-office . .	3,170
9. Number of cases which had been pending in the Court of Chancery before being brought into the Encumbered Estates Court	1,298
10. Number of Irish purchasers	8,258
11. Number of English, Scotch, and foreign purchasers . . .	324
12. Amount of purchase-money paid by English, Scotch, and foreign purchasers	£3,160,224 0 0

13. Gross proceeds of sale to the 31st of August, 1858, as lodged in the Accountant's office:—

By public auction in court, by provincial auction, and by private contract . . £23,161,093 6 7

14. Accountant's office.—Table showing the amount paid on account of purchase-money of properties sold, and of funds distributed, and of credits allowed to incumbrancers who became purchasers, and funds at present in court, and purchase-money of recent sales not yet lodged:—

Total amount of purchase-money, as above £23,161,093 6 7

Amount distributed by order of the Commissioners, in cash £13,549,690 11 5

Ditto in stock . . .	£5,015,712 2 11
Amount of absolute credits to purchasers on foot of incumbrances vested in them, and applied, with consent of Commissioners, in payment of their purchase-money . . .	3,369,393 8 5

Total amount of funds distributed . . .	£21,934,696 0 9
Funds on hand . . .	1,226,397 5 10

£23,161,093 6 7

NOVEMBER.

DESTRUCTION OF THE "EASTERN CITY" BY FIRE. — Scarcely had the public mind recovered from the horrible details of the burning of the *Austria*, with its holocaust victims, than their feelings were excited afresh by the tidings of the destruction of one of our own ships by the same dreadful means. On this occasion, however, the discipline and fortitude of the passengers and crew, aided by the providence of God, avoided the dreadful consequences which attended the other disaster.

The *Eastern City* was a ship of 1368 tons, bound from Liverpool to Melbourne. She left the Mersey on the 10th July last, having on board 180 passengers, 47 men, officers and crew, and more than 1600 tons of general cargo. All went well till the *Eastern City* had passed the equator; but on the 23rd of August it was discovered that a fire had broken out in the fore-hold. This was about 2 in the afternoon, and the sea was running high, and the ship was rolling heavily. The master, Captain Johnstone, whose conduct throughout the transaction appears to have been above all praise, at

once ordered all the passengers and crew on deck. All obeyed the order, save one poor man—a Skye-man, Peter M'Lean by name—who is supposed to have been suffocated in his berth. Through two holes, one on each side of the hatch, the ship's company proceeded to pour down tons of water. It was of no avail; the fire could not be extinguished; so the next attempt was to try and smother it. The hatch was covered over with every woollen matter on which the people could lay their hands; but this served only to check, not to remedy, the evil. All the night through the men on board kept at their work, while the women and children—there were sixty of them—were gathered together on the poop, with such small comforts as could be provided for them in a burning ship, with death presently at hand. The boats were ready, and the captain did his best to persuade his luckless passengers, that, at all events, there was a refuge for them; but he knew very well that the boats would never live in the sea then on, and, if they could have lived, there was not room in them for half his company and passengers. They were 600 miles away from land, and out of the usual track of ships; so that their case seemed evil indeed. Towards morning it became clear that the fire was gaining on the *Eastern City*,—it was working its way into the after-hold. Smoke now appeared in the first and second cabins. It was sad work; and, as though to mock their misery, the morning broke beautiful and bright, although the sea was still high. The ship was put before the wind, and all on board still worked hard, though hope had deserted the ship. Still, despair will do as well as hope, as far as working is con-

cerned. At such a time happy is it for those who can work, and drive away the overpowering sense of present evil by physical exertion, useless as it may be. About noon the foreyard came down by the run. This was on the 24th. There was but one chance left, and that chance seemed a remote one indeed—which was, that a sail might appear, and a ship bear down to their assistance.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the captain and a few of the passengers had gone into the after saloon to get a little food. Before going down they had scanned the horizon greedily enough, no doubt, but they could make nothing of it. The hasty meal of which they were partaking was probably to be their last one in this world. On a sudden the cry arose on deck, "A sail! a sail!" They all rushed up, but at first nothing could they see, save a dark cloud on the horizon. Presently they caught sight of something white. Was it a sail? Was it a gull? Was it life? Was it death? It grew larger, more distinct; there could at length be no doubt—they were saved. "She was coming down upon us—close by the edge of the sun's rays on the sea; how we all cheered, and wept, and prayed, and laughed, and clasped each other's hands and cheered again; how great rough fellows hugged each other, and wept like children; how men who had probably never prayed before muttered sincere thanksgivings; and how those who had preserved the greatest indifference when death seemed so near were now completely overcome!" Within half an hour from the time the ship was first sighted, she bore down upon them, and, cheering as only British soldiers and sailors can cheer, the ship's company and

troops on board the *Merchantman* passed under the stern of the burning ship. As she passed Captain Johnstone hailed them through his trumpet. "We are on fire. Will you stand by us?" Back came a voice from the good ship *Merchantman*, "Ay! ay!" In a brief space the boats were got out from either ship, and first the women and children were transported on board the troopship, then the rest. Two hundred and twenty-seven persons were thus rescued from death, without a single accident to any individual. Every living soul on board the *Eastern City* was saved, with the exception of that unfortunate man who had been suffocated by the smoke at the outset of the calamity. At about 2 A.M., when the troopship stood away, the *Eastern City* was in a bright blaze alow and aloft, and soon the masts went, and the burning hull was left to her fate.

2. DESTRUCTION OF CHINESE PIRATES.—The effete Government of China, while holding "outside barbarians" in supreme contempt, is unable to protect its own coasts from the ravages of its own pirates, who, as has often been recorded in these volumes, infest those seas in countless numbers. The police of the ocean is left to those who feel most interested in its security, and the English squadrons perform the duty without any hesitation. The *London Gazette* of the 2nd November contains despatches narrating some gallant exploits of our marine against these cruel marauders.

On the 4th August Lieut. Wildman of H.M.'s gun-boat *Staunch*, armed with two light howitzers only, discovered four piratical junks near Wanchou. The pirates had hoisted English and Portuguese

colours, and were heavily armed. After a fire from the howitzers, the *Staunch* was lashed alongside the largest junk; when instantly such a shower of stink-pots and combustibles were thrown on the deck that our men were unable to withstand the fumes, and one brave seaman who had leaped on board the pirate was cut to pieces and his remains thrown overboard. The gun-boat was obliged to sheer off. The fire was now renewed from the howitzers with so much effect that a second attempt to carry her proved successful. The gig was then manned to pursue the others: a second was run on shore and taken after a stout resistance: the third was seen making off, but as Lieut. Wildman had "only five effective men" left he could not pursue. The fourth junk proved to be a captured merchantman.

On the 22nd, Commander Cresswell, of H.M.'s gun-vessel *Surprise*, with the launch and barge of the *Cambrian*, attacked a large piratical fleet, snugly anchored in a bay of the Leman Islands. They were admirably placed to resist an attack from seaward, and opened a fierce and well-directed fire upon our ships. The shells, however, of the *Surprise* proved too much for them. Two of the largest were blown up; and Commander Cresswell then landed his men, and seized a position from which our rifles commanded the pirates' decks, while the ship and boats attacked from the water. The result was complete; nineteen of the junks were burnt, and seven taken possession of. The power of these piratical hordes, and the daring nature of our exploits, may be imagined from the fact that of the junks taken one mounted 28

guns, another 24, from 6 to 18-pounders. The whole fleet was estimated to carry 327 guns.

A much more extensive expedition was accomplished by Captain Vansittart with H.M.S. *Magicienne*, *Inflexible*, *Plover* and *Algerine*. From Hong Kong the squadron searched the whole coast westward as far as Mamee. It was not to be expected that piratical fleets, which, however numerous, were unable to beat off a single gun-boat, should be able to resist such a squadron as ours. The pirates, however, in some cases showed fight, frequently under the cover of forts and stockades on the shores. Ships and fortifications, were, however, uniformly carried and destroyed, with terrible destruction of the Chinese and small loss to ourselves. In this expedition our squadron took or destroyed one fortified stockade mounting 14 guns, 26 fighting junks, 74 fast row-boats, mounting in all 236 guns. Six merchant junks were recaptured, and sixty wretched captives released.

Although the dastardly pirates generally confine their seizures to junks of their own countrymen, they do not scruple to attack European merchant vessels if they can catch them at a disadvantage; when the slaughter of the crews and burning of the ships destroys all evidence. The *Richard Battersby* being becalmed near Amoy, she was boarded by a mass of Chinese—three of the crew massacred and thrown overboard, and the remainder cut and hacked about. Fortunately a large ship came in sight and the miscreants quitted the ship before they had completed their bloody work. The men escaped from the vessel; but the pirates returned and burned her.

10. TRIAL FOR MURDER IN SCOTLAND.—At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, William Reid was indicted for the murder of Margaret Taylor, whose death followed an operation instigated and in part performed by the accused for the purpose of procuring abortion.

The case excited unusual interest, owing to various circumstances. The prisoner, who resided with his mother at Smallburn, three miles from Falkirk, and who is most respectably connected, was tried in September, 1857, along with another young man, at the Stirlingshire circuit, for breach of trust and embezzlement, in so far as he aided and abetted the frauds of the late Henry Salmon, manager of the branch of the Commercial Bank at Falkirk, who, it may be remembered, on his extensive defalcations being discovered, took to flight, and eventually committed suicide in the court-yard of a Welsh inn. The two young men were not suspected of participating in the moneys appropriated by Salmon, but were nevertheless convicted of the offence charged, and were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The representations made to the Home Secretary, however, succeeded in procuring the liberation of both at or before the expiry of six months. Reid accordingly returned to his mother's house in April last, and resided there until the occurrence of the event which a second time brings him to the criminal bar. His mother's servant, Margaret Taylor, had become pregnant by him; and had been so three or four months, and he, in conjunction with Dr. Thomas Girwood, used instruments it is said to cause

abortion. This criminal act proved fatal to the young woman the next day. The night of her death the doctor who gave his aid committed suicide by taking laudanum, while Reid himself fled, but was apprehended in Glasgow the following day.

It is not necessary to go into the particulars of this case: it will suffice to state that the operation was probably performed by Dr. Thomas Girwood in the presence of the accused; that the parties had no idea of the peril that awaited them, and that on the knowledge of the fatal event of their action, Dr. Thomas Girwood asked a person of Falkirk to go with him to Linlithgow in a carriage. On the road Girwood fell asleep, the attempts of his companion to rouse him were fruitless. His friend ordered the driver to turn back to Falkirk. When taken out of the carriage and laid on a sofa in his father's house, he was quite senseless, and was soon found to be dead. He had swallowed the contents of two phials of laudanum.

For the prisoner an attempt was made to show that the operation might have been considered by him a proper and lawful operation, of which the responsibility lay with the medical attendant; or that the death of the young woman did not follow from the operation, but from a rupture of the membrane, for which he was not answerable.

The jury unanimously found the prisoner *Not Guilty* of the first charge—that of murder; *Guilty* of the second and third charges—that of procuring abortion, and of using instruments with intent to procure abortion; and the Lord Justice Clerk passed upon him sentence of seven years' penal servitude.

10. FRAUDS BY A STOCKBROKER. —Another of those instances of breach of trust, which have of late formed a reproach to the commercial world, has been detected, and the perpetrator brought to justice. Lemon Oliver, described as a stockbroker, but not a member of the Stock Exchange, has been brought up at the police-court upon charges of fraud and forgery. The first charge against him was that he had appropriated to his own use a sum of 5000*l.*, entrusted to him by a lady named Dance, residing at Southsea, Hants, for the purpose of investment in certain Canadian securities. The evidence being conclusive, he was committed to take his trial for this offence; but no sooner were the proceedings in this affair at an end, than a fresh charge was brought against the prisoner by Mr. Robert Swan, a gentleman with whom he had lived on terms of great intimacy. On the 2nd of August last, Oliver wrote to Mr. Swan a letter, worded in a style of ludicrous familiarity, well fitted to throw his friend off his guard. The substance of it was a suggestion that if Mr. Swan would like to have a 20*l.* note for nothing his friend Oliver would put him in the way of getting one. He was to send up the key of his deed-box, then lying in the London and County Bank, and Oliver was to take from it 1000 *l.* shares of the North British Australian Company, which he was to lend "to a first-class man who was anxious to get on the Direction of the company. For the accommodation the first-class man would pay down 20*l.* and deposit 1000*l.* value in Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln stock, and 250 Submarine Telegraph shares, value 350*l.* at the lowest, engaging,

moreover, to pay all dividends declared or declarable within the three months, and to return free of all expenses the shares at the period named, — that is, three months." The trout rose to the fly. Oliver's object was to get acknowledged access to the box at the London and County Bank; let him once arrive at that point, and he knew what he had to do. Mr. Swan's letter, in reply, was in corresponding terms of absurdity; but in the midst of all this nonsense the important permission was given. Now, the fact was, that not in August, but so far back as January last, Oliver had obtained access to Mr. Swan's box, and this correspondence was a mere blind to delude the prosecutor, in case he should, by any hazard, discover the absence of his securities. In January last, Oliver had transferred 500 of these shares to a person named Barry, and, in the following July, the second 500 to the London and County Bank. In the latter case the transfer really bore the prosecutor's signature; but it appeared that Mr. Swan had been so silly as to sign several blank transfers for another purpose, and to leave them in Oliver's custody. The signature of the attesting witness, however, was a clear forgery. But this was not all. Oliver had abstracted 100 Crystal Palace shares from the same box, and, in order to effect the transfer, had deliberately signed the name of "Robert Swan." He was committed for trial upon a charge of forgery and two charges of larceny, with his friend, Mr. Swan, as his prosecutor, as well as upon the charges preferred by Miss Dance. When placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court he

pleaded *Guilty* to all the indictments, and was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

12. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW.—The spinning mill of Messrs. George Grant and Sons, situate in Broad-street, Mile-end, Glasgow, was totally destroyed by fire. The building was six stories in height, and contained 84,000 spindles. The damage will amount to about 90,000*l*. Between 400 and 500 persons will be thrown out of employment.

15. GALE IN THE METROPOLIS.—FATAL ACCIDENTS.—The metropolis and country districts for miles distant were visited by violent storms of wind, which at times increased almost to a hurricane, and which did a vast amount of damage to property and were attended with fatal consequences. The wind was principally north-east, but it frequently veered round to the south-west. So violent was the wind felt on the river that it was dangerous for craft to pass through Chelsea Reach, and some of the schooners riding at anchor down the river were driven from their moorings, while the smaller craft were seriously injured by being forced against each other during the night. The trees and plants in the different royal and private parks were also greatly injured; branches were broken off the former, and thousands of chrysanthemums were blown down and the flowers scattered about. A police-constable named Wilson, belonging to the Camberwell division, went on duty on Sunday night; but upon his sergeant going round to visit him he could not be found, but his hat was found at the side of the water in the Grand Surrey Canal. The supposition is that he must have had his hat

blown off, and while in the act of trying to catch it have fallen into the canal. In Palmer-street, Spitalfields, a stack of chimneys was blown down. In its fall it crushed in the roof of the house, and the ruins overwhelmed the inmates, two of whom, a father and son, were killed in bed.

POACHING AFFRAYS.—Some fatal encounters with poachers have recently occurred.

On the 16th instant, a party of poachers was heard on an estate at Bishop Burton, near Beverley. An encounter took place between these lawless men and the game-keepers. After some scuffling, the keepers shot the poachers' dogs; the poachers in return fired on the keepers: two of whom were brought to the ground dangerously wounded. They then fell upon the remainder, and murdered the head keeper by splitting his head open, and another by repeated blows. Ten men were apprehended on suspicion. One of them had been shot—he had fifty or sixty shots in him; these must have been from the gun of one of his own companions.

On the night of the 27th instant, the keepers and watchers on the estate of Mr. Akroyd, near Nantwich, being out on their duties, heard the sound of a large body of poachers. Advancing, they found four men engaged in their work, two of whom were drawing the nets. These men the keepers immediately seized; when their companions instantly fired. One of the watchers was shot in the breast, and died on the spot; another was shot in the abdomen, and died two days after.

On the same night, the keepers surprised some poachers on the estate of Lilburn Tower, near

Wooller. The poachers, rather than be taken, fired on the keepers, one of whom was mortally wounded.

A murder arising from game has been perpetrated at Burton-in-the-Willows, near Newark. A farmer was accustomed to set traps for game near the squire's copse. Some one had found and sprung them, and thrown them into the wood. The farmer, Birkett, was out shooting at night, when he encountered one of the keepers, whom he accused of the fact, and after a short altercation, raised his gun to his shoulder and shot him dead.

18. **THE GREAT BELL OF THE WESTMINSTER PALACE.**—In the CHRONICLE of last year is narrated the unfortunate catastrophe which happened to "Big Ben," the great bell for the clock of the New Palace at Westminster. Upon examination, it was found that there had been a radical defect in the casting, the "waist" of the bell having been cast, from some unknown cause, of an undue thickness, causing therefore an irregularity in the vibrations. From the same cause the tone was different from that intended to be produced, being E natural, instead of E. The unfortunate bell was immediately broken up, and the re-casting committed to Messrs. Mears. As no fault could be found with the peculiar ring of the old bell, the same materials were used; but the utmost care was taken to avoid defects. The weight of the new bell is about two tons less than that of its predecessor, and the shape is somewhat altered. The casting was very perfect, and the note sounded exactly the E required. Unlike its predecessor, the new bell is tastefully orna-

mented with gothic figures and tracery in low relief: on one side of the waist is the portcullis of Westminster, and on the other the arms of England. Round the outer lip is this inscription, "This bell, weighing 13 tons, 10 cwt., 3 qrs., 15 lbs. was cast by George Mears, Whitechapel, for the clock of the Houses of Parliament, under the direction of Edmund Beckett Denison, Q.C., in the twenty-first year of the reign of Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord, MDCCCLVIII." The diameter of the bell is 9 feet; height, outside, 7 feet 6 inches; inside, 6 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; thickness of sound-bow, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; at the thinnest part, 3 inches.

The shaft of the bell-tower, on the summit of which the clock will stand, and down which the weights will hang, is 160 feet high; but as the tower is divided vertically into four compartments, its width is only 8 feet 6 inches—consequently it was necessary that the bell should be hoisted in a horizontal position, and turned upright when it had reached the bell chamber. The bell was hoisted by means of a "crab" and a chain 1500 feet long. The winding-up was continued for thirty-two successive hours, by the force of eight men. The turning of the monster occupied several days. The bell-chamber is over the clock-chamber. The great bell and the four quarter-bells are not hung on the stonework of the tower, but on a collar of wrought-iron plate, which goes round the chamber, 14 feet from the floor, and 2 feet from the walls, supported by twelve iron standards. The joints are packed with vulcanized India-rubber to check vibration. Two massive wrought-iron beams cross the

collar, and to this the bell is firmly bolted. The quarter-bells are suspended in a similar manner. The first weighs four-and-a-half tons, note B; the second two tons, note E; the third one-and-a-half ton, note F; the fourth, twenty-three cwt., note G. All the bells are fitted with hammers; but the great bell has besides a clapper of six cwt.

The bell having been properly adjusted, it was tried with the clapper. The monster sent forth an immense volume of sound, which quickly seized the ears of half London. Its sound is heavy, deep, and melancholy, not less solemn than those of St. Paul's, but fuller and grander. The particular object of the trial was to test the sufficiency of the collar and standards. A few strokes sufficed to settle the question; the standards vibrated and quivered in the centre like tightened cords; and it was found to be necessary that the work should be greatly strengthened before the bell can be sounded with safety.

24. WIFE-MURDER. — At the Central Criminal Court, Isaac Hammond, bricklayer, was charged, on the coroner's inquisition, with the wilful murder of his wife, by throwing her out of the window.

This was a case of the greatest brutality. The prisoner was a drunken brute, and when intoxicated conducted himself with outrageous violence. The unfortunate woman, his wife, was not of sober habits, but appears to have been a quiet woman. She was unceasingly the victim of the prisoner's ill-usage. On the morning of the 15th of September, the prisoner appeared to be already drunk; he was heard inquiring for his wife, and on being told that she was out,

said that when she came home he would do for her; and he then proceeded to demolish the crockery and furniture of their miserable home. The wife came home, and the prisoner declared he would have her — entrails out, and would stick a knife in her. At 7 o'clock the wretched pair went out together; they returned at 10 P.M., and directly they got into the room the door was locked, and the prisoner exclaimed, "You have had your turn with me to-day; now I'll have mine." The deceased exclaimed, "Pray let me out;" but the prisoner answered, "No: I've got you here now, and I'll do for you." Cries and a scuffle were heard. Immediately afterwards the body of deceased was seen falling from the window, on the stones under which she was found, mortally injured. She was removed to the hospital.

Such are the habits and necessities of humble life, that even this terrible brute had some place in the affections of his ill-used companion. In a statement made before the police-magistrate, she attempted to shield her murderer by declaring that she had fallen from the window by her own act. But when the hand of death was upon her, she shrank from maintaining the affectionate lie, and confessed that having got upon the bed to escape his brutality, the prisoner had pushed her out of the window; and the prisoner himself, who to the world had treated the matter very indifferently and ascribed it to accident, stated that he had struck the poor creature on the head with a poker, and, on her running to the window to cry for aid, had pushed her out.

The jury took the mild view of

the case, and found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter only.

Baron Bramwell said that the jury had felt themselves justified, in considering the prisoner to be guilty of manslaughter; and he did not complain that they had returned this verdict: but he certainly should not have been dissatisfied if they had found him guilty of murder, and if that verdict had been returned he would have been hanged, and he would have deserved it. He then sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for the rest of his life.

25. A MAHOMEDAN ATTORNEY. —A very interesting incident occurred which should be recorded, being, it is believed, the first of its kind. Comrooden Tyabjee, a Mahomedan, who has regularly served his articles to an attorney in London, was admitted to practise as an attorney, and took the oaths before the Court of Queen's Bench. The act of last session released him from the necessity of taking the oath of abjuration, and he took the oath of allegiance, and the oath to demean himself as an attorney, in the manner most binding on his conscience, namely, by placing the Koran between his hands with his right hand uncovered, and then raising with both hands the book to his forehead and kissing it. The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Campbell) wished him success in his profession.

26. TRIAL OF A DESERTER TO THE RUSSIANS. —A very unusual event has taken place at Chatham —the trial of a British soldier by court-martial for desertion to the Russians from the army before Sebastopol.

The prisoner was Private Thomas Tole, of the 1st battalion 7th Royal

Fusiliers. It appeared from the evidence of the Sergeant of the prisoner's company, that the accused was in the same tent with him in the camp. In January, 1855, the prisoner was warned for fatigue duty, with another man, to search for and cut fuel. He did not return, and the advanced sentinel reported that he had seen him pass out, but had not seen him come back. It did not appear whether the prisoner had wilfully deserted, or had been surprised by the enemy; but other soldiers who had been taken prisoners reported that when the captives arrived at Veronetz, they were asked whether they would remain or would like to return to England, with the promise that those who chose to remain should, at the close of the war, be sent to America. The other prisoners refused to remain; Tole's answer was not known: but after that he was considered by the men to be a deserter; and a marked difference in treatment was made between the true men and Tole. There seem to have been many more disloyal soldiers than would have been supposed: there were fifty-two at Veronetz. In September last, Tole was recognised at Manchester and arrested.

In his defence Tole said that, while cutting wood, two Russian officers came up to them, and asked them to assist in carrying in a wounded man. They consented, and went with the officers towards Inkermann, when, thinking they were going too far, they attempted to return; but the officers drew their swords, wounded Tole, and drove them into Sebastopol. As he could neither read nor write, he said he could not report himself to his commanding officer.

He remained in Russia two years sick, when, the war being ended, he insisted on being sent home to England. He was sent to St. Petersburg with others, and thence reached England. He said that as soon as he had seen his father and mother he intended to rejoin his regiment. The prisoner kept a suspicious silence upon his doings in Russia, and it was reported that he had given the Russian generals information that led to the general attack upon the English lines immediately after he was missed. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

LADIES' DRESSES. FATAL ACCIDENTS BY FIRE.—The present balloon fashion of ladies' dresses proves as dangerous as it is ridiculous. Numerous accidents are recorded by which young ladies of high position and social worth have fallen victims to the vast flimsy integuments wherewith it is the pleasure of the fair sex to invest themselves.

The family of the Earl of Bradford have suffered a melancholy bereavement. Lord and Lady Newport, had arrived at the family seat Weston Park on the 15th instant. Before retiring to rest the Lady Newport was engaged in conversation with ladies Lucy and Harriet Bridgman, the daughters of the Earl, when suddenly the light dress of Lady Harriet came in contact with the fire, and was immediately in flames. She rushed into the hall, Lady Lucy following her and attempting to extinguish the burning dress. In this affectionate attempt her dress caught fire. The screams of the ladies brought assistance, and the flames were extinguished, but the

unfortunate ladies were so burnt that both died, after great sufferings.

Miss Jane Morrison, daughter of the Dean of Faculty, residing at Glasgow, set her light muslin dress on fire by a candle, and Miss Hill, daughter of a gentleman at Nottingham, caught fire in the same manner: and both were burnt to death.

On the 21st of November, the Hon. Miss Plunkett, daughter of Lady Louth, residing at Brighton, allowed her dress to take fire in her bed-room, and she was so much burnt that she died.

On the 11th of December, a widow lady, named Eckett, residing in Arboretum-street, Derby, was dressing her hair near the fire, when her light dress was drawn towards the grate, caught fire, and she died of the injuries.

DECEMBER.

6. COLLISION ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.—A collision of serious consequence, for although no person was killed, at least thirty received injuries more or less severe, occurred on the North London Railway during a heavy fog. At 5 P.M. a passenger train was despatched from the Chalk Farm Station, of which the latter portion formed the Stratford train. A few minutes after a pilot-engine was sent along the line to bring back some empty waggons from the Haydon Square station. As this engine approached the Hackney station it was stopped by fog-signals, and the driver was told that the passenger train had left but two minutes before. The engine afterwards proceeded cautiously, but nevertheless ran into the pas-

senger train as it was starting from the platform of the Hackney station, crushing the last carriage and its inmates. Three persons were so greatly injured that their case was considered dangerous, and from twenty-five to thirty others received severe contusions.

9. BANK RATE OF INTEREST.—This day the Directors of the Bank reduced the rate of interest to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

A statement of the gradual decline in the commercial value of money will be interesting. When the commercial panic of 1857 had subsided, and the bullion began to flow back rapidly into the Bank cellars, the Directors on the 24th of December lowered their rate of discount to 8 per cent., the bullion in their hands then amounting to about £10,500,000.

		£
Jan. 7	6 per cent.	12,112,925
Jan. 14	5 „	12,643,193
Jan. 28	4 „	14,608,340
Feb. 4	$3\frac{1}{2}$ „	14,970,165
Feb. 11	3 „	15,745,760
Dec. 9	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „	18,295,170

11. DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION, NEAR LEIGH. — *Twenty-five Lives lost.*—A coalpit explosion, causing the loss of at least twenty-five lives, occurred about noon, at Tyldesley Colliery, two miles from Leigh. The workings of the colliery are rather extensive, and have generally been considered dangerous; in fact, it is reported, that at this time so many threatening symptoms were observable, that many of the men had withdrawn from the pit in alarm. There were consequently only twenty-five persons at work in that part of the pit where the explosion occurred, a place nearly 1000 yards from the mouth. All these persons perished; a few of the corpses were found mutilated by the explosion, but the

great majority suffocated by the fatal "choke-damp."

15. THE IONIAN DESPATCHES.

—At the Central Criminal Court, William Hudson Guernsey, *alias* Wellington Guernsey, aged 39, described as a "gentleman," was indicted for stealing ten pieces of paper, value 1*d.*, the property of our Sovereign Lady the Queen.

This trial, owing to its connection with a singular movement in the political world, excited great interest. It was not, and perhaps could not be with propriety, stated by the Attorney-General what these peculiar circumstances were. It is well known that for many years the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands, which were placed, by the Treaty of 1815, under the protectorate of Great Britain, have been desirous of severing that connection and of adding themselves to the kingdom of Greece. Their discontents, intrigues and perversity have given infinite trouble to the British Government, and the office of Lord High Commissioner, which is the title assigned to the Governor, has been anything but a bed of roses. In the autumn of this year, the public were much surprised by the announcement that Mr. Gladstone, an opponent of the Earl of Derby's Government—known for his long-sustained efforts on behalf of humanity in certain Mediterranean States, and recently honourably distinguished by an elaborate essay on the Homeric Poems, including of course the *Odyssey*, much of the scene of which is laid in the present Ionian Islands—had been appointed Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary, and had gone to Corfu. Whatever the actual intention of the Government in this appointment, the Ionians chose to look upon it as equivalent

to an intention on their part that the protectorate should be abandoned. In this notion they were confirmed by a despatch of our Colonial Secretary, and perhaps by some information they had gained as to local politics. In the midst of the excitement which existed on the spot, and the doubt raised in diplomatic circles, *The Daily News* published two despatches from Sir John Young, the present Lord High Commissioner, in which he advocated in express terms the abandonment of all the islands to their own will, excepting Corfu, which strong fortress was to be retained simply as a military post. The confusion which arose from the publication of this secret despatch was very great; our foreign relations were greatly disturbed, and our relations with the Ionians became disastrously complicated. The source of publication became known, and the prisoner was arrested.

The facts of the case as stated by the Attorney-General were not disputed by the prisoner's counsel. The prisoner formerly held the post of provost-marshal in the Turkish Contingent, raised during the late war with Russia, and for some reason was sent home by General Vivian, and arrived in this country some time in the year 1856. In the following year the prisoner went upon some expedition to South America; arrived again in England at the beginning of the present year. In the month of October last, he was soliciting employment from the Government in one of the public departments, and about this period was in the habit of paying constant visits to a gentleman named Miller, the sub-librarian in the Colonial Office, and with whom he was on terms of

great intimacy. About this time the attention of the Government was particularly directed to the affairs of the Ionian Islands, to which dependency, as they were aware, Mr. Gladstone had recently been sent as High Commissioner Extraordinary, in the hope that the momentous questions in reference to those islands, which had lately occupied so much of the public attention, might be settled in some satisfactory manner. A despatch of a very important character had been received by the late Government from Sir John Young, the Lord High Commissioner of the Islands, on the 10th of June, 1857, and another of the 14th of July of the present year, which came into the hands of Sir Edward Lytton, the present Colonial Minister, in the month of August. These despatches contained some most important matters, and it was considered advisable that a certain number should be printed at the private printing-office of the Government. These were marked "Private and Confidential," and were intended for distribution among the members of the Cabinet, and twenty-eight copies of these despatches were delivered at the office of Mr. Meyer, the head librarian at the Colonial Office, for that purpose. Mr. Meyer was absent from duty at this time, and the printed copies were given to Mr. Miller, the sub-librarian, to be handed over to Mr. Meyer upon his return. He placed them on a table in the office jointly used by himself and Mr. Meyer. One copy had been given to Sir Edward Lytton, another to Mr. Gladstone, and the remainder continued to lie upon the table of the library until the month of October, at which time the offence imputed to the

prisoner was supposed to have been committed. The prisoner, as before stated, frequently visited Mr. Miller, at the Colonial Office. They were on extremely intimate terms, had money transactions together, and frequently dined with each other. About the 23rd of October the prisoner called upon Mr. Miller at the Colonial Office. After they had some conversation together, Mr. Miller had occasion to leave the library for a short time, and when he went out Mr. Guernsey was standing by the fire. Mr. Miller returned in a few minutes. He observed that the prisoner was then standing close to the table upon which the despatches were lying, with a large book upon them, and when the prisoner saw him he exclaimed,—“I have not been prying into your secrets;” to which Mr. Miller replied that he did not suspect that he was doing so. The prisoner remained a short time longer with Mr. Miller, and they both left together. Mr. Meyer returned to his duty about this time, and Mr. Miller shortly afterwards went away for his vacation, he having previously handed over the despatches to Mr. Meyer. On the 10th of November Mr. Miller returned to town, and resumed his duty a few days afterwards, no suspicion being at this time entertained of anything being wrong relating to these despatches. On the 12th of November, however, to the unspeakable surprise and astonishment of this particular Department, and, indeed, of every member of the Government, the two despatches of the 10th of June, 1857, and July, 1858, that had been addressed by Sir J. Young to the Colonial Minister of this country, appeared in a conspicuous part of a well-known newspaper called *The Daily News*.

These despatches were of the greatest importance. They recommended a line of policy which was specially dissented from, not only by the former but the present Government, and referred to matters that were of vital importance to the public interest. Inquiries of the most searching description were, of course, immediately set on foot to discover, if possible, how these despatches came to be made public, and by what means they had come into the possession of the editor of *The Daily News*, and the private secretary of Sir Edward Lytton and some other gentlemen connected with the Government waited upon Mr. Walker, the editor, for that purpose. This gentleman, at first, was unwilling to give the information that was required. He considered that it was a confidential transaction. But on being informed that suspicion and censure would be thrown upon one, and perhaps many innocent and unoffending persons connected with the Colonial Office, who might be suspected of a violation of the trust reposed in them, he at length, though with reluctance, gave the information which led to the discovery that the prisoner was the person who had furnished the editor of *The Daily News* with the despatches in question. At this time Mr. Miller had returned to his duty, and he was of course exceedingly distressed and annoyed at the publication of the despatches. While the inquiries were going on, the prisoner called upon him, and Mr. Miller said, in allusion to what had taken place, that whoever had done it must be a ——— scoundrel, and the prisoner replied, "Yes, he must be a dirty blackguard;" and added, "it might have cost you your situation."

He shortly afterwards left the office hurriedly, and although an arrangement had been made that he and Mr. Miller should dine together on that day, he did not keep the appointment, and the prisoner never went to the Colonial Office again.

For the defence, Serjeant Parry said, that before the jury could come to the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty of felony, they must be satisfied of two facts—first, that the prisoner's was the hand that removed these despatches from the Colonial Office; and, secondly, that when he did so he had the intention to deprive the Colonial Office of the property, such as it was, that it possessed in these documents. He did not deny the first of these facts, nor that the prisoner had handed these despatches to the editor of *The Daily News* for publication, but he did deny that this act was as far removed from the act of felony as could possibly be imagined. The legal definition of "stealing" was the taking away the property of another without his consent, and afterwards to apply it to his own use. Admitting that the prisoner had taken away these papers without the consent of the owner, where was the evidence that he intended to deprive the office altogether of the property, such as it was, they possessed in them? It was abundantly made out that the object the prisoner had in view was to publish the despatches to the world, and he could not possibly conceive that under such circumstances as these any jury would say that a man had committed the offence of felony.

The answer of the Attorney-General to such a remarkable

doctrine was such as will occur to any man of common sense; and Baron Martin, in his charge to the jury, said that as the stealing the papers itself would be a felony, the circumstance that it had been printed on could not possibly make any difference—except, indeed, that the fact might materially increase their value.

The jury, however, very speedily found the prisoner *Not Guilty*.

16. MURDER OF A SWEETHEART.—THE DARLEY MURDER.—At the York assizes, James Atkinson, 24, was indicted for the wilful murder of Mary Jane Scaife, on the 1st August last.

The prisoner was the son of a flax-spinner at Darley, and acted as his overlooker. The deceased was the daughter of a small farmer in the same neighbourhood. The parties had “courted” for several years. Shortly before the act for which the prisoner was now indicted there had been a gala at Bewerly Park, at which the deceased and the prisoner were, and a man named Gill, a farmer of the neighbourhood, was there, and had paid the deceased some attentions, which had apparently excited the prisoner’s jealousy. Shortly after this, on the 1st of August, the deceased met the prisoner as she was coming from church with her sister, and he walked towards her home with her, a man named Furness walking with her sister. The prisoner and the deceased were seen to go up a lane called Stump’s-lane, and the prisoner was the last person seen walking with the deceased alive. The deceased next morning was found in the ditch in this lane, with her throat cut, and dead, and the prisoner was in consequence apprehended. It ap-

peared that early that morning the prisoner had gone into his brother’s bedroom, and had made a statement that he had cut Mary Jane’s throat,—the Lord have mercy upon me, he had murdered his sweetheart. On being taken into custody, he repeated this statement, and subsequently made a lengthened statement detailing the particulars of the crime when before the magistrates. It appeared from the evidence that the body of the deceased had been found in the bottom of a ditch; it appeared to be on the knees, and to have fallen back in the ditch bottom. There were eight distinct cuts or gashes in the throat, and two punctured wounds. Three of the cuts were across the wind-pipe, and the left jugular vein was severed. Several of the wounds had probably been given after death, as no blood flowed from them.

The statement of the prisoner was put in and read; it was a strangely minute tale. It stated that “the reason I murdered her was because she would not have me.” The prisoner, on this occasion, had repeatedly urged her to marry him, but she refused. It would seem that she was afraid of him—such, at least, is the inference, for, to make the strange tale complete, sexual intercourse had existed between them for several years. The prisoner was annoyed “because she was so awkward with me, and would not go on quietly: I took her by the throat, and told her I would murder her if she did not go on quietly. She cried out when I took her by the throat, and I thought some one would hear, and we both got up and walked on a little bit, and I pulled out my

knife and showed it her. I seized her and cut her throat."

As there could be no doubt about the facts, the defence set up for the prisoner was insanity. There was no doubt that the prisoner was a person of very weak mind, readily excited if at all thwarted, and to a very fearful extent. Insanity was hereditary in the family: the family were conspicuous for idiocy and lunacy: the prisoner's brother was an idiot, his aunts were lunatics, his father's brother was a furious maniac, his grandmother, and his grandfather's brother, and his great-grandfather, were insane. The prisoner's capacity, though he was 24 years of age, was that of a child of 10.

Various medical men were called, who declared that the prisoner was imbecile—his mental powers had never arrived at maturity; but this would not prevent the development of his animal instincts and passions: his moral feelings were very feeble, and his instincts and passions very strong. On the other hand, beside the capacity the prisoner had shown in the ordinary occupation of his life, as in overlooking his father's workpeople, some letters written while he was in York gaol were put in, which showed, as the medical men admitted, more apprehension than they would have given him credit for.

This remarkable case occupied three days. The jury, after four hours' deliberation, acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity.

20. ANOTHER MURDER OF A SWEETHEART.—At the same Assizes John Taylor Whitworth, aged 22, was indicted for the wilful murder of Sally Hare, at Threapham, St.

John's, in the West Riding, on the 7th of October last.

The deceased was a girl of 17 years of age, servant to Mr. Cuthbert, a farmer at Tottenhall-Thorpe. Thé prisoner was a farm-servant in the service of Mr. Machin, a magistrate of the county of Nottingham, living about six miles from where the deceased was in service. The prisoner and the deceased had courted for two or three years, and the prisoner had removed from service in Lincolnshire in order to be near the deceased. On the evening of the 30th of September last, the prisoner called to see the deceased at Mr. Cuthbert's. He had a cap on and a halter in his hand, and said he had been taking a horse of Mr. Machin's to grass. He remained with the deceased till between 8 and 9 o'clock, when she asked her mistress's permission for him to remain till he went to his horses. This was granted, and the prisoner remained at Mr. Cuthbert's house after the family had gone to bed, until between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, when he left the house with the deceased. Shortly afterwards the deceased returned with her throat cut and screaming to the house. Mrs. Cuthbert got up to see what was the matter, and the deceased came to her, her hands and arms cut very badly, her throat cut and bleeding, a cut on her jaw, and her hair down. In consequence of what she said, Mr. Cuthbert went to a place on a common about 250 yards from his house, and there found many traces of a struggle, a pool of blood, and a cap and a halter, which were identified as similar to those the prisoner had had. An open clasp knife, bloody, was also found a few yards over a hedge near the spot, as though

thrown there. Next morning, at half-past 11 o'clock, a man in the service of Mr. Machin, named Clark, while in his master's fields, saw the prisoner walking about in the fields; he was without cap, and appeared to be very wet and dirty. His jacket sleeves appeared to have been washed out and were wet; his shirt was bloody and his throat cut. Clark said to him, "Why, Jack, where hast thou been?" He replied, "I don't know where I have been." He asked him, "What have you been doing?" He said, "I don't know, Clark, what I have been doing." Witness said then, "What do the police want you for? Why you have cut your throat?" He said, "Yes, and the girl's too." Witness then took hold of him and said, "You must go along with me," and he took him to the police-station. The poor girl lingered until the 7th of October, when she died of bronchitis caused by the wounds in her neck. Before her death she made a statement to a magistrate to the following effect:—It stated that she and the prisoner sat quietly at Mr. Cuthbert's till between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. When he got up to go away she walked with him over the common. They had some words. He accused her of going with another young man, and asked her to take poison, and he would take it too, and they should die together. She refused. He then made indecent proposals to her and took liberties with her, which she resisted. He threw her down and knelt upon her, and drew his knife from his pocket and opened it. He then covered her mouth with one hand, while with the other he cut her throat on the right side with his knife. She seized his hand, and he cut her hands. She

at last, in struggling with him, got hold of the hair of his head and threw him off her, and when she was endeavouring to get up he stamped on her head with his feet. She then got up and ran to her master's house. The prisoner's counsel attempted to suggest that during the struggle, which by the deceased's statement had taken place, the prisoner had become exasperated, and had in hot-blood and without premeditation, inflicted the wounds of which the deceased subsequently died; and this he said would reduce the crime to manslaughter. The jury, however, found him *Guilty* of murder, and he was executed.

20. THE EXMOOR MURDER.—At the Taunton Assizes, William Burgess was indicted for the wilful murder of his own child, Hannah Maria Burgess, at Exmoor, on the 25th of July.

The prisoner, it appeared, had for many years been working on Exmoor. He was a widower. In July last he lodged at Gallon-House Cottage, on Exmoor, near Simmond's Bath. The prisoner's child, a little girl 6 years of age, lived there also, and he paid Sarah Marley, with whom he lodged, 2s. 6d. a week for its maintenance; but it would seem that he had paid this sum grudgingly. On Saturday, the 24th of July, he gave Mrs. Marley directions to have the child cleaned and her little wardrobe packed up in a bundle, as he intended to take her away early in the morning to his sister at Porlock. He left the cottage about 3 o'clock the next morning, taking the child with him. After that morning the child was never seen alive. Between 7 and 8 that morning the prisoner arrived at Porlock, but without the child. About 3 o'clock that afternoon he returned to Marley's cot-

tage, and remained there till the 10th of August; when he left. Reference had been made to his child, and he said she had gone to her relations. On the 10th of August he left the cottage, but said he should not tell where he was going to. About the middle of August considerable suspicion had arisen that the child had been unfairly made away with, and it was ascertained that the child had never been taken to Porlock. Further inquiries were made, and it was found in a field near the cottage, that there had been a fire kindled close to a hedge, and among the embers several pieces of different articles which the poor child had in her bundle were discovered. Suspicion was aroused, and a police officer traced the prisoner to Swansea, where he found him, and he then admitted that he had murdered the child; he seemed to be overcome with the pangs of conscience, and said if he had not been taken he should have made away with himself. Search was then made for the body of the child. Near the place where the remains of the fire had been found there were appearances of a trench or child's grave; but it could not be shown that the body had been buried there, although there could be little doubt that it had been temporarily placed in that grave, but had afterwards been disposed of in a more cautious manner. Near this spot was the shaft of an old mine, called the Wheal Eliza Mine, but the working had ceased for some years, and the shaft, 216 feet deep, had become filled with water. From this shaft the water was pumped out, at a very great expense. When nearly dry, something was seen at the bottom. An engineer descended,

and a bundle was brought to the surface, and the body was found in it tied up in the mackintosh of the prisoner, which was enclosed in two sacks. There was a *post-mortem* examination, and it was the opinion of the surgeon that the skull had been fractured and the child suffocated. The body had not on any boots; the child's boots were found in the prisoner's bundle at his lodgings at Swansea. About the dress of the child were found pieces of a peculiar mud, which resembled that mud which was found at what had been designated the child's grave.

These horrible facts having been clearly proved, the prisoner's counsel could only make a faint suggestion of insanity. The jury immediately found the prisoner *Guilty*, and he was executed.

21. SINGULAR ACCIDENT AT TORQUAY.—In this fashionable watering-place is Beacon-terrace, a good row of houses, of which the kitchens, sculleries and other offices, with bed-rooms over them, are placed behind, quite detached from the front buildings. They abut upon a high wall built to support the face of high ground which intervenes between Beacon-terrace and Park-hill-road. This retaining wall was strongly built, and seemed quite secure, although it had been, perhaps, injudiciously raised. Some recent heavy rains had however loosened the earth behind, and the wall was unable to support the pressure. The consequence was, that on the morning of the 21st a large extent of the wall gave way, overwhelming with the earth which fell with it several of the outbuildings and their inmates. When sufficient force had been gathered to clear away the ruins, the bodies of Mr. and Mrs.

Hambling were found in their bed, so crushed and mutilated that their deaths must have been instantaneous. Mr. and Mrs. Hellier were got out fearfully injured, the former having sustained a compound fracture of the leg and great internal injuries, the latter a broken collar-bone. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner were recovered without serious injury, although much bruised. Others, whose rooms had been buried by the fallen mass, were not so completely enclosed, or so much hurt, but that they were able to extricate themselves.

22. CHILD-MURDER. — At the Reading Assizes, Mary Newell, aged 22, servant, was charged with the wilful murder of her illegitimate child, Richard Newell, on the 10th of August, 1858, in the parish of St. Lawrence, Reading.

It is unnecessary to give further particulars of this distressing case than to say, that the poor girl was seduced by a poulterer in Friar Street, Reading, named Francis; that in May she was delivered of an illegitimate child; that on leaving the workhouse she went to Reading and applied to her seducer for assistance, and was repulsed. On the following day, the body of the prisoner's child was found in the Thames nearly naked, with a bag of stones tied round the middle. The poor creature's tale is pathetically told in a statement she made before the magistrates.

"I have known William Francis this six years. I have been in service since I knew him. I left Mr. Ive's last August, and came to Reading to seek for a situation, and going home I met him in the street. He, knowing me, asked me how I was, and if I would go and have something to drink? I refused it. By persuading, I went.

VOL. C.

I was in his company some hours. He asked me if I was engaged, for he wanted a wife, but did not want to marry yet, as his sister was keeping his house. When we parted he did not ask me my address, or where I was going. I thought he did not care anything about me, only for his own ends. I had a situation, and went to it. I stopped two months and a fortnight, when I was so unwell I was obliged to leave. I came home, and stayed with my mother until I got better. When I came to Reading and told him how I was, and asked him what I was to do,—he knew I was in trouble by him,—he said he did not know what I was to do, for he was engaged; he could not have me, but he would keep the child. I said, 'Why not have me, as well as anyone else, as he knew I was in trouble by him?' After that I went to the Union. There I stayed until the 9th of August. I came out with the intention of going to Shepherd's Green, when I altered my mind and came to Reading. I got to Reading at half-past 7. He was not in the shop when I went in there. His sister and some one else were picking fowls. I asked her where her brother was? She said he would be in in a few minutes. He came in. I asked him what he thought of the baby? I told him I wanted some money. I asked him what he intended to do, and what I was to do? He said he did not care what I did; I could do as I liked; he should not give me anything. He put on his coat, and went out with the person that was picking a fowl. His sister said it was no use for me to wait, as he might not be home until 11 or 12. I was destitute of a farthing, and I walked about to

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see if I could see him. I saw no tidings of him. The temptation was very great to lead me to do what I did; he so frowned on me and the dear baby. He knew it was his'n. It drove me to do what I never thought of before. I went on the road for home, went inside a field, and sat under the hedge until morning. On the Tuesday I went home. Mother asked me what I had done with the baby? I said I could not tell her. Then I told her I had put it out.

“MARY NEWELL.”

The fellow, Francis, was examined, and seemed perfectly callous to the misery and crime he had caused.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, but said they wished strongly to recommend her to mercy; a recommendation which Mr. Justice Erle said he would with much satisfaction forward to the proper quarter. The sentence of death was accordingly commuted; but the terrors and misery the poor creature had undergone were too great—when her reprieve came she was insane!

The seducer did not altogether escape punishment for his hard-heartedness. The populace of Reading followed him to the railway station, into which they burst, and dragged him back into the road. Here he was pelted, ducked, rolled in the mud, and chased until utterly exhausted; and it seems very probable that he would have been done to death, according to “Lynch law,” had not the police and others rescued him. He was enabled to escape secretly to Wallingford; but at this place also he was subjected to mob punishment.

27. THE NEW ADELPHI THEATRE.—The Adelphi Theatre, in the Strand, which has attained so much

popularity as the chosen region of the species of melodrama, which have thence obtained the specific designation of “Adelphi pieces,” was originally formed out of some disused warehouses and workshops. It has, since its first opening, undergone extensive alterations, which rendered it more suitable for a place of public entertainment; but, nevertheless it was, at best, an inconvenient and uncomfortable house, with very limited accommodation. Under the skilful and energetic management of Mr. Webster and Madame Celeste, aided by some capital artists in the particular line of drama represented there, the theatre had lately been eminently successful, and was better filled, as a rule, than any other house in London. The proprietors and lessees, therefore, determined to pull down the old building, and to construct on its site a theatre with every possible advantage and accommodation. The new house was this night opened for the Christmas pantomime.

The shape of the house, as defined by the box-fronts, is semi-circular, with a curve of contrary flexure to the proscenium. There are three tiers of boxes and a gallery: from the lowest tier a *balcon* projects 6 feet. The ceiling is circular, slightly domed; the height from the pit to the rise being 44 feet 9 inches, and to the highest part 53 feet 9 inches. The proscenium is wider in proportion to the auditory than is usual; its width being 58 feet. The stage, at the centre, advances into the auditory beyond the curtain 4 feet, and is 35 feet wide within the frame of the proscenium. The width of the auditory within the box-fronts is 44 feet, and from the proscenium to the centre box-front

44 feet 9 inches. The style of decoration of the house and proscenium is that of Louis Quatorze, or French Renaissance; the ornamental details are chiefly in Parian cement with paper painted. Taking the pathway of the Strand as the *datum*, the stage is slightly higher, the flooring of the pit-stalls is nearly 3 feet below. The area of the whole building is irregular, but averages 107 feet deep, by 69 feet wide. The building is constructed as much as possible of iron. The roof is of wrought-iron, riveted, and carried by iron stanchions from the ground; there are in all eight principals, about 13 feet apart. The Royal entrance is in Maiden Lane.

The accommodation afforded by the new house is as follows:—

Orchestra Stalls . . .	74
Pit	565
Private Boxes	80
The Balcony	68
Boxes, first tier . . .	60
Boxes, upper tier . . .	135
Gallery Stalls	92
Gallery	334

Total, 1408

Architect, Mr. T. H. Wyatt.
Contractors, Messrs. Wilson.
Decorator, Mr. Sang.

27. CATASTROPHE AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.—*Fifteen Persons crushed.*—The gaieties of "boxing day" produced a terrible catastrophe at the Victoria Theatre, by which fifteen persons lost their lives, and a large number received injuries.

The Victoria, formerly the Coburg, Theatre is situated in a low neighbourhood on the south of the Thames, equidistant from Blackfriars, Waterloo, and Westminster bridges. It is a very popular place

of amusement for a very unrefined audience, and generally holds a crowded auditory, at low prices. Of course, a pantomime was essential to the season, and a highly-spiced performance entitled "Harlequin True Blue," was announced for "boxing-day." Beside that this is a licensed occasion for indulgence, money is generally pretty plentiful in the pocket on this day, and the performances have generally been so attractive that the managers resolved upon having two performances during the day—one to commence early in the afternoon, the second at 6.30 o'clock. The first performance was presented to a crowded house, and such was the eagerness to obtain sittings that before it was concluded, and while the house was yet full, about 4.30 or 5 o'clock, a crowd had assembled which filled the gallery staircase and extended into the street. To comprehend the catastrophe which ensued it is necessary to describe the arrangements for admission. There are four landings on the stairs leading from the street to the gallery. The staircase is enclosed. On the third landing is the money-taker's box, the check-taker's on the top landing. In order to prevent the crowd from pressing unduly past the money-taker, there is a strong barrier across, which can be further strengthened by a wooden bar; and as the crowd upon this occasion was very obstreperous, the barrier was firmly closed—consequently between the noisy crowd and the gallery there was a vacant flight of steps. The stairs are easy and spacious.

In the meanwhile the performances within the theatre were drawing to a conclusion, and the

audience were preparing to depart, when a sudden alarm arose. The precise cause of the panic—as of that at Sheffield—cannot be ascertained. It is said by some that a lad sat down upon a box of fusees in his pocket; they ignited, and caused the explosion: by others that a person struck a fusee with the purpose of lighting his pipe; others again attribute the panic to a slight explosion of gas on the upper landing. But whatever the cause, the consequences were frightful. The people in the gallery—mostly lads and girls—rushed in frantic terror to the doors, and threw themselves down the stairs. The people below waiting for admission, knowing of no cause of alarm, and supposing that the panic-stricken crowd were merely the audience retiring, hastened to oppose a counter-current, and the lowermost people, hearing the noise above, began to crush upwards. Thus a fearful contest commenced on the upper stairs—the one party striving in frenzy to crush themselves out, the others to crush themselves in. At length the upper part of the ingressing crowd learnt the facts, and turned round to get out. This was the crisis of the disaster. A considerable number were thrown down, trampled upon and suffocated. In a quarter of an hour the crowd had reached the street, and the police were able to enter to the rescue. An appalling scene was witnessed. Fifteen lads were found crushed and trampled to death; and between twenty and thirty maimed and insensible.

It appeared from the evidence given before the coroner, that the managers of the theatre could not fairly be blamed for the disaster. The staircases were sufficient for

the admission or exit of any single crowd; and, beside that a second crowd could scarcely have been expected to assemble before the first had dispersed, several smaller stairs had been provided to facilitate exit; but the panic-stricken crowd were not aware of these, and rushed to the usual passages.

28. THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. *St. Paul's Cathedral*.—As a part of the “Church Revival” referred to in the *Chronicle* of last year, the cathedral church of St. Paul’s was on this day (Advent Sunday) opened for Divine service in the evening—not in the cathedral style, but, in form at least, after the manner of parochial churches; and thus, for the first time for two centuries, the great triumph of Protestant architecture was utilized for popular Protestant worship. When the Dean and Chapter announced their desire to open their cathedral for worship according to parochial forms, they at the same time solicited funds to assist them in doing so. In a short time a sum exceeding 4000*l.* was contributed, and the good work proceeded. As the choir would be totally inadequate to accommodate the congregation which was expected to attend in so august a place of worship, it was determined that the magnificent area under the dome should be applied to the purpose. This was done in the simplest manner. In order to exclude the draughts which circulate within so vast a building, and to assist in confining the sound within the auditory, the area is enclosed to a considerable height from the nave and aisles by canvas screens (for which cloth curtains will hereafter be substituted). The floor is covered with a carpet of Kamptulicon, an excellent non-conductor. More

than 2500 chairs, of very simple but convenient make, are arranged so as to give the largest amount of accommodation, and are entirely free to the public, excepting a few near the pulpit, which are reserved for the families of the cathedral dignitaries, the city authorities, and some special cases. The auditory is simply and efficiently lighted. The ring of gas-jets, which was placed for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, remains undisturbed, and forms the principal means of illumination. It consists of a line of jets in close proximity, running around the cornice, and, when lighted, seems to form one continuous ring. The light thrown around is soft, and universally diffused. The pulpit is placed at the eastern corner of the south transept. The building is warmed from beneath by twelve patent stoves. This seems to be the great difficulty of the arrangements. The heated air ascends into the vast space enclosed within the dome, the nave, and the aisles, and is very quickly cooled.

When the arrangements for opening the cathedral were projected, it became a question as to the musical part of the service—it was feared that in so vast an area some difficulty would be found in conducting the singing. The difficulty was readily met—London abounds with well-instructed vocalists, and in a very short time a choir of between 500 and 600 voices was enrolled, consisting of 200 trebles and altos, 150 tenors, and 150 basses.

The public are admitted by the doors of the western entrance. Long before the hour of service, the space in front of the cathedral was crowded with people, who filled St. Paul's Churchyard, and ex-

tended far down Ludgate Hill. The cathedral was filled in a few minutes after the doors had been opened. When the number who could by any means be accommodated—nearly 4000—had entered, the doors were shut. The disappointed expectants outside vented their anger at their exclusion—not very consistently—by proceedings rather discreditable. The Prayers were read or intoned by the Rev. W. C. F. Webber, minor canon, and the Lessons by the Dean, Dr. Milman. The responses were sung to the music of Tallis, the Psalms to single chants by Tallis and Farrant, the *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis*, with double chants. (On subsequent Sundays these also were altered to single chants.) The Old Hundredth Psalm was sung by the choir and congregation, with very grand effect. The Sermon was preached by the Bishop of London.

The services thus happily commenced, have continually increased in interest. The beautiful liturgy of the Church, the grandeur of the temple, and the arrangements made for performing divine worship with a becoming grandeur and solemnity, while the simplicity of popular worship is maintained, have taken firm hold upon the religious mind of the community; and in the result cannot fail to draw many to pray, who hitherto have been negligent of their duty.

29. FIRE AND LOSS OF THREE LIVES.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock, A.M., a fire, which occasioned the loss of three lives, broke out in London Passage, a very narrow thoroughfare, leading from Whitecross Street to Golden Lane, St. Luke's. The premises were in the occupation of Mr. Charles Wrench, cane-dresser. Mr. Wrench, who

first discovered the fire, rushed wildly into the court, leaving the street-door open. The wind carried the flames up the staircase, rendering the escape of the inmates impossible. The fire-escapes promptly arrived, also the White-cross-street engines, the station of which is only a few yards distant; but they were useless. When the ruins were searched, Mrs. Wrench was found sitting on a box in the front room, with her arm partly out of the window, and her child, Eliza Wrench, aged seven months, on her arm. The eldest boy, Charles Wrench, aged nine years, was found on the first floor back room, up in the corner, burnt to a cinder.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—THEIR GARB AND SPEECH.—A very singular abandonment of ancient customs has been determined on by the Society of Friends. During the last twenty years the number of Friends has been gradually declining, insomuch that they are not estimated to exceed 15,000 in England. This decline is attributed to various causes, but to none more than the stringency of their regulations in respect to marriage. From time immemorial the Society has recognised no union which has not been celebrated in accordance with their own customs and between members of their community. The consequence has been that whenever a mixed marriage has taken place it has been solemnized out of their communion, and the one party has *de facto* ceased to be a member. In other cases, where a member of the Society has been unwilling to forego the *status* and rights of membership, such person has been virtually doomed to single life.

This has been especially the case of female Friends. In so small a community the restriction has given rise to much inconvenience and heart-burning. The Conference have therefore recommended a modification of the rule so as to permit mixed marriages to be solemnized in the Society's meetings.

The subject of the Quaker dress and speech also underwent discussion. The garb and peculiarities of speech so well known as the distinguishing mark of the Quakers wherever they are seen and heard, were originally in agreement with the forms of the times, reduced to the utmost simplicity as a testimony against the extravagant richness of dress and licentiousness of speech of contemporary society. But the periodical interrogatory made in the disciplinary meetings of the Friends—"Do Friends endeavour by example and precept to train up their children, servants, and those under their care in a religious life and conversation consistent with our Christian profession, and in plainness of speech, behaviour, and apparel?" had gradually lost its general meaning, and had become associated with the particular idea whether the Friends continue to use the dress of earlier days; say "thou" and "thee" instead of "you;" "first day," "first month," instead of "Sunday," "January." But the change of fashion has rendered that quaint and obtrusive which was originally conformable and quiet, while the decency and good taste of modern conversation invites imitation and not protest. It was therefore proposed to omit the latter part of the question, and thereby to leave the

fashion of dress and speech to the judgment of the individual. These matters were discussed by the Conference four days, and the result was a general recommendation of the alterations referred to. The whole question must be submitted to the General Meeting of the Friends. In many a circle, and in many a quiet country town, the quaint old garb will be missed; but it cannot but have been remarked (and the fact, though not avowed, had probably a great share in the resolutions) that a large number of the members, male and female, have of late years, while maintaining the general character of the Quaker dress, so subdued its prominent points and changed its colours, that it had become undistinguishable.

STATE OF IRELAND.—ASSASSINATIONS AND OUTRAGES.—The system of terrorism and assassination already referred to as having again revived in unhappy Ireland, has continued to increase until it has assumed the shape of incipient insurrection. The Irish journals are full of reports of outrages committed on the tenantry, threatening letters, burning;—a frightful picture, but which fails to realize the actual condition of the country, for terror-stricken servitude and untold wrongs make no show. The most unchecked and prevailing tyranny of a single despot, however ruthless, effects little compared with the power of a secret tribunal and unknown agents.

Some terrible assassinations have to be recorded.

In August Mr. Benn, a landowner of Antrim, who had reclaimed some square miles of heath and bog, and whose improvements had been accompanied, perhaps, by slight injury to

a peasant or two, was shot at by a person concealed in the shrubbery surrounding his residence. The bullet passed between his arm and his body. The intended assassin could not be traced.

In September a faction fight between "the Three-years-old" and "the Four-years-old" took place at the fair of Hospital, co. Limerick. A great number of persons received injuries in the conflict, and one farmer was killed.

On September 18, a Scotch settler, named Gunn, who had been brought from Scotland to impart to the Irish of Gweedore the Scotch system of sheep-farming, was attacked in his own cottage by more than twenty ruffians, and was almost beaten to death. There are nine cottages adjacent, but the inmates would see and know nothing of the occurrence.

Near Kilkee, a young man, named Clancy, was shot dead within a few yards of his own door. It is supposed to have been a family affair, arising from a dispute about a brother's marriage portion.

In November, near Nenagh, the place at which the Irish met to express their sympathy with the murderers Cormack, Mr. Gason, a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace, was shot at from behind a hedge. The slugs passed through his clothing, and inflicted several wounds, but not dangerous.

On the 28th October, as the Rev. Alexander Nixon—a gentleman whose name had been frequently mentioned in reference to the Gweedore land quarrel—was returning from the church of Myra, near Dunfanaghy, accompanied by his wife and daughter, his carriage was stopped by three men disguised in female attire. One of

the ruffians approached the victim and discharged a pistol full in his face. The slugs carried away part of the lower jaw and teeth, and came out at the opposite cheek. The unfortunate gentleman was, however, mutilated, not murdered. It is difficult to conceive a state of society in which the presence of the victim's wife and children, or his aged parents, affords no check. The perpetrators of this inhuman murder have not been traced.

On the 5th November a deliberate murder was fully accomplished. The victim was Mr. Ely, of Ballaghmore Castle, Queen's County. He was a gentleman held in the very highest estimation by his neighbours, and was supposed to be loved and respected by the peasantry. Nevertheless his doom was fixed by the secret tribunal, and the cause of their sentence was no greater than displeasure at his attempts to prevent poaching on his estate. His intended fate was no secret, and when the report of the gun was heard, it was known to announce the death of this respected gentleman. He had dined with his brother and sister-in-law, who resided in a house near the castle. He was returning home between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, and had just passed through a small wicket, when his assassin, concealed in the shrubbery, fired at him. The slugs shattered his left arm above the elbow. When the surgeons arrived from Dublin, they pronounced it necessary to amputate the limb. The amputation was performed, but the unfortunate gentleman sank, and died a few hours afterwards.

The assassin, in his haste, left his hat behind, and thus left an unmistakable clue. The constab-

lary occupied the whole country adjoining, and soon learnt that the murderer was within their circle. They found that every one of the peasantry was well aware of the fact, and they traced him from house to house; but no one would betray the secret; they are supposed to have got him within a small circuit, which was surrounded by a cordon of police; but he escaped. The Government and the county magistrates offered rewards amounting to 1000*l.* for his apprehension. But the terrors of the Riband code are such that even this large sum had no effect.

This course of murder, outrage, and terrorism, seems gradually to have changed its character towards political disturbance. Towards the end of the year the public were much surprised with a Proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant against illegal societies. It was supposed that undue importance had been attributed to some nonsense about a regiment of Irish Volunteers who were to land from the United States, and with the assistance of the native Irish were to expel the Saxon. In December, however, the Proclamation was followed up by action; and it then appeared that an illegal combination called the Phoenix Club did actually exist, the members of which were bound by terrible oaths to rise at a moment's notice. A large number of youths were arrested, and the investigation proceeded with vigour. It was ascertained that the old machinery of secret oaths, midnight drills, passwords, and other mysteries of conjuration were in full activity. The club seems to have no affiliation to the Riband system, and its members were mostly young shopmen of the small towns of Cork and Kerry.

Return of the Number and Nature of the Accidents and Injuries to Life and Limb which have occurred on all the Railways open for Traffic in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1858.

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	26	419
Passengers killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	25	18
Servants of company or of contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	17	52
Servants of company or of contractors killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	114	49
Other persons crossing at level crossings	21	5
Trespassers	62	11
Suicides	5	—
Miscellaneous	6	2
Total from all causes	276	556
England and Wales	199	489
Scotland	51	38
Ireland	26	29
		Miles.
Length of railway open on the 31st December, 1858		9534
Ditto on the 31st December, 1857		9091
Increase of mileage during the year		443
Collisions between passenger trains		4
Collisions between passenger trains and other trains or engines		26
Collisions between passenger trains and cattle		2
Passenger trains running into sidings or off their proper line, through points being wrong		4
Passenger trains or portions of trains getting off the rails		7
Axles or wheels or machinery of engines attached to passenger trains breaking or getting out of order		1
Axles or wheels or other parts of carriages of passenger trains breaking		2
Couplings breaking		—
Bursting of the boilers of engines of passenger trains		1
Trains running into stations at too great speed		2
Total accidents to passenger trains		49
Total accidents to goods and mineral trains		12
Grand total to all trains		61

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING FOREIGN REFUGEES. —CONSPIRACY TO MURDER BILL.

COUNT WALEWSKI TO COUNT PERSIGNY.—(*Communication to the Earl of Clarendon by Count Persigny, January 21.*)

(*Translation.*)

Paris, January 20, 1858.

M. le Comte,—The legal proceeding which has been commenced in regard to the criminal attempt recently made on the person of the Emperor is taking its course, and we shall shortly ascertain its definitive result; but there is a point upon which even now we cannot entertain any doubt. This fresh attempt, like those which preceded it, has been devised in England.

It was in England that Pianori formed the plan of striking the Emperor; it was from London that, in an affair the recollection of which is still recent, Mazzini, Ledru-Rollin, and Campanella, directed the assassins whom they had furnished with arms. It is there also that the authors of the last plot have leisurely prepared their means of action, have studied and constructed the instruments of destruction which they have employed, and it is from thence that they set out to carry their plans into execution.

In recording these circumstances, I at once add how much the Government of the Emperor is persuaded of the sincerity of the sentiments of reprobation which

they created in England. It is equally convinced, that with such proofs in their possession of the abuse of hospitality, the English Government and people understand at once to what extent we are justified in directing our attention to them.

No one appreciates and respects more than we do, the liberality with which England is disposed to exercise the right of asylum in regard to foreigners, victims of political struggles. France, for her part, has always looked upon it as a duty of humanity never to close her frontiers to any honourable person in misfortune, whatever might be the party to which he belonged; and His Majesty's Government does not complain that its opponents should find refuge on the English soil, and live there in peace, remaining faithful to their opinions, to their very passions, under the protection of the British laws.

But, M. le Comte, how different is the attitude of the skilful demagogues established in England. It is no longer the hostility of misguided individuals, manifesting itself by all the excesses of the press and all the violences of language; it is no longer even the work of the factious, seeking to rouse opinion and to provoke disorder; it is assassination, elevated to doctrine, preached openly, prac-

tised in repeated attempts, the most recent of which has just struck Europe with amazement. Ought, then, the right of asylum to protect such a state of things? Is hospitality due to assassins? Ought the English legislation to contribute to favour their designs and their plans, and can it continue to shelter persons who, by their flagrant acts, place themselves beyond the pale of common right and under the ban of humanity?

In submitting these questions to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the Government of the Emperor does not merely discharge a duty towards itself, it re-echoes the sentiment of the country, which, under the influence of the most legitimate anxiety, calls upon it to do so; and which, in a matter where the common interest among all nations and all governments is so clear, considers itself entitled to reckon upon the concurrence of England. The repetition and the wickedness of these guilty enterprises expose France to a danger against which we are bound to provide.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government can assist us in averting it by affording us a guarantee of security which no State can refuse to a neighbouring State, and which we are authorized to expect from an ally. Fully relying, moreover, on the high sense of the English Cabinet, we refrain from indicating, in any way, the measures which it may see fit to take in order to comply with this wish. We rest entirely upon it for estimating the decisions which it shall deem best calculated to attain the object; and we are firmly persuaded that we shall not have appealed in vain to its conscience and to its good-will.

You will have the goodness to read this despatch to Lord Clarendon, and to leave with him a copy of it.

Receive, &c.
(Signed) A. WALEWSKI.

(Translation.)

Paris, February 6, 1858.

M. le Comte,—The account you give me of the effect produced in England by the insertion in the *Moniteur* of certain addresses from the army, has not escaped my attention, and I have made a report of it to the Emperor. You are aware of the sentiments by which we have been influenced in the steps we have adopted with Her Britannic Majesty's Government on the occasion of the attack of the 14th of January, and of the care we have taken, in applying for its concurrence, to avoid everything that could bear the appearance of pressure on our part. All our communications manifest our confidence in its sincerity (*loyauté*), and our deference for the initiative being taken by it; and if, in the enthusiastic manifestations of the devotion of the army, words have possibly been inserted which have seemed in England to be characterized by a different sentiment, they are too much opposed to the language which the Emperor's Government has not ceased to hold to that of Her Britannic Majesty, for it to be possible to attribute them to anything else than inadvertence, caused by the number of those addresses. The Emperor enjoins you to say to Lord Clarendon how much he regrets it.

I authorize you to give a copy of this despatch to the principal

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) A. WALEWSKI.

EARL COWLEY TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON. — (*Received February 21.*)

Paris, February 20, 1858.

My Lord, — Having learnt by telegraph that certain resolutions imputing blame to Her Majesty's Government for not having made any reply to Count Walewski's despatch to Count Persigny, dated the 20th of January, had been affirmed by a majority of the House of Commons, I think it a duty to your Lordship to place on record that although I have not been charged to make an official communication to the French Government in answer to that despatch, I have been enabled by your Lordship's private instructions to place before the French Government the sentiments, views, and intentions of Her Majesty's Government far more fully, and I cannot but believe more satisfactorily, than would have been the case had my language been clothed in a more official garb.

When Count Walewski's despatch was written, the irritation against the supposed apathy of England in a matter so important to France as the preservation of the Emperor's life was excessive. Rightly or wrongly, the idea prevailed that every conspiracy against His Majesty had been organized in England, and that the British laws gave security to the conspirators. No counter-assertions on the part of Her Majesty's Government would have had any effect at that moment; and any official notice on the part of

your Lordship of Count Walewski's despatch would, probably, have involved the two Governments in a controversial discussion more likely to have increased than to have calmed the excitement which prevailed. If the object was to soothe, it was important to let time exert its usual influence, and to reserve the official answer to Count Walewski's despatch until it was known whether Parliament would answer the appeal which was to be made to it by Her Majesty's Government.

But it ought not to be ignored, that, while taking this prudent course, your Lordship lost no opportunity of informing the French Government, confidentially, of the true bearings of the question which had been raised. Your Lordship's language has been, from the beginning of this unfortunate affair, clear and straightforward. I have now your Lordship's letters before me, in which, while vindicating in language worthy of your Lordship's name, the right of asylum which Great Britain has ever afforded to strangers of all ranks and nations, and while declaring, in terms as explicit as they are determined, the impossibility of infringing on that great principle of our Constitution, you show how utterly insufficient must any enactment be, to prevent men of desperate minds from entering upon desperate undertakings. As your Lordship's true, but very inadequate, organ, I have faithfully represented your feelings and your principles, and could I call upon the Emperor, or upon Count Walewski, as witnesses, neither, I feel certain, could belie my words.

I know not what may be the result of last night's vote; but, at

all events, I lose no time in stating my conviction that to your Lordship's judicious and prudent conduct at a very critical moment it is owing that, without the shadow of the sacrifice of a single principle, our relations with this Government have not received a shock which might have been fatal to the friendship which yet happily prevails between the two nations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

EARL COWLEY TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON. — (*Received February 24.*)

Paris, February 23, 1858.

My Lord,—Count Walewski is very desirous that I should express to your Lordship his astonishment and regret at the interpretation put, during the late discussion in the House of Commons, upon certain phrases in his despatch to Count Persigny of the 20th ultimo—astonishment that his meaning could have been misunderstood, and regret that he should be believed, with his knowledge of England, capable of applying as a generality an imputation which the context of his despatch ought, he thinks, to have proved could only have been intended for a definite class of strangers.

I must, in justice to Count Walewski, add, that in the numerous conversations which I have had with him during the last month, his language has been in entire conformity with the assurances which I have thus the honour to convey to your Lordship on his part. Moreover, his Excellency has evinced so much concern that the deplorable events which have occurred should not interrupt the friendly relations

which exist between the two countries, that it is not to be supposed he would intentionally have said aught that could be construed into an attack upon the liberties of the British nation.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) COWLEY.

THE EARL OF MALMESBURY TO
EARL COWLEY.

Foreign Office, March 4, 1858.

My Lord,—You will take the earliest opportunity of assuring Count Walewski that Her Majesty's advisers, on their accession to office, are earnestly desirous of maintaining in their integrity those close and friendly relations which, since the restoration of the Empire, have marked the alliance between France and Great Britain, to the great benefit of both countries.

Convinced that these sentiments are shared by the Government of His Imperial Majesty, and that both Governments will concur in the opinion that such friendly relations are best maintained by frank and unreserved intercourse, Her Majesty's Government appeal with confidence to that of His Imperial Majesty to aid them in their endeavours to remove some causes of misapprehension which, it cannot be denied, have produced, and if suffered to remain unexplained must continue to produce, painful effects upon the public mind of England.

Your Lordship will assure Count Walewski that Her Majesty's Government entertain the fullest conviction that his Excellency, in his despatch of the 20th January, written at a moment when the just indignation of France and of the world had been excited by the

late atrocious and cowardly attempt upon the life of His Imperial Majesty, and under the impression that the laws of England were insufficient to protect His Imperial Majesty against a repetition of such attempts upon the part of foreign refugees resident in Great Britain, had no other intention than that of pointing out to Her Majesty's Government what appeared to be a source of danger to France, and inviting their attention to the supposed defect.

If such has been from the first the hope of Her Majesty's Government, that hope has been completely realized by the full and frank assurances which Count Walewski has spontaneously given, as reported in your despatch of the 23rd of February, of his astonishment and regret at the interpretation put upon certain phrases in his despatch to Count Persigny of the 20th of January: "astonishment that his meaning could have been misunderstood, and regret that he should be believed, with his knowledge of England, capable of applying, as a generality, an imputation which the context of his despatch ought, he thinks, to have proved could only have been intended for a definite class of strangers."

Though Her Majesty's Government have, from the first, entertained the belief that an erroneous construction had been put on Count Walewski's despatch, they receive with the highest satisfaction the voluntary repudiation, so honourable to his Excellency, of the meaning which he believes to have been attributed to him; and in the same spirit of candour, they desire to call his attention to those expressions which really

have produced an unfavourable impression on the public opinion of this country.

Your Lordship will therefore remark to Count Walewski, that his Excellency, in stating that the attempt which has just providentially failed, "like others which have preceded it, was devised in England,"—in speaking with reference to the "*adeptes de la démagogie*" established in England,—of "assassination elevated to doctrine, preached openly, practised in repeated attempts,"—and in asking "whether the right of asylum should protect such a state of things, or contribute to favour their designs and their plans"—has not unnaturally been understood to imply imputations, not only that the offences enumerated are not recognised as such by the English law, and may be committed with impunity, but that the spirit of English legislation is such as designedly to shelter and screen the offender from punishment.

Her Majesty's Government are persuaded that had Count Walewski known, when his Excellency held with your Lordship the conversation to which I have adverted above, that such construction was put upon certain portions of his despatch of January 20, he would have had no difficulty in adding to the assurance then given the further assurance that nothing could have been farther from his intention than to convey an imputation injurious alike to the morality and the honour of the British nation. All the offences which his Excellency enumerates, on being proved to the satisfaction of a jury, subject the person convicted to the infliction of penalties more or less severe; and if cases

have been brought to the notice of the Government of His Imperial Majesty, which may appear to have been overlooked by Her Majesty's Government, it is not to be doubted but that the advisers of Her Majesty, in abstaining to prosecute, have been influenced by motives of discretion quite consistent with an earnest desire to repress such offences.

Subsequently, however, to the late atrocious attempt, proceedings have been instituted in two cases—one for complicity in the late murderous attempt, another for a publication "elevating assassination to doctrine;" and another similar case is now under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown.

It is hoped that these considerations will satisfy Count Walewski that either his expressions have been greatly misunderstood, or that they have been made under an erroneous apprehension of the state of the law in this country, and that, in either case, his Excellency will not hesitate, with that frankness which has characterized his conduct, to offer an explanation which cannot fail to remove any existing misconception.

Your Lordship will read this despatch to Count Walewski, and leave a copy with his Excellency.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

EARL COWLEY TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.—(*Received March 9.*)

Paris, March 8, 1858.

My Lord,—I waited upon Count Walewski this afternoon, by appointment, and read to him your Lordship's despatch of the 4th

instant, and, in compliance with the instructions contained in it, I left a copy with his Excellency.

Count Walewski said that he received with great pleasure the assurances conveyed in it, that the Government of which your Lordship is a member are earnestly desirous of maintaining in their integrity those close and friendly relations which, since the restoration of the Empire, have marked the alliance between France and Great Britain; that he recognised, in common with your Lordship, the great benefit of a good understanding between the two countries; and that you would always find him disposed to aid in maintaining it.

With regard to the rest of the despatch, Count Walewski said that he would return an answer to it in a day or two through the Emperor's Ambassador in London; but that he had no hesitation in stating, at once, that nothing could have been further from his intention than to convey, in his despatch of the 20th of January to Count Persigny, any imputation whatever on the morality or honour of the British nation. Nay, he would go further, and assure me that that despatch was written with no other object than to signalize acts and proceedings dangerous to the tranquillity of France, which the Imperial Government had reason to believe were carrying on within the British territories. His Excellency admitted that he had used strong language, but it had been solely with reference to those acts and proceedings. He had never pointed out, or intended to point out, a remedy for them. It was for the English Government and the English nation alone

to determine in what manner, and and in what measure, a remedy could be applied.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

THE EARL OF MALMESBURY TO
LORD COWLEY.

Foreign Office, March 9, 1858.

My Lord,—I have received your Excellency's despatch of the 8th instant, reporting the language of Count Walewski on receiving from you a copy of my despatch of the 4th instant; and I have to acquaint your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government have observed with great satisfaction the friendly spirit which pervaded his Excellency's remarks, and they feel sure that all the misconception which has prevailed respecting the purport of his previous despatch of the 20th of January, will be entirely removed by the answer which Count Walewski leads you to expect will be returned to the communication now made to him.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

COUNT WALEWSKI TO COUNT PERSIGNY.—(*Communicated to the Earl of Malmesbury by Count Persigny, March 12.*)

(*Translation.*)

Paris, March 11, 1858.

M. le Comte,—Lord Cowley has delivered to me a despatch which has been addressed to him by Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 4th of March, and of which you will find a copy annexed hereto.

The Government of the Emperor congratulates itself on the

friendly dispositions of the new Cabinet, and sees, with sincere satisfaction, that the present Ministers of the Queen, like their predecessors, are under no misapprehension either as to our intentions, or as to the grave nature of the facts which we have signalized to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

The Government of the Emperor, M. le Comte, flatters itself that for six years, its whole conduct has precluded the suspicion of its wishing, in any way, to wound the dignity of the English nation; and His Majesty thinks that, he has seized every opportunity during peace, as well as during war, of drawing closer the bonds between the two people. The Emperor, as you are aware, has always entertained the profound conviction, that the reconciliation of two great nations, after ages of antagonism, could be sincere and lasting only on one condition, namely, that the honour of one should never be sacrificed to the honour of the other.

Such sentiments, attested by the constant acts of the Government of His Majesty, are a sufficient answer to the erroneous interpretations of which our communication of the 20th of January has been the object. Besides, what has happened? I begged you to signalize to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, the existence in London of a sect of foreigners which, in its publications and its meetings, elevates assassination to doctrine, and which, in the space of six years, has sent into France not less than eight assassins to strike a blow at the Emperor, as is proved by the declarations of the jury.

All these attempts, like that of the 14th of January, have found the Emperor impassive; putting his trust in the protection of Heaven, His Majesty views with profound disdain the attacks which are directed only at his person; but the country has shown itself to be deeply moved by them, and as, at the time when I addressed my despatch to you, no repressive measure had been taken in London, public opinion in France, without taking into account the nature of the institutions of England, or the motives of discretion of which Lord Malmesbury's communication speaks, was astonished that so much audacity should have remained unpunished.

Moreover, the character of our proceedings was laid down to you in the clearest manner by the Emperor himself, who wrote to you towards the end of January: "I do not deceive myself as to the little efficacy of the measures which could be taken, but it will still be a friendly act, which will calm much irritation here. Explain our position clearly to the Ministers of the Queen; it is not now a question of saving my life, it is a question of saving the alliance."

The Emperor, M. le Comte, has never intended to demand the support of foreign Governments to increase his personal security. A more elevated sentiment, an interest greater in his eyes, have guided him, namely, the maintenance of the good relations existing with the neighbouring States.

My despatch of the 20th of January had no other object than to signalize a state of things which was to be regretted; but I carefully abstained from expressing any opinion as to the measures calculated to remedy it; and I

Vol. C.

have been unable to understand how certain expressions of that despatch have been so misinterpreted. It is, besides, unnecessary for me to tell you that it never entered my thought to consider English legislation as designedly sheltering the offender, and, to borrow Lord Malmesbury's own words, as screening him from punishment.

In giving these assurances to the Principal Secretary of State, you will be so good as to add, that as the intentions of the Emperor have been misapprehended, His Majesty's Government will abstain from continuing a discussion which, by being prolonged, might prejudice the dignity and the good understanding of the two countries; and that it appeals, purely and simply, to the loyalty of the English people.

I request you to read this despatch to Lord Malmesbury, and to leave with him a copy of it.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) A. WALEWSKI.

A BILL TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.

(*Motion for Leave, Feb. 8, 1858.*)

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Law relating to the Crimes of Conspiracy and Incitement to murder: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act—

I. Any Person who shall, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark,

and Man, conspire with any other Person or Persons, being either within or without the said United Kingdom and the said Islands, to commit Murder, either within or without the Dominions of Her Majesty, shall be guilty of Felony, and being convicted thereof shall be liable to be sentenced to Penal Servitude for Life, or for any Term not less than Five Years, or to Imprisonment, with or without Hard Labour, for any Term not exceeding Three Years.

II. Any Person who shall, within the said United Kingdom or the said Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, incite, instigate, or solicit any other Person, being either within or without the said United Kingdom and Islands, to commit Murder, either within or without Her Majesty's Dominions, shall be guilty of Felony, and shall be liable, upon Conviction thereof, to be sentenced to Penal Servitude for Life, or for any Term not less than Five Years, or to Imprisonment, with or without Hard Labour, for any Term not exceeding Three Years.

III. Any Person charged within the United Kingdom with a Fe-

lony, under the Provisions of this Act, may be apprehended, tried, and punished, and otherwise dealt with, in all respects, in any County or Place within the United Kingdom in which he may be found, in the same manner as if the Felony with which he is charged had been committed in such County or Place.

IV. In any Proceeding under this Act in which the Murder shall be alleged to have been intended to be committed in any Foreign Country, the word "Murder" shall be construed to mean the killing of any Person, whether a Subject of Her Majesty or not, under such Circumstances as would, if the Person were so killed in the said United Kingdom, make such killing Murder by the Laws of the said United Kingdom.

V. So much of an Act passed in the Tenth Year of the Reign of George the Fourth, instituted "An Act for consolidating and amending the Statutes in Ireland relating to Offences against the Person," as relates to Conspiracies and Solicitations to murder, is hereby repealed.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

The Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council, March 24, 1858. [229.]

The telegram from Calcutta, dated the 22nd ultimo, which arrived this morning, conveys intelligence of the concentration of the force under the Commander-in-Chief, and of that under Jung

Bahadoor, upon Lucknow; and we trust we may indulge the expectation that, ere this, that city has been evacuated by the rebels, and that no considerable corps remains united against us in the field.

2. If this happy result should have been attained, it will be very satisfactory to us to learn that you have deemed yourselves sufficiently strong to be enabled to act towards

the people with the generosity, as well as the justice, which are congenial to the British character.

3. Crimes have been committed against us which it would be a crime to forgive; and some large exceptions there must be, of the persons guilty of such crimes, from any act of amnesty which could be granted; but it must be as impossible, as it would be abhorrent from our feelings, to inflict the extreme penalty which the law might strictly award upon all who have swerved from their allegiance.

4. To us it appears that, whenever open resistance shall have ceased, it would be prudent, in awarding punishment, rather to follow the practice which prevails after the conquest of a country which has defended itself to the last by desperate war, than that which may perhaps be lawfully adopted after the suppression of mutiny and rebellion, such acts always being excepted from forgiveness or mitigation of punishment as have exceeded the licence of legitimate hostilities.

5. While we may be unable to forget the insanity which, during the last ten months, has pervaded the army and a large portion of the people, we should at the same time remember the previous fidelity of a hundred years, and so conduct ourselves towards those who have erred as to remove their delusions and their fears, and re-establish, if we can, that confidence which was so long the foundation of our power.

6. It would be desirable that, in every case, the disarming of a district, either by the seizure of arms or by their surrender, should precede the application to it of any amnesty; but there may be circumstances which would render

expedient a different course of proceeding. Upon these exceptional cases, you and the officers acting under your orders must decide.

7. The disarming of a district having been effected, with exceptions, under your licence, in favour of native gentlemen, whose feelings of honour would be affected by being deprived of the privilege of wearing arms, and of any other persons in whom you may confide, we think the possession of arms should be punished in every case by a severe penalty; but unless the possession of arms should be combined with other acts, leading to the conclusion that they were retained for the perpetration of crimes, that penalty should not be death. Of course the possession of arms by Englishmen must always remain lawful.

8. Death has of late been but too common a punishment. It loses whatever terror it might otherwise have when so indiscriminately applied; but, in fact, in India there is not commonly a fear of death, although there ever must be a fear of pain.

9. In every amnestied district the ordinary administration of the law should, as soon as possible, be restored.

10. In carrying these views into execution; you may meet with obstruction from those who, maddened by the scenes they have witnessed, may desire to substitute their own policy for that of the Government; but persevere firmly in doing what you may think right; make those who would counteract you feel that you are resolved to rule, and that you will be served by none who will not obey.

11. Acting in this spirit, you may rely upon our unqualified support.

*From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of
India with the Governor-General,
to G. COUPER, Esq., Secretary to
the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*
[265.]

Allahabad, March 3, 1858.

Sir,—I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General to enclose to you a copy of a Proclamation which is to be issued by the Chief Commissioner at Lucknow, so soon as the British troops, under his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, shall have possession or command of the city.

2. This Proclamation is addressed to the chiefs and inhabitants of Oudh only, and not to the Sepoys.

3. The Governor-General has not considered it desirable that this Proclamation should appear until the capital is either actually in our hands, or lying at our mercy. He believes that any proclamation put forth in Oudh in a liberal and forgiving spirit would be open to misconstruction, and capable of perversion, if not preceded by a manifestation of our power; and that this would be especially the case at Lucknow, which, although it has recently been the scene of unparalleled heroism and daring, and of one of the most brilliant and successful feats of arms which British India has ever witnessed, is still sedulously represented by the rebels as being beyond our power to take or to hold.

4. If an exemption almost general, from the penalties of death, transportation, and imprisonment, such as is now about to be offered to men who have been in rebellion, had been publicly proclaimed, before a heavy blow had been struck, it is at least as likely that resistance would have been encouraged

by the seeming exhibition of weakness, as that it would have been disarmed by a generous forbearance.

5. Translations of the Proclamation into Hindee and Persian accompany this despatch.

6. It will be for the Chief Commissioner in communication with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to determine the moment at which the Proclamation shall be published, and the manner of disseminating it through the province; as also the mode in which those who may surrender themselves under it shall be immediately and for the present dealt with.

7. This last question, considering that we shall not be in firm possession of any large portion of the province when the Proclamation begins to take effect, and that the bulk of our troops, Native as well as European, will be needed for other purposes than to keep guard through its districts, is one of some difficulty. It is clear, too, that the same treatment will not be applicable to all who may present themselves.

8. Amongst these there may be some who have been continuously in arms against the Government, and have shown inveterate opposition to the last, but who are free from the suspicion of having put to death or injured Europeans who fell in their way.

9. To these men their lives are guaranteed and their honour; that is in native acceptance, they will neither be transported across sea, nor placed in prison.

10. Probably the most easy and effectual way of disposing of them, in the first instance, will be to require that they shall reside in Lucknow under surveillance and in charge of an officer appointed for that purpose.

11. Their ultimate condition and place of residence may remain to be determined hereafter, when the Chief Commissioner shall be able to report fully to the Governor-General upon the individual character and past conduct of each.

12. There will be others, who, although they have taken up arms against the Government, have done so less heartily, and upon whom, for other causes, the Chief Commissioner may not see reason to put restraint. These, after surrendering their arms, might be allowed to go to their homes, with such security for their peaceable conduct as the Chief Commissioner may think proper to require.

13. One obvious security will be that of making it clearly understood by them, that the amount of favour which they shall hereafter receive, and the condition in which they shall be re-established, will be in part dependent upon their conduct after dismissal.

14. The permission to return to their homes must not be considered as a re-instatement of them in the possession of their lands, for the deliberate disposal of which the Government will preserve itself unfettered.

15. There will probably be a third class, less compromised by acts of past hostility to the Government, in whom the Chief Commissioner may see reason to repose enough of confidence to justify their services being at once enlisted on the side of order, towards the maintenance of which in their respective districts they might be called upon to organize a temporary police.

16. The foregoing remarks apply to the talookdars and chiefs of the province. As regards their followers who may make submis-

sion with them, these, from their numbers, must of necessity be dismissed to their homes. But before this is done, their names and places of residence should be registered, and they should receive a warning that any disturbance of the peace or resistance of authority which may occur in their neighbourhood, will be visited, not upon the individual offenders alone, but by heavy fines upon the villages.

17. I am to observe that the Governor-General wishes the Chief Commissioner to consider what has been above written as suggestions rather than instructions, and as indicating generally the spirit in which his Lordship desires that the Proclamation should be followed up, without tying down the action of the Chief Commissioner in matters which may have to be judged under circumstances which cannot be foreseen.

18. There remains one more point for notice.

19. The Proclamation is addressed to the chiefs and inhabitants of Oudh, not to mutineers.

20. To the latter, the Governor-General does not intend that any overture should be made at present.

21. But it is possible that some may surrender themselves, or seek terms, and it is necessary that the Chief Commissioner should be prepared to meet any advances from them.

22. The sole promise which can be given to any mutineer is that his life shall be spared; and this promise must not be made if the man belongs to a regiment which has murdered its officers, or if there be other *prima facie* reason to suppose that he has been implicated in any specially atrocious crime. Beyond the guarantee of life to those who, not coming within

the above-stated exception, shall surrender themselves, the Governor-General cannot sanction the giving of any specific pledge.

23. Voluntary submission will be counted in mitigation of punishment, but nothing must be said to those who so submit themselves, which shall bar the Government from awarding to each such measure of secondary punishment as in its justice it may deem fitting.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Allahabad,

March 3, 1858.

PROCLAMATION.

The army of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is in possession of Lucknow, and the city lies at the mercy of the British Government, whose authority it has, for nine months, rebelliously defied and resisted.

This resistance, begun by a mutinous soldiery, has found support from the inhabitants of the city, and of the province of Oude at large. Many who owed their prosperity to the British Government, as well as those who believed themselves aggrieved by it, have joined in this bad cause, and have ranged themselves with the enemies of the State.

They have been guilty of a great crime, and have subjected themselves to a just retribution.

The capital of their country is now once more in the hands of the British troops. From this day it will be held by a force which nothing can withstand, and the authority of the Government will be carried into every corner of the province.

The time, then, has come at which the Right Honourable the

Governor-General of India deems it right to make known the mode in which the British Government will deal with the talookdars, chiefs, and landowners of Oude and their followers.

The first care of the Governor-General will be to reward those who have been steadfast in their allegiance at a time when the authority of the Government was partially overborne, and who have proved this by the support and assistance which they have given to British officers.

Therefore, the Right Honourable the Governor-General hereby declares that Drigbiggei Singh, raja of Bulrampoor, Koolwunt Singh, raja of Pudnaha, Rao Hurdeo Buksh Singh of Kutiaree, Kashee Pershad, talookdar of Sissaindee, Zubr Singh, zemindar of Gopal Ghair, and Chundee Lal, zemindar of Moraon (Baiswarah), are henceforward the sole hereditary proprietors of the lands which they held when Oude came under British rule, subject only to such moderate assessment as may be imposed upon them; and that these loyal men will be further rewarded in such manner and to such extent as, upon consideration of their merits and their position, the Governor-General shall determine.

A proportionate measure of reward and honour, according to their deserts, will be conferred upon others, in whose favour like claims may be established to the satisfaction of the Government.

The Governor-General further proclaims to the people of Oude that, with the above-mentioned exceptions, the proprietary right in the soil of the province is confiscated to the British Government, which will dispose of that right in

such manner as it may seem fitting.

To those talookdars, chiefs, and landowners, with their followers, who shall make immediate submission to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, surrendering their arms and obeying his orders, the Right Honourable the Governor-General promises that their lives and honour shall be safe, provided that their hands are not stained with English blood murderously shed. But as regards any further indulgence which may be extended to them, and the condition in which they may hereafter be placed, they must throw themselves upon the justice and mercy of the British Government.

As participation in the murder of English women will exclude those who are guilty of it from all mercy, so will those who have protected English lives be entitled to consideration and leniency.

THE SECRET COMMITTEE OF THE
COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE
EAST INDIA COMPANY TO THE
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
IN COUNCIL.

April 19, 1858.

Our letter of the 24th of March, 1858, will have put you in possession of our general views with respect to the treatment of the people in the event of the evacuation of Lucknow by the enemy.

2. On the 12th instant, we received from you a copy of a letter, dated the 3rd of March, addressed by your secretary to the secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oude, which letter enclosed a copy of the proclamation to be issued by the Chief Commissioner, as soon as the British troops should have command of the city of Luck-

now, and conveyed instructions as to the manner in which he was to act with respect to different classes of persons in execution of the views of the Governor-General.

3. The people of Oude will see only the proclamation.

4. That authoritative expression of the will of the Government informs the people that six persons, who are named as having been steadfast in their allegiance, are henceforward the sole hereditary proprietors of the lands they held when Oude came under British rule, subject only to such moderate assessment as may be imposed upon them: that others, in whose favour like claims may be established, will have conferred upon them a proportionate measure of reward and honour; and that, with these exceptions, the proprietary right in the soil of the province is confiscated to the British Government.

5. We cannot but express to you our apprehension that this decree, pronouncing the disinherison of a people, will throw difficulties almost insurmountable in the way of the re-establishment of peace.

6. We are under the impression that the war in Oude has derived much of its popular character from the rigorous manner in which, without regard to what the chief landowners had become accustomed to consider as their rights, the summary settlement had in a large portion of the province been carried out by your officers.

7. The landowners of India are as much attached to the soil occupied by their ancestors, and are as sensitive with respect to the rights in the soil they deem themselves to possess, as the occupiers of land in any country of which we have a knowledge.

8. Whatever may be your ultimate and undisclosed intentions, your Proclamation will appear to deprive the great body of the people of all hope upon the subject most dear to them as individuals; while the substitution of our rule, for that of their native sovereign, has naturally excited against us whatever they may have of national feeling.

9. We cannot but in justice consider, that those who resist our authority in Oude, are under very different circumstances from those who have acted against us in provinces which have been long under our government.

10. We dethroned the King of Oude, and took possession of his kingdom, by virtue of a treaty which had been subsequently modified by another treaty, under which, had it been held to be in force, the course we adopted could not have been lawfully pursued: but we held that it was not in force; although the fact of its not having been ratified in England, as regarded the provision on which we rely for our justification, had not been previously made known to the King of Oude.

11. That sovereign and his ancestors had been uniformly faithful to their treaty engagements with us, however ill they may have governed their subjects.

12. They had more than once assisted us in our difficulties, and not a suspicion had ever been entertained of any hostile disposition on their part towards our Government.

13. Suddenly the people saw their king taken from amongst them, and our administration substituted for his, which, however bad, was at least native; and this sudden change of government was

immediately followed by a summary settlement of the revenue, which, in a very considerable portion of the province, deprived the most influential landholders of what they deemed to be their property; of what certainly had long given wealth, and distinction, and power to their families.

14. We must admit that, under the circumstances, the hostilities which have been carried on in Oude have rather the character of legitimate war than that of rebellion, and that the people of Oude should rather be regarded with indulgent consideration than made the objects of a penalty, exceeding in extent, and in severity, almost any which has been recorded in history as inflicted upon a subdued nation.

15. Other conquerors, when they have succeeded in overcoming resistance, have excepted a few persons as still deserving of punishment, but have, with a generous policy, extended their clemency to the great body of the people.

16. You have acted upon a different principle; you have reserved a few as deserving of special favour, and you have struck, with what they feel as the severest of punishment, the mass of the inhabitants of the country.

17. We cannot but think that the precedents from which you have departed will appear to have been conceived in a spirit of wisdom superior to that which appears in the precedent you have made.

18. We desire that you will mitigate, in practice, the stringent severity of the decree of confiscation you have issued against the landowners of Oude.

19. We desire to see British authority in India rest upon the willing obedience of a contented

people. There cannot be contentment where there is general confiscation.

20. Government cannot long be maintained by any force in a country where the whole people is rendered hostile by a sense of wrong; and if it were possible so to maintain it, it would not be a consummation to be desired.

Copy of Letter from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council.

[278.]

May 5, 1858.

1. You will have received, by the mail of the 25th of March, a letter from the Secret Committee, which has since been laid before us, respecting the policy which it becomes you to pursue towards those natives of India who have recently been in arms against the authority of the British Government.

2. That letter emphatically confirms the principles which you have already adopted, as set forth in your circular of the 31st of July, 1857, by impressing upon you the propriety of pursuing, after the conquest of the revolted provinces, a course of policy distinguished by a wise and discriminating generosity. You are exhorted to temper justice with mercy, and, except in cases of extreme criminality, to grant an amnesty to the vanquished. In the sentiments expressed by the Secret Committee we entirely concur. Whilst there are some crimes which humanity calls upon you to punish with the utmost severity, there are others of a less aggravated character, which it would be equally unjust and impolitic not to pardon and to forget.

3. The offences with which you will be called upon to deal are of three different kinds. Firstly, high crimes, instigated by malice *pré-pense*, and aggravated by treachery and cruelty. Secondly, offences the results rather of weakness than of malice, into which it is believed that many have been drawn by the contamination of example; by the fear of opposing themselves to their more powerful countrymen, or by the belief that they have been compromised by the acts of their associates, rather than by any active desire to embarrass the existing Government. And, thirdly, offences of a less positive character, amounting to little more than passive connivance at evil, or at most to the act of giving such assistance to the rebels, as, if not given, would have been forcibly extorted, and which in many cases it would have been death to refuse to bodies of licentious and exasperated mutineers.

4. It is the first only of these offences, the perpetrators of which, and their accomplices, it will be your duty to visit with the severest penalty which you can inflict; and it is, happily, in such cases of exceptional atrocity, that you will have the least difficulty in proving both the commission of the offence, and the identity of the offender. In the other cases you might often be left in doubt, not only of the extent of the offence committed, but of its actual commission by the accused persons: and, although we are aware that the retribution which may be righteously inflicted upon the guilty may be in some measure restricted by too much nicety of specification, and that, in dealing with so large a mass of crime, it is difficult to avoid the commission of some acts of indi-

vidual injustice, we may still express our desire that the utmost exertion may be made to confine, within the smallest possible compass, these cases of uncertain proof and dubious identity, even though your retributory measures should thus fall short of what in strict justice might be inflicted.

5. As soon as you have suppressed the active hostility of the enemy, your first care will be the restoration of public confidence. It will be your privilege, when the disorganized provinces shall no longer be convulsed by intestine disorder, to set an example of toleration and forbearance towards the subject people, and to endeavour, by every means consistent with the security of the British Empire in the East, to allay the irritation and suspicion which, if suffered to retain possession of the minds of the native and European inhabitants of the country, will eventually lead to nothing less calamitous than a war of races.

6. In dealing with the people of Oude you will doubtless be moved by special considerations of justice and of policy. Throughout the recent contest we have ever regarded such of the inhabitants of that country as, not being sepoys or pensioners of our own army, have been in arms against us, as an exceptionable class. They cannot be considered as traitors or even rebels, for they had not pledged their fidelity to us, and they had scarcely become our subjects. Many, by the introduction of a new system of government, had necessarily been deprived of the maintenance they had latterly enjoyed; and others feared that the speedy loss of their means of subsistence must follow from the same course. It was natural that

such persons should avail themselves of the opportunity presented by the distracted state of the country to strike a blow for the restoration of the native rule, under which the permitted disorganization of the country had so long been to them a source of unlawful profit. Neither the disbanded soldiers of the late native Government, nor the great talookdars and their retainers, were under any obligation of fidelity to our Government for benefits conferred upon them. You would be justified, therefore, in dealing with them as you would with a foreign enemy, and in ceasing to consider them objects of punishment after they had once laid down their arms.

7. Of these arms they must for ever be deprived. You will, doubtless, in prosecution of this object, address yourself, in the first instance, to the case of the great talookdars, who so successfully defied the late Government, and many of whom, with large bodies of armed men, appear to have aided the efforts of the mutinous soldiery of the Bengal army. The destruction of the fortified strongholds of these powerful landholders, the forfeiture of their remaining guns, the disarming and disbanding of their followers, will be among your first works. But whilst you are depriving this influential and once dangerous class of people of their power of openly resisting your authority, you will, we have no doubt, exert yourselves by every possible means to reconcile them to British rule, and encourage them, by liberal arrangements made in accordance with ancient usages, to become industrious agriculturists; and to employ in the cultivation of the

soil the men who, as armed retainers, have so long wasted the substance of their masters, and desolated the land. We believe that these landholders may be taught that their holdings will be more profitable to them, under a strong Government, capable of maintaining the peace of the country, and severely punishing agrarian outrages, than under one which perpetually invites, by its weakness, the ruinous arbitration of the sword.

8. Having thus endeavoured, on the re-establishment of the authority of the British Government in Oude, to re-assure the great landholders, you will proceed to consider, in the same spirit of toleration and forbearance, the condition of the great body of the people. You will bear in mind that it is necessary, in a transition state from one Government to another, to deal tenderly with existing usages, and sometimes even with existing abuses. All precipitate reforms are dangerous. It is often wiser even to tolerate evil for a time than to alarm and to irritate the minds of the people by the sudden introduction of changes which time can alone teach them to appreciate, or even, perhaps, to understand. You will be especially careful, in the re-adjustment of the fiscal system of the province, to avoid the imposition of unaccustomed taxes, whether of a general or of a local character, pressing heavily upon the industrial resources, and affecting the daily comforts of the people. We do not estimate the successful administration of a newly-acquired province according to the financial results of the first few years. At such a time we should endeavour

to conciliate the people by wise concessions, and to do nothing to encourage the belief that the British Government is more covetous of revenue than the native ruler whom it has supplanted.

At a Court of Directors, held on Monday, May 10, 1858:—
[282.]

The Chairman acquainted the Court that it had been specially summoned for the purpose of laying before them, with the consent of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, the under-mentioned Secret Papers, viz.:—

Letter from the Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee, dated Allahabad, 5th March, 1858, with the under-mentioned enclosures, viz.:—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, dated 3rd March, 1858; and

Copy of a Proclamation, addressed to the Chiefs and Inhabitants of Oude, to be issued by the Commissioner at Lucknow, so soon as the British troops, under the Commander-in-Chief, shall have possession or command of the city; also,

Letter from the Secret Committee to the Governor-General of India, in Council, dated the 19th April, 1858.

And the same having been read;

The Chairman intimated his intention of submitting to the Court a despatch upon the subject of those papers, at their meeting on Wednesday next.

A member of the Court submitted the following motion, viz.:—

“That in reference to the despatch from the Secret Committee to the Governor-General of India, dated the 19th ultimo, with the documents therein alluded to, and this day laid before the Court of Directors, this Court desires to express its continued confidence in the Governor-General, Lord Canning, and its conviction that his measures for the pacification of Oude, and the other disturbed districts in India, will be characterized by a generous policy, and by the utmost clemency that is found to be consistent with the satisfactory accomplishment of that important object.”

And the previous question, viz., “That this question be now put,” being moved and put,

The same passed in the affirmative; whereupon

The main question being put, it was

Resolved,—That in reference to the despatch from the Secret Committee to the Governor-General of India, dated the 19th ultimo, with the documents therein alluded to, and this day laid before the Court of Directors, this Court desires to express its continued confidence in the Governor-General, Lord Canning, and its conviction that his measures for the pacification of Oude, and the other disturbed districts in India, will be characterized by a generous policy, and by the utmost clemency that is found to be consistent with the satisfactory accomplishment of that important object.

From GEORGE COUPER, Esq., *Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude*, to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq., *Secretary to the Government of India*. [289.]

(Political.)

D. Camp,
Chinhut, March 8, 1858.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 191, dated 3rd instant, inclosing a Proclamation to be issued to the landholders, chiefs, and inhabitants of Oude, upon the fall of the capital.

2. In this Proclamation an hereditary title in their estates is promised to such landholders as have been steadfast in their allegiance, and with these exceptions, the proprietary right in the soil of the province is confiscated.

3. The Chief Commissioner desires me to observe that in his belief there are not a dozen landholders in the province who have not themselves borne arms against us, or sent a representative to the Durbar, or assisted the rebel Government with men or money. The effect of the Proclamation, therefore, will be to confiscate the entire proprietary right in the soil; and this being the case, it is, of course, hopeless to attempt to enlist the landholders on the side of order; on the contrary, it is the Chief Commissioner's firm conviction that as soon as the chiefs and talookdars become acquainted with the determination of the Government to confiscate their rights, they will betake themselves at once to their domains, and prepare for a desperate and prolonged resistance.

4. The Chief Commissioner deems this matter of such vital

importance, that, at the risk of being deemed importunate, he ventures to submit his views once more, in the hope that the Right Honourable the Governor-General may yet be induced to re-consider the subject.

5. He is of opinion that the landholders were most unjustly treated under our settlement operations, and even had they not been so, that it would have required a degree of fidelity on their part quite foreign to the usual character of an Asiatic to have remained faithful to our Government under the shocks to which it was exposed in Oude. In fact, it was not till our rule was virtually at an end, the whole country overrun, and the capital in the hands of the rebel soldiery, that the talookdars, smarting as they were under the loss of their lands, sided against us. The Chief Commissioner thinks, therefore, that they ought hardly to be considered as rebels, but rather as honourable enemies, to whom terms, such as they could without loss of dignity accept, should be offered at the termination of the campaign.

If these men be given back their lands they will at once aid us in restoring order, and a police will soon be organized with their co-operation, which will render unnecessary the presence of our enormous army to re-establish tranquillity and confidence.

But if their life and freedom from imprisonment only be offered, they will resist; and the Chief Commissioner foresees that we are only at the commencement of a guerilla war for the extirpation, root and branch, of this class of men, which will involve the loss of thousands of Europeans by battle, disease, and exposure. It must be borne in mind that this species of

warfare has always been peculiarly harassing to our Indian forces, and will be far more so at present when we are without a native army.

6. For the above reasons the Chief Commissioner earnestly requests that such landholders and chiefs as have not been accomplices in the cold-blooded murder of Europeans may be enlisted on our side by the restoration of their ancient possessions, subject to such restrictions as will protect their dependents from oppression. If his Lordship agree to this proposition, it will not yet be too late to communicate his assent by electric telegraph before the fall of the city, which will probably not take place for some days. Should no such communication be received, the Chief Commissioner will act upon his present instructions, satisfied that he has done all in his power to convince his Lordship that they will be ineffectual to re-establish our rule on a firm basis in Oude.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. COUPER,
Secretary to Chief Commissioner.
Chief Commissioner's Office,
Camp, Chinhut, March 8.

From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General, to Major General Sir J. OUTRAM, G.C.B., Chief Commissioner, Oude.

Allahabad, March 10, 1858.

Sir,—Your secretary's letter of the 8th instant was delivered to me at an early hour this morning by Captain F. Birch, and it will receive a detailed reply in due course.

Meanwhile, I am desired by the Right Honourable the Governor-General to subjoin a clause which may be inserted in the Proclama-

tion (forwarded with my letter, No. 191, of 3rd instant), after the paragraph which ends with the words, "Justice and mercy of the British Government."

"To those amongst them who shall promptly come forward, and give to the Chief Commissioner their support in the restoration of peace and order, this indulgence will be large, and the Governor-General will be ready to view liberally the claims which they may thus acquire to a restitution of their former rights."

2. This clause will add little or nothing to your discretionary power, but it may serve to indicate more clearly to the talookdars, the liberal spirit in which the Governor-General is prepared to review and reciprocate any advances on their part.

3. It is expected that you will find means to translate this additional clause into the vernacular languages, and that you will be able to have copies of the Proclamation, so amended, prepared in sufficient numbers, for immediate use. If more should be required, the magistrate of Cawnpore will lithograph them on your requisition.

4. It is very important, as you will readily see, that every copy of the vernacular version of the Proclamation sent to you, with my letter of the 3rd instant, should be carefully destroyed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary Government of India,
with the Governor-General.
Allahabad, March 10, 1858.

to Major-General Sir J. OUTRAM,
G.C.B., *Chief Commissioner of Oude.*

Allahabad, March 31, 1858.

Sir,—In replying at once on the 10th instant to your secretary's letter of the 8th, in which you urged reasons against the issue of the Proclamation to the talookdars and landholders of Oude, which had been transmitted to you by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, my answer was confined to communicating to you the addition which his Lordship was willing to make to that Proclamation, without entering into the general questions raised in your letter. The Governor-General desires me to express his hope that you will not have supposed that the arguments adduced by you were not fully weighed by him, or that your opinion upon a subject on which you are so well entitled to offer one, has not been received with sincere respect, although he was unable to concur in it.

2. I am now directed by his Lordship to explain the grounds upon which the course advocated in your letter, viz. that such landholders and chiefs as have not been accomplices in the cold-blooded murder of Europeans should be enlisted on our side by the restoration of their ancient possessions, subject to such restrictions as will protect their dependents from oppression, is, in the opinion of the Governor-General, inadmissible.

3. The Governor-General entirely agrees with you in viewing the talookdars and landholders of Oude in a very different light from that in which rebels in our old provinces are to be regarded. The people of Oude had been subjects of the British Government for

From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General,

little more than one year when the mutinies broke out; they had become so by no act of their own. By the introduction of our rule many of the chiefs had suffered a loss of property, and all had experienced a diminution of the importance and arbitrary power which they had hitherto enjoyed; and it is no marvel that those amongst them who had thus been losers should, when they saw our authority dissolved, have hastened to shake off their new allegiance.

4. The Governor-General views these circumstances as a palliation of acts of rebellion, even where hostility has been most active and systematic. Accordingly, punishment by death or imprisonment is at once put aside by the Proclamation in the case of all who shall submit themselves to the Government, and who are not murderers; and whilst confiscation of proprietary rights in the land is declared to be the general penalty, the means of obtaining more or less of exemption from it, and of establishing a claim to restitution of rights have been pointed out, and are within the reach of all without injury to their honour. Nothing more is required for this than that they should promptly tender their adhesion, and help to maintain peace and order.

5. The Governor-General considers that the course thus taken is one consistent with the dignity of the Government, and abundantly lenient. To have followed that which is suggested in your secretary's letter, would, in his Lordship's opinion, have been to treat the rebels not only as honourable enemies, but as enemies who had won the day.

In the course of the rebellion,

most of the leaders in it, probably all, have retaken to themselves the lands and villages of which they were deprived, by the summary settlement which followed the establishment of our Government in Oude. If upon the capture of Lucknow by the Commander-in-Chief, before our strength had been seen or felt in the distant districts, and before any submission had been received or invited from them, the rights of the rebel chiefs to all their ancient possessions had been recognised by the Government, it is not possible that the act would not have been viewed as dictated by fear or weakness. It would have led the people of Oude, and all who are watching the course of events in that province, to the conclusion that rebellion against the British Government cannot be a losing game, and although it might have purchased an immediate return to order, it would not assuredly have placed the future peace of the province upon a secure foundation.

6. You observe, indeed, that the landholders were most unjustly treated under our settlement. The Governor-General desires me to observe that if this were unservedly the case, or if the proceedings of the Commissioners by which many of the talookdars were deprived of portions of their possessions had been generally unjust, he would gladly have concurred in your recommendation, and would have been ready, at the risk of any misinterpretation of the motives of the Government, to reinstate the talookdars at once in their old possessions. But it is not so. As a question of policy, indeed, the Governor-General considers that it may well be doubted whether

the attempt to introduce into Oude a system of village settlement in place of the old settlement under talookdars was a wise one; but this is a point which need not be discussed here. As a question of justice, it is certain that the lands and villages taken from the talookdars had, for the most part, been usurped by them through fraud or violence.

7. That unjust decisions were come to by some of our local officers in investigating and judging the titles of the landholders is, the Governor-General fears, too true; but the proper way of rectifying such injustice is by a rehearing where complaint is made. This, you are aware, is the course which the Governor-General is prepared to adopt, and to carry out in a liberal and conciliatory spirit. It is a very different one from proclaiming that indiscriminate restitution of all their ancient possessions is at once to be yielded to the landholders.

8. That the hostility of the talookdars of Oude who have been most active against the British Government has been provoked, or is excused, by the injustice with which they have been treated, would seem to be your opinion.

But I am to observe, that there are some facts which deserve to be weighed before pronouncing that this is the case.

9. No chiefs have been more open in their rebellion than the Rajahs of Churda, Bhinga, and Gonda. The Governor-General believes that the first of these did not lose a single village by the summary settlement, and certainly his assessment was materially reduced. The second was dealt with in a like liberal manner. The

Rajah of Gonda lost about thirty villages out of 400; but his assessment was lowered by some 10,000 rupees.

10. No one was more benefited by the change of government than the young Rajah of Naupara. His estates had been the object of a civil war with a rival claimant for three years, and of these he was at once recognised as sole proprietor by the British Government, losing only six villages out of more than a thousand. His mother was appointed guardian; but her troops have been fighting against us at Lucknow from the beginning.

11. The Rajah of Dhowrera, also a minor, was treated with equal liberality. Every village was settled to his family; yet these people turned upon Captain Hearsey and his party, refused them shelter, pursued them, captured the ladies, and sent them into Lucknow.

12. Ushruf Bux Khan, a large talookdar in Gonda, who had long been an object of persecution by the late Government, was established in the possession of all his property by us; yet he has been strongly hostile.

13. It is clear that injustice at the hands of the British Government has not been the cause of the hostility which in these instances, at least, has been displayed towards our rule.

14. The moving spirit of these men and of others amongst the chiefs of Oude must be looked for elsewhere; and in the opinion of the Governor-General it is to be found mainly in the repugnance which they feel to suffer any restraint of their hitherto arbitrary powers over those about them, to a diminution of their importance by

being brought under equal laws, and to the obligation of disbanding their armed followers, and of living a peaceful and orderly life.

15. The penalty of confiscation of property is no more than a just one in such cases as have been above recited; and although considerations of policy and mercy and the newness of our rule prescribe a relaxation of the sentence more or less large according to the features of each case, this relaxation must be preceded by submission, and the Governor-General cannot consent to offer all, without distinction, an entire exemption from penalty, and the restoration of all former possessions, even though they should not have been guilty of the murder of Europeans.

have, &c.,

(Signed) C. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Govern-
ment of India, with the
Governor-General.
Allahabad, 31st March, 1858.

*Political Department, 18th May
(No. 20), 1858.—Our Governor-
General of India in Council.*

Paragraph 1.—The Secret Committee has communicated to us the Governor-General's secret letter dated 5th March (No. 9), 1858, with its enclosures, consisting of a letter addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, dated 3rd March, and of the Proclamation referred to therein, which was to be issued by Sir James Outram to the chiefs and inhabitants of Oude as soon as the British troops should have possession or command of the city of Lucknow.

2. We have also received communication of the letter addressed to your Government by the Secret Committee, under date the 19th
VOL. C.

of April last, on the subject of the draft of Proclamation.

3. Our political letter of the 5th May has apprised you of our strong sense of the distinction which ought to be maintained between the revolted Sepoys and the chiefs and people of Oude, and the comparative indulgence with which, equally from justice and from policy, the insurgents of that country (other than Sepoys) ought to be regarded. In accordance with these views, we entirely approve the guarantee of life and honour given by the proposed Proclamation to all talooqdars, chiefs, and landholders, with their followers, who should make immediate submission, surrender their arms, and obey the orders of the British Government, provided they have not participated in the murder "of Englishmen or English women."

4. We are prepared to learn that in publicly declaring that, with the exception of the lands of six persons who had been steadfast in their allegiance, the proprietary right in the soil of the province was confiscated to the British Government, the Governor-General intended no more than to reserve to himself entire liberty of action, and to give the character of mercy to the confirmation of all rights not prejudicial to the public welfare, the owners of which might not, by their conduct, have excluded themselves from indulgent consideration.

5. His Lordship must have been well aware that the words of the Proclamation, without the comment on it which we trust was speedily afforded by your actions, must have produced the expectation of much more general and indiscriminate dispossession than

could have been consistent with justice or with policy. We shall doubtless be informed, in due course, of the reasons which induced the Governor-General to employ those terms, and of the means which we presume have been taken of making known in Oude the merciful character which we assume must still belong to your views. In the meantime, it is due to the Governor-General that we should express our entire reliance, that on this as on former occasions it has been his firm resolution to show to all whose crimes are not too great for any indulgence, the utmost degree of leniency consistent with the early restoration and firm maintenance of lawful authority.

We accordingly have to inform you that, on receiving communication of the papers now acknowledged, the Court of Directors passed the following resolution:—

“Resolved,—That in reference to the despatch from the Secret Committee to the Governor-General of India, dated the 19th ultimo, with the documents therein alluded to, and this day laid before the Court of Directors, this Court desires to express its continued confidence in the Governor-General, Lord Canning, and its conviction that his measures for the pacification of Oude and the other disturbed districts in India will be characterised by a generous policy, and by the utmost clemency that is found to be consistent with the satisfactory accomplishment of that important object.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) F. CURRIE,
W. J. EASTWICK,
&c., &c.

London, 18 May, 1858.

AN ACT FOR THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

[21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106.]

[August 2, 1858.]

Whereas by an Act of the Session holden in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Years of Her Majesty, Chapter Ninety-five, “to provide for the Government of India,” the Territories in the Possession and under the Government of the East India Company were continued under such Government, in trust for Her Majesty, until Parliament should otherwise provide, subject to the Provisions of that Act and of other Acts of Parliament, and the Property and Rights in the said Act referred to are held by the said Company in trust for Her Majesty for the Purposes of the said Government: And whereas it is expedient that the said Territories should be governed by and in the Name of Her Majesty: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen’s most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows; that is to say:—

Transfer of the Government of India to Her Majesty.

I. The Government of the Territories now in the Possession or under the Government of the East India Company, and all Powers in relation to Government vested in or exercised by the said Company, in trust for Her Majesty, shall cease to be vested in or exercised by the said Company, and all Territories in the Possession or under the Government of the said Company, and all Rights vested in or which if this Act had not been passed might have been

exercised by the said Company in relation to any Territories, shall become vested in Her Majesty, and be exercised in Her Name; and for the Purposes of this Act India shall mean the Territories vested in Her Majesty as aforesaid, and all Territories which may become vested in Her Majesty by virtue of any such Rights as aforesaid.

II. India shall be governed by and in the Name of Her Majesty, and all Rights in relation to any Territories which might have been exercised by the said Company if this Act had not been passed shall and may be exercised by and in the Name of Her Majesty as Rights incidental to the Government of India; and all the Territorial and other Revenues of or arising in India, and all Tributes and other Payments in respect of any Territories which would have been receivable by or in the Name of the said Company if this Act had not been passed, shall be received for and in the Name of Her Majesty, and shall be applied and disposed of for the Purposes of the Government of India alone, subject to the Provisions of this Act.

III. Save as herein otherwise provided, One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State shall have and perform all such or the like Powers and Duties in anywise relating to the Government or Revenues of India, and all such or the like Powers over all Officers appointed or continued under this Act, as might or should have been exercised or performed by the East India Company, or by the Court of Directors or Court of Proprietors of the said Company, either alone or by the Direction or with the Sanction or Approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of

India in relation to such Government or Revenues, and the Officers and Servants of the said Company respectively, and also all such Powers as might have been exercised by the said Commissioners alone; and any Warrant or Writing under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, which by the Act of the Session holden in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Years of Her Majesty, Chapter Seventy-seven, or otherwise, is required to be countersigned by the President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, shall in lieu of being so countersigned be countersigned by One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

IV. After the Commencement of this Act any Four of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the Time being, and any Four of the Under Secretaries for the Time being to Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, may sit and vote as Members of the House of Commons, but not more than Four such Principal Secretaries and not more than Four such Under Secretaries shall sit as Members of the House of Commons at the same Time.

V. In case the Person who immediately before the Commencement of this Act is the President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India be appointed, upon or within One Month after the Commencement of this Act, One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and be at the Time of such Appointment a Member of the House of Commons, he shall not by reason of such Appointment vacate his Seat in Parliament.

VI. In case Her Majesty be pleased to appoint a Fifth Principal Secretary of State, there

shall be paid out of the Revenues of India to such Principal Secretary of State and to his Under Secretaries respectively the like yearly Salaries as may for the Time being be paid to any other of such Secretaries of State and his Under Secretaries respectively.

Council of India.

VII. For the Purposes of this Act a Council shall be established, to consist of Fifteen Members, and to be styled the Council of India; and henceforth the Council in India now bearing that Name shall be styled the Council of the Governor-General of India.

VIII. Within Fourteen days after the passing of this Act the Court of Directors of the East India Company shall, from among the Persons then being Directors of the said Company, or having been theretofore such Directors, elect Seven Persons to be with the Persons to be appointed by Her Majesty as hereinafter mentioned the First Members of the Council under this Act, and the Names of the Persons so elected by the Court of Directors shall be forthwith, after such Election, certified to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, under the Seal of the said Company, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, within Thirty Days after the passing of this Act, to appoint to be Members of such Council Eight Persons: Provided always, that if the Court of Directors of the East India Company shall refuse or shall for such Fourteen Days neglect to make such Election of such Seven Persons, and to certify the Names of such Persons as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for

Her Majesty, by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, within Thirty Days after the expiration of such Fourteen Days, to appoint from among the said Directors Seven Persons to make up the full Number of the said Council: Provided also, that if any Person being or having been such Director, and elected or appointed as aforesaid, shall refuse to accept the Office, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, to appoint in the Place of every Person so refusing some other Person to be a Member of the Council, but so that Nine Members of the Council at the least shall be Persons qualified as hereinafter mentioned.

IX. Every Vacancy happening from Time to Time among the Members of the Council appointed by Her Majesty, not being Members so appointed by reason of the Refusal or Neglect of the Court of Directors or the Refusal to accept Office hereinbefore mentioned, shall be filled up by Her Majesty, by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, and every other vacancy shall be filled up by the Council by Election made at a Meeting to be held for that Purpose.

X. The major Part of the Persons to be elected by the Court of Directors, and the major Part of the Persons to be first appointed by Her Majesty after the passing of this Act to be Members of the Council, shall be Persons who shall have served or resided in India for Ten Years at the least, and (excepting in the case of late and present Directors and Officers on the Home Establishment of the East India Company who shall have so served or resided) shall

not have left India more than Ten Years next preceding the Date of their Appointment; and no Person other than a Person so qualified shall be appointed or elected to fill any Vacancy in the Council unless at the Time of the Appointment or Election Nine at the least of the continuing Members of the Council be Persons qualified as aforesaid.

XI. Every Member of the Council appointed or elected under this Act shall hold his Office during good behaviour; provided that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to remove any such Member from his Office upon an Address of both Houses of Parliament.

XII. No Member of the Council appointed or elected under this Act shall be capable of sitting or voting in Parliament.

XIII. There shall be paid to each Member of the Council the yearly Salary of One thousand two hundred pounds, out of the Revenues of India.

XIV. Any Member of the Council may, by Writing under his Hand, which shall be recorded in the Minutes of the Council, resign his Office, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to grant to any Person who, having held the Office of Member of the Council for the Period of Ten Years or upwards, shall so resign by reason of Infirmary disabling him from a due Execution of the Duties of the Office, a Retiring Pension during Life of Five Hundred Pounds: Provided, that if at any Time hereafter it should appear to Parliament expedient to reduce the Number or otherwise

deal with the Constitution of the said Council, no Member of the Council who has not served in his Office for a Period of Ten Years shall be entitled to claim any Compensation for the Loss of his Office, or for any Alteration in the Terms and Conditions under which the same is held.

XV. Secretaries and Officers on the Home Establishment of Company to form the Establishment of the Secretary of State in Council. Secretary of State to submit a scheme for a permanent Establishment.

XVI. As to removal of Officers and Supply of Vacancies after First Formation of Establishment.

XVII. Compensations to Officers on Home Establishment of the Company and of Board of Control not retained on new Establishment.

XVIII. As to Superannuation to Officers.

Duties and Procedure of the Council.

XIX. The Council shall, under the Direction of the Secretary of State, and subject to the Provisions of this Act, conduct the Business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of India and the Correspondence with India, but every Order or Communication sent to India shall be signed by One of the Principal Secretaries of State; and, save as expressly provided by this Act, every Order in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of India under this Act shall be signed by such Secretary of State; and all Despatches from Governments and Presidencies in India, and other Despatches from India which if

this Act had not been passed should have been addressed to the Court of Directors or to their Secret Committee, shall be addressed to such Secretary of State.

XX. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to divide the Council into Committees for the more convenient Transaction of Business, and from Time to Time to re-arrange such Committees, and to direct what Departments of the Business in relation to the Government of India under this Act shall be under such Committees respectively, and generally to direct the Manner in which all such Business shall be transacted.

XXI. The Secretary of State shall be the President of the Council, with Power to vote, and it shall be lawful for such Secretary of State in Council to appoint from Time to Time any Member of such Council to be Vice-President thereof, and any such Vice-President may at any Time be removed by the Secretary of State.

XXII. All Powers by this Act required to be exercised by the Secretary of State in Council, and all Powers of the Council, shall and may be exercised at Meetings of such Council, at which not less than Five Members shall be present, and at every Meeting the Secretary of State, or in his Absence the Vice-President, if present, shall preside, and in the Absence of the Secretary of State and Vice-President, One of the Members of the Council present shall be chosen by the Members present to preside at the Meeting; and such Council may act notwithstanding any Vacancy therein. Meetings of the Council shall be convened and held when and as the Secretary of State shall from Time to Time direct; provided

that One such Meeting at least be held in every Week.

XXIII. At any Meeting of the Council at which the Secretary of State is present, if there be a Difference of Opinion on any Question other than the Question of the Election of a Member of Council, or other than any Question with regard to which a Majority of the Votes at a Meeting is hereinafter declared to be necessary, the Determination of the Secretary of State shall be final; and in case of an Equality of Votes at any Meeting of the Council, the Secretary of State, if present, and in his Absence the Vice-President, or presiding Member, shall have a Casting Vote; and all Acts done at any Meeting of the Council in the Absence of the Secretary of State, except the Election of a Member of the Council, shall require the Sanction or Approval in Writing of the Secretary of State; and in case of Difference of Opinion on any Question decided at any Meeting, the Secretary of State may require that his Opinion, and the Reasons for the same, be entered in the Minutes of the Proceedings, and any Member of the Council who may have been present at the Meeting may require that his Opinion, and any Reasons for the same that he may have stated at the Meeting, be entered in like Manner.

XXIV. Every Order or Communication proposed to be sent to India, and every Order proposed to be made in the United Kingdom by the Secretary of State, under this Act shall, unless the same has been submitted to a Meeting of the Council, be placed in the Council Room for the Perusal of all Members of the Council during Seven Days before the

sending or making thereof, except in the Cases hereinafter provided; and it shall be lawful for any Member of the Council to record in a Minute Book, to be kept for that Purpose, his Opinion with respect to each such Order or Communication, and a Copy of every Opinion so recorded shall be sent forthwith to the Secretary of State.

XXV. If a Majority of the Council record as aforesaid their Opinions against any Act proposed to be done, the Secretary of State shall, if he do not defer to the Opinions of the Majority, record his Reasons for acting in opposition thereto.

XXVI. Provided, that where it appears to the Secretary of State that the Despatch of any Communication, or the making of any Order, not being an Order for which a Majority of the Votes at a Meeting is hereby made necessary, is urgently required, the Communication may be sent or Order given notwithstanding the same may not have been submitted to a Meeting of the Council or deposited for Seven Days as aforesaid, the urgent Reasons for sending or making the same being recorded by the Secretary of State, and Notice thereof being given to every Member of the Council, except in the Cases hereinafter mentioned.

XXVII. Provided also, that any Order, not being an Order for which a Majority of Votes at a Meeting is hereby made necessary, which might, if this Act had not been passed, have been sent by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India through the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to Governments or Presidencies in India, or to the Officers or Ser-

vants of the said Company, may, after the Commencement of this Act, be sent to such Governments or Presidencies, or to any Officer or Servant in India, by the Secretary of State, without having been submitted to a Meeting or deposited for the Perusal of the Members of the Council, and without the Reasons being recorded or Notice thereof given as aforesaid.

XXVIII. Any Despatches to Great Britain which might if this Act had not been passed have been addressed to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, may be marked "Secret" by the Authorities sending the same, and such Despatches shall not be communicated to the Members of the Council, unless the Secretary of State shall so think fit and direct.

Appointments and Patronage.

XXIX. The Appointments of Governor-General of India, Fourth Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and Governors of Presidencies in India, now made by the Court of Directors with the Approbation of Her Majesty, and the Appointments of Advocate-General for the several Presidencies now made with the Approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, shall be made by Her Majesty by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual; the Appointments of the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India, except the Fourth Ordinary Member, and the Appointments of the Members of Council of the several Presidencies, shall be made by the Secretary of State in Council, with the Concurrence of a Majority of Members present at a Meeting; the Appointments of the Lieute-

nant-Governors of Provinces or Territories shall be made by the Governor-General of India, subject to the Approbation of Her Majesty; and all such Appointments shall be subject to the Qualifications now by Law affecting such Offices respectively.

XXX. Appointments now made in India to continue to be made there.

XXXI. Certain Sections of Sixteenth and Seventeenth Victoria, Chapter Ninety-five, as to Appointment, etcetera, to the Civil Service, repealed.

XXXII. With all convenient speed after the passing of this Act, Regulations shall be made by the Secretary of State in Council, with the Advice and Assistance of the Commissioners for the Time being acting in execution of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Twenty-first May, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, "for regulating the Admission of Persons to the Civil Service of the Crown," for admitting all Persons being natural-born Subjects of Her Majesty (and of such Age and Qualification as may be prescribed in this Behalf) who may be desirous of becoming Candidates for Appointment to the Civil Service of India to be examined as Candidates accordingly, and for prescribing the Branches of Knowledge in which such Candidates shall be examined, and generally for regulating and conducting such Examinations under the Superintendence of the said last-mentioned Commissioners, or of the Persons for the Time being intrusted with the carrying out of such Regulations as may be from Time to Time established by Her Majesty for Examination, Certificate or other test of fitness in relation to Appointments to junior Si-

tuation in the Civil Service of the Crown, and the Candidates who may be certified by the said Commissioners or other Persons as aforesaid to be entitled under such Regulations shall be recommended for Appointment according to the Order of their Proficiency as shown by such Examinations, and such Persons only as shall have been so certified as aforesaid shall be appointed or admitted to the Civil Service of India by the Secretary of State in Council: Provided always, that all Regulations to be made by the said Secretary of State in Council under this Act shall be laid before Parliament within Fourteen Days after the making thereof, if Parliament be sitting, and, if Parliament be not sitting, then within Fourteen Days after the next Meeting thereof

XXXIII. All Appointments to Cadetships, Naval and Military, and all Admissions to Service not herein otherwise expressly provided for, shall be vested in Her Majesty; and the Names of Persons to be from Time to Time recommended for such Cadetships and Service shall be submitted to Her Majesty by the Secretary of State.

XXXIV. With all convenient Speed after the Commencement of this Act, Regulations shall be made for admitting any Persons being natural-born Subjects of Her Majesty (and of such Age and Qualifications as may be prescribed in this Behalf) who may be desirous of becoming Candidates for Cadetships in the Engineers and in the Artillery, to be examined as Candidates accordingly, and for prescribing the Branches of Knowledge in which such Candidates shall be examined, and generally for regulating and conducting such Examinations.

XXXV. Not less than One Tenth of the whole Number of Persons to be recommended in any Year for Military Cadetships (other than Cadetships in the Engineers and Artillery) shall be selected according to such Regulations as the Secretary of State in Council may from Time to Time make in this Behalf from among the Sons of Persons who have served in India in the Military or Civil Services of Her Majesty, or of the East India Company.

XXXVI. Except as aforesaid, all Persons to be recommended for Military Cadetships shall be nominated by the Secretary of State and Members of Council, so that out of Seventeen Nominations the Secretary of State shall have Two and each Member of Council shall have One; but no Person so nominated shall be recommended unless the Nomination be approved of by the Secretary of State in Council.

XXXVII. Save as hereinbefore provided, all Powers of making Regulations in relation to Appointments and Admissions to Service and other Matters connected therewith, and of altering or revoking such Regulations, which if this Act had not been passed might have been exercised by the Court of Directors or Commissioners for Affairs of India, may be exercised by the Secretary of State in Council, and all Regulations in force at the Time of the Commencement of this Act in relation to the Matters aforesaid shall remain in force, subject nevertheless to Alteration or Revocation by the Secretary of State in Council as aforesaid.

XXXVIII. As to Removal of Officers by Her Majesty.

Transfer of Property.

XXXIX. All Lands and Hereditaments, Monies, Stores, Goods, Chattels, and other Real and Personal Estate of the said Company, subject to the Debts and Liabilities affecting the same respectively, and the Benefit of all Contracts, Covenants, and Engagements, and all Rights to Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, and all other Emoluments which the said Company shall be seised or possessed of, or entitled to at the time of the Commencement of this Act, except the Capital Stock of the said Company and the Dividend thereon, shall become vested in Her Majesty, to be applied and disposed of, subject to the Provisions of this Act, for the Purposes of the Government of India.

XL. The Secretary of State in Council, with the Concurrence of a Majority of Votes at a Meeting, shall have full Power to sell and dispose of all Real and Personal Estate whatsoever for the Time being vested in Her Majesty under this Act, as may be thought fit, or to raise Money on any such Real Estate by way of Mortgage, and make the proper Assurances for that Purpose, and to purchase and acquire any Land or Hereditaments, or any Interests therein, Stores, Goods, Chattels, and other Property, and to enter into any Contracts whatsoever, as may be thought fit, for the Purposes of this Act; and all Property so acquired shall vest in Her Majesty for the Service of the Government of India; and any Conveyance or Assurance of or concerning any Real Estate to be made by the Authority of the Secretary of State in Council may be made under the

Hands and Seals of Three Members of the Council.

Revenues.

XLI. The Expenditure of the Revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, shall be subject to the Control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no Grant or Appropriation of any Part of such Revenues, or of any other Property coming into the Possession of the Secretary of State in Council by virtue of this Act, shall be made without the Concurrence of a Majority of Votes at a Meeting of the Council.

XLII. The Dividend on the Capital Stock of the said Company secured by the Act of the Third and Fourth Years of King William the Fourth, Chapter Eighty-five, until the Redemption thereof, and all the Bond, Debenture, and other Debt of the said Company in Great Britain, and all the Territorial Debt and all other Debts of the said Company, and all Sums of Money, Costs, Charges, and Expenses, which if this Act had not been passed would after the Time appointed for the Commencement thereof have been payable by the said Company out of the Revenues of India, in respect or by reason of any Treaties, Covenants, Contracts, Grants, or Liabilities then existing, and all Expenses, Debts, and Liabilities which after the Commencement of this Act shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of India, and all Payments under this Act, shall be charged and chargeable upon the Revenues of India alone, as the same would have been if this Act had not been passed, and such Expenses, Debts, Liabilities, and Payments as last aforesaid had been Expenses,

Debts, and Liabilities lawfully contracted and incurred by the said Company, and such Revenue shall not be applied to any other Purpose whatsoever; and all other Monies vested in or arising or accruing from Property or Rights vested in Her Majesty under this Act, or to be received or disposed of by the Council under this Act, shall be applied in aid of such Revenues: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall lessen or prejudicially affect any Security to which the said Company, or any Proprietor or Creditor thereof, now is or may be entitled upon the Fund called "The Security Fund of the India Company," and mentioned in the Act of the Third and Fourth Years of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, Chapter Eighty-five, Section Fourteen.

XLIII. Revenues remitted to Great Britain, and Monies arising in Great Britain, to be paid to Secretary of State in Council.

XLIV. Cash Balance of the Company at the Bank to be transferred to Secretary of State in Council.

XLV. Stock Account to be opened at the Bank.

XLVI. Stock standing in the Name of the Company transferred.

XLVII. Power to grant Letter of Attorney for Sale, et cetera, of Stock and Receipt of Dividends.

XLVIII. Provision as to Exchange Bills, Bonds, and other Securities.

XLIX. Powers of borrowing vested in the Company transferred to Secretary of State in Council.

L. Provisions in force relating to Forgery to extend to Bonds, et cetera, issued by Secretary of State in Council.

LI. Present System of issuing Warrants for Payments to be continued.

LII. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to appoint from Time to Time a fit Person to be Auditor of the Accounts of the Secretary of State in Council, and to authorize such Auditor to appoint and remove from Time to Time such Assistants as may be specified in such Warrant; and every such Auditor shall hold Office during good Behaviour; and there shall be paid to such Auditor and Assistants out of the Revenues of India such respective Salaries as Her Majesty, by Warrant as aforesaid, countersigned as aforesaid, may direct; and such Auditor shall examine and audit the Accounts of the Receipt, Expenditure, and Disposal in Great Britain of all Monies, Stores, and Property applicable for the Purposes of this Act; and the Secretary of State in Council shall by the Officers and Servants of the Establishment produce and lay before such Auditor from Time to Time all such Accounts, accompanied by proper Vouchers for the Support of the same, and shall submit to his Inspection all Books, Papers, and Writings having relation thereto; and such Auditor shall have Power to examine all such Officers and Servants in Great Britain of the Establishment as he may see fit in relation to such Accounts, and the Receipt, Expenditure, or Disposal of such Monies, Stores, and Property, and for that Purpose, by writing under his Hand, to summon before him any such Officer or Servant; and such Auditor shall report from Time to Time to the Secretary of State in

Council his Approval or Disapproval of such Accounts, with such Remarks and Observations in relation thereto as he may think fit, specially noting any Case, if such there shall be, in which it shall appear to him that any Money arising out of the Revenues of India has been appropriated to other Purposes than those of the Government of India, to which alone they are declared to be applicable; and shall specify in detail in his Reports all Sums of Money, Stores, and Property which ought to be accounted for, and are not brought into account or have not been appropriated, in conformity with the Provisions of this Act, or have been expended or disposed of without due Authority, and shall also specify any Defects, Inaccuracies, or Irregularities which may appear in such Accounts, or in the Authorities, Vouchers, or Documents having relation thereto; and all such Reports shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament by such Auditor, together with the Accounts of the Year to which the same may relate.

LIII. The Secretary of State in Council shall, within the first Fourteen Days during which Parliament may be sitting next after the first Day of May in every Year, lay before both Houses of Parliament an Account for the financial Year preceding that last completed of the Annual Produce of the Revenues of India, distinguishing the same under the respective Heads thereof, at each of the several Presidencies or Governments, and of all the annual Receipts and Disbursements at Home and Abroad on account of the Government of India, distinguishing the same under the respective Heads thereof, together with the latest Estimate of the same

for the last financial Year, and also the Amount of the Debts chargeable on the Revenues of India, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the annual Amount of such Interest, the State of the Effects and Credits at each Presidency or Government, and in England or elsewhere, applicable to the Purposes of the Government of India, according to the latest Advices which have been received thereof, and also a List of the Establishment of the Secretary of State in Council, and the Salaries and Allowances payable in respect thereof; and if any new or increased Salaries or Pensions of Fifty Pounds a Year or upwards have been granted or created within any Year, the Particulars thereof shall be specially stated and explained at the Foot of the Account of such Year; and such Account shall be accompanied by a Statement prepared from detailed Reports from each Presidency and District in India in such Form as shall best exhibit the moral and material Progress and Condition of India in each such Presidency.

LIV. When any Order is sent to India directing the actual Commencement of Hostilities by Her Majesty's Forces in India, the fact of such Order having been sent shall be communicated to both Houses of Parliament within Three Months after the sending of such Order, if Parliament be sitting, unless such Order shall have been in the meantime revoked or suspended; and if Parliament be not sitting at the end of such Three Months, then within One Month after the next Meeting of Parliament.

LV. Except for preventing or repelling actual Invasion of Her Majesty's Indian Possessions, or

under other sudden and urgent Necessity, the Revenues of India shall not, without the Consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defray the Expenses of any Military Operation carried on beyond the external Frontiers of such Possessions by Her Majesty's Forces charged upon such Revenues.

Existing Establishments.

LVI. Indian Military and Naval Forces to remain under existing Conditions of Service.

LVII. Provision for Persons hereafter entering Her Majesty's Indian Forces.

LVIII. All Persons who at the Time of the Commencement of this Act shall hold any Offices, Employments, or Commissions whatever under the said Company in India shall thenceforth be deemed to hold such Offices, Employments, and Commissions under Her Majesty as if they had been appointed under this Act, and shall be paid out of the Revenues of India; and the Transfer of any Person to the Service of Her Majesty shall be deemed to be a Continuance of his previous Service, and shall not prejudice any Claims to Pension, or any Claims on the various Annuity Funds of the several Presidencies in India, which he might have had if this Act had not been passed.

LIX. All Orders of the Court of Directors or Board of Control given before Commencement of this Act to remain in force.

LX. All Functions and Powers of Courts of Proprietors and Courts of Directors of the said Company in relation to the Government of India, and all Appointments of such of the Directors of the said

Company as have been appointed by Her Majesty, shall cease, and the yearly sums payable to the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and other Directors of the said Company shall cease to be payable, and all Powers vested in Her Majesty of appointing Directors of the said Company shall cease and determine.

LXI. The Appointments and Powers of Appointment of Commissioners for the Affairs of India shall cease and determine.

LXII. All Books, Records, and Archives of the said Company, except such Books and Documents as concern the Ownership of Shares in the Capital Stock of the said Company, and the Payments to the Proprietors of such Capital Stock of their respective Shares of the Dividend thereon, shall be delivered into the Care and Custody of the Secretary of State in Council as they may direct.

LXIII. A Person succeeding to the Office of Governor-General may exercise his Powers before he takes his Seat in Council.

LXIV. Existing Provisions to be applicable to Secretary of State in Council, &c.

LXV. Secretary of State in Council may sue and be sued.

LXVI. Secretary of State in Council to come in the Place of the Company with regard to pending Suits, etcetera.

LXVII. Treaties to be binding on Her Majesty, and Contracts, etcetera, of the Company may be enforced, etcetera.

LXVIII. Members of Council not personally liable.

LXIX. After the commencement of this Act, such of the Directors as have been elected by the General Court of the said Company, or who shall from Time

to Time be so elected, shall be the Directors of the said Company, and the major Part of such Directors for the Time being shall form a Court of Directors; and where the Presence, Signature, Consent, or Concurrence of Ten Directors is now requisite, the Presence, Signature, Consent, or Concurrence of the major Part of the Directors for the Time being shall be sufficient; and to the Intent that the Number of Directors may be reduced to Six, Two Directors only shall be elected by the General Court of the said Company at each biennial Election to fill the Vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the Term of Office of Directors; and so much of the said Act of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Years of Her Majesty as requires any of the Directors to be Persons who have resided Ten Years in India shall be repealed, and in the Oath to be taken by a Director of the said Company, under Section Thirteen of the said Act, the Words, "in the Administration of the Government of India in trust for the Crown" shall be omitted.

LXX. It shall no longer be obligatory on the Directors to summon Four General Quarterly Courts in every Year as heretofore.

LXXI. Except Claims of Mortgagees of the Security Fund hereinbefore mentioned, the said Company shall not, after the passing of this Act, be liable in respect of any Claim, Demand, or Liability which has arisen or may hereafter arise out of any Treaty, Covenant, Contract, Grant, Engagement, or Fiduciary Obligation made, incurred, or entered into by the said Company before the passing of this Act, whether the said Company

would, but for this Act, have been bound to satisfy such Claim, Demand or Liability out of the Revenues of India, or in any other Manner whatsoever.

Saving of certain Rights of the Company.

LXXII. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council to pay to the said Company out of the Revenues of India such annual sum as Her Majesty, by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, may direct for defraying the Expenses of and incident to the Payment to the Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the said Company of their respective Shares of the Dividend on such Stock, and of keeping the Books of the said Company for Transfers, and otherwise in relation to such Stock.

LXXIII. Nothing herein contained shall affect the Preference secured by the said Act of the Third and Fourth Years of King William the Fourth to the Dividend on the Capital Stock of the said Company, or the Right of the said Company to demand the

Redemption of the said dividend secured by such Act; and all the Provisions of the said Act concerning the Security Fund thereby created shall remain in force, save that when the Approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India is required in relation to the Disposal of the said Security Fund, the Approbation of the Secretary of State in Council shall be required.

Commencement of the Act.

LXXIV. Save as herein otherwise provided, this Act shall commence and take effect on the Expiration of Thirty Days after the Day of the passing thereof.

LXXV. This Act shall be proclaimed in the several Presidencies and Governments of India as soon as conveniently may be after such Act had been received by the Governor-General of India; and until such Proclamation be made, all Acts, Matters, and Things done, ordered, directed, or authorized in India in the Name of the East India Company, or otherwise in relation to the Government of India, shall be as valid and effectual as if this Act had not been passed.

THE OATHS ACT.

AN ACT TO SUBSTITUTE ONE OATH FOR THE OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE, SUPREMACY, AND ABJURATION; AND FOR THE RELIEF OF HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS PROFESSING THE JEWISH RELIGION.

[21 & 22 Vict. cap. 48.]

[23rd July, 1858.]

Whereas it is expedient that One Oath should be substituted for the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration now re-

quired by Law: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:—

I. Instead of the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, where the same are now by Law required to be taken, and taken and subscribed respectively,

the following Oath shall be taken and subscribed :

"I *A.B.* do swear, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and will defend Her to the utmost of my Power against all Conspiracies and Attempts whatever which shall be made against Her Person, Crown, or Dignity, and I will do my utmost Endeavour to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, all Treasons and traitorous Conspiracies which may be formed against Her or them; and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my Power, the Succession of the Crown, which Succession, by an Act, intituled 'An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject,' is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia Electress of Hanover, and the Heirs of Her Body being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any Obedience or Allegiance unto any other Person claiming or pretending a Right to the Crown of this Realm; and I do declare that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this Realm; And I make this Declaration upon the true Faith of a Christian. So help me God."

II. Where in the Oath hereby appointed the Name of Her present Majesty is expressed or referred to, the Name of the Sovereign of this Kingdom for the Time being, by Virtue of the Act "for the further Limitation of the Crown and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Sub-

ject," shall be substituted from Time to Time, with proper Words of Reference thereto.

III. The Oath hereby appointed shall be taken and subscribed in the same Cases, and by and before the same Persons, and at the same Times and Places, as the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration are respectively now directed to be taken, and taken and subscribed; and the taking and subscribing of the Oath hereby appointed shall have the like Effect as the taking, and taking and subscribing respectively of the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration would have had if this Act had not been passed; and the Refusal, Neglect, or Omission to take and subscribe the Oath hereby appointed shall be attended with the like Disabilities, Incapacities, Penalties, Liabilities, and Consequences, as now by Law provided in the Case of Refusal, Neglect, or Omission to take, or take and subscribe respectively the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration; and all Provisions now in Force shall be construed and take effect accordingly: Provided always, that no Person, having before the Commencement of this Act taken the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, shall be required to take and subscribe the Oath hereby appointed, unless and until he would be by Law required to take the said Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration in Case this Act had not been passed.

IV. Provided always, that every Person of the Persuasion of the People called Quakers, and every other Person now by Law permitted to make his solemn Affirmation or Declaration instead of

taking an Oath, shall, instead of taking and subscribing the Oath hereby appointed, make and subscribe a solemn Affirmation in the Form of the Oath hereby appointed, substituting the Words "solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm" for the Word "swear," and omitting the Words "And I make this Declaration upon the true Faith of a Christian. So help me God;" and the making and subscribing of such Affirmation by a Person hereinbefore authorized to make and subscribe the same, with such Omission as aforesaid, shall have the same Force and Effect as the taking and subscribing by other Persons of the Oath hereby appointed.

V. And whereas by a certain Act passed in the Ninth Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for repealing so much of the several Acts as imposes the Necessity of receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a Qualification for certain Offices and Employments," a certain Declaration is prescribed to be taken in the Cases in the said Act mentioned: And whereas, by an Act passed in the Ninth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Relief of Persons of the Jewish Religion elected to Municipal Offices," a certain other Declaration was permitted to be taken in certain Cases by Persons professing the Jewish Religion, instead of the Declaration required to be made and subscribed by the said Act of King George the Fourth: And whereas it is right

to extend the Benefit of the last-recited Act to all other Cases in which the Declaration set forth in the said Act of the Ninth Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth is by Law required to be taken: Be it enacted, That in all Cases which are not within the Provisions of the said Act of the Ninth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty, in which any other of Her Majesty's Subjects are required by Law to make and subscribe the Declaration set forth in the said Act of the Ninth Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, Her Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion shall be required instead thereof to make and subscribe the Declaration set forth in the said Act of the Ninth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, which Declaration shall, with respect to such Person professing the Jewish Religion, be of the same Force and Effect as if he made and subscribed the said Declaration by the said Act of the Ninth Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, and shall be made and subscribed at the same Times and Places respectively, and preserved of Record in the same Manner, as the last-mentioned Declaration is now by Law required to be made, subscribed, and preserved.

IV. Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall be held to alter or affect the Provisions of the Act passed in the Tenth Year of King George the Fourth, Chapter Seven "for the Relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects."

THE JEWS ACT.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE RELIEF OF HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS PROFESSING THE JEWISH RELIGION.

[21 & 22 *Vict. cap.* 49.]

[23rd *July*, 1858.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows :

I. Where it shall appear to either House of Parliament that a Person professing the Jewish Religion, otherwise entitled to sit and vote in such House, is prevented from so sitting and voting by his conscientious Objection to take the Oath which by an Act passed or to be passed in the present Session of Parliament has been or may be substituted for the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration in the Form therein required, such House, if it think fit, may resolve that thenceforth any Person professing the Jewish Religion, in taking the same Oath to entitle him to sit and vote as aforesaid, may omit the Words "and I make this Declaration upon the true Faith of a Christian," and so long as such Resolution shall continue in force the said Oath, when taken and subscribed by any Person professing the Jewish Religion to entitle him to sit and vote in that House of Parliament, may be modified accordingly; and the taking and subscribing by any Person professing the Jewish Religion of

the Oath so modified shall, so far as respects the Title to sit and vote in such House, have the same Force and Effect as the taking and subscribing by other Persons of the said Oath in the Form required by the said Act.

II. In all other Cases, except for sitting in Parliament as aforesaid, or in qualifying to exercise the Right of Presentation to any Ecclesiastical Benefice in *Scotland*, whenever any of Her Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion shall be required to take the said Oath, the Words "and I make this Declaration upon the true Faith of a Christian" shall be omitted.

III. Nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to enable any Person or Persons professing the Jewish Religion to hold or exercise the Office of Guardians and Justices of the United Kingdom, or of Regent of the United Kingdom, under whatever Name, Style, or Title such Office may be constituted, or of Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper or Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or the Office of Lord Lieutenant or Deputy or other Chief Governor or Governors of *Ireland*, or Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*.

IV. Where any Right of Presentation to any Ecclesiastical Benefice shall belong to any Office in the Gift or Appointment of Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, and such Office shall be held by a

Person professing the Jewish Religion, the Right of Presentation shall devolve upon and be exercised by the Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the Time being; and it shall not be lawful for any Person professing the Jewish Religion, directly or indirectly, to advise Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, or any Person or Persons holding or exercising the Office of Guardians of the United Kingdom, or of Regent of the United Kingdom, under whatever Name, Style, or Title such Office may be consti-

tuted, or the Lord Lieutenant or Lord Deputy, or any other Chief Governor or Governors of *Ireland*, touching or concerning the Appointment to or disposal of any Office or Preferment in the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*, or in the Church of *Scotland*; and if such Person shall offend in the Premises he shall, being thereof convicted by due Course of Law, be deemed guilty of a high Misdemeanor, and disabled for ever from holding any Office, Civil or Military, under the Crown.

DESPATCHES.

CHINA.

CAPTURE OF CANTON.

Head Quarters, Canton,
January, 14, 1858.

MY LORD,—I had the honour by the last mail briefly to report the capture of the city of Canton. I have now the honour to forward for your Lordship's information the particulars thereof.

It having been decided by their Excellencies Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, and myself, that the attack should be made on the north-eastern part of the walls of the city of Canton, the forces for this attack were landed on the 28th December as nearly as possible in the order arranged in a memorandum forwarded to your Lordship by the last mail, and at the place agreed upon, in a creek opposite to the eastern end of Kuper Island, to which point I proceeded on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo.

On the 27th ultimo, I directed a covering party of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment to be landed at the point above-named to protect the Royal Engineers, Volunteer Sapper Company, and working party of the Native Transport Corps, under Captain Mann of the Royal Engineers, whilst constructing jetties for landing troops and guns, making and widening roads across the low marshy paddy fields to the hard ground about

400 yards inland. These works were proceeded with most actively, and the amount of labour performed proved the zeal which had been devoted to their accomplishment; indeed, I feel much indebted to Captain Mann, R.E., Lieutenant Stewart, R.E., and all employed, for the evident interest taken in their task. The 59th covering party was under Major Burmester, commanding the 59th Regiment, to whose admirable disposition of his force it was mainly owing that these works were continued uninterruptedly during the greater part of the night.

From the low state of the tide the landing could not be proceeded with as arranged, simultaneously with the opening of the bombardment at 6 A.M. on the 28th ultimo; but about 9 A.M. it was commenced, and vigorously carried on under the superintendence of Captain Hall, C.B., R.N., Commandant Raynaud, Capitaine de Vaisseau, F. I. N., and Major the Hon. H. Clifford, Assistant Quartermaster-General, by whom the whole of the force and a large amount of material, stores, &c., were landed before nightfall, reflecting the greatest credit upon the untiring exertions of these three officers. Great praise is also due to Captain Temple, of the 12th Madras Native Infantry, a most zealous and active officer, for his arrangements in forwarding to the front the required am-

munition, stores, &c., as soon as landed.

By 10 o'clock A.M., the French force, having disembarked, were pushed on at my request to some rising ground about half a mile inland, placing a picket to protect their left on a point which commanded a view of the country to the river, and the village and ground to their front, their right flank resting on a hill above a paved causeway leading through the village to the east gate of Canton.

On the French brigade taking up this position a fire of gingalls, matchlocks, and rockets was opened upon the brigade from the village in front and from groups of the enemy formed to its right. No other troops being yet available, I directed the portion of the 59th Regiment under Major Burmester to be advanced to the right of the French. The enemy still continuing troublesome, without doing much mischief, and the eagerness of our Allies being difficult to restrain, their distinguished Commander-in-Chief ordered one battalion to advance and drive them from the heights and knolls in front, which was effected in gallant style. The whole of this part of the country was undulating, the higher ground covered with Chinese graves of a circular form, rendering it very difficult to cross, the lower parts intersected by paddy fields, many of which were still under water.

The remainder of the 59th having now reached the front, it was employed in driving the enemy back on the right of the French brigade, and as the whole line approached nearer to Fort Linn, a smart fire was opened by some French howitzers, to keep down

the fire of the fort, under cover of which the 59th Regiment moved up to a joss-house, within 300 yards of the fort, the French at the same time advancing to the hill in their front, the whole covered by the $4\frac{1}{2}$ howitzers of Captain Knox's battery, which were fired with great effect. The fort being thus partially surrounded, the enemy were discovered to be evacuating it by our Allies, who rushed on and occupied it, followed by the 59th Regiment.

As there was no prospect of being in a position to escalate the walls of the city on that day, owing to the great difficulty and labour required in getting up artillery, ammunition, &c., I decided upon bivouacking upon the ground we then occupied; the 59th Regiment in rear and under cover of Fort Linn, against the right flank of which the enemy were making good practice with their guns from the walls of the city; the French Naval Brigade to our left having an advanced picket in a most favourable position in a joss-house to their front, from which the direct road to the east gate was commanded; Lieutenant-Colonel Lemon's battalion of Royal Marines to the right on a range of hill fronting the north-west, and on its right two divisions of the British Naval Brigade, under the command of Commodore the Hon. C. Elliot, C.B., who afterwards moved one division to the front under the command of the Honourable Captain Cochrane, C.B., to a most admirably selected and strong position: my object in this disposition of the force being to induce a belief on the part of the enemy that it was my intention to advance

towards Fort Gough, in which feat I was fortunate enough to succeed.

The 3rd division of the British Naval Brigade, under Captain Key, C.B., R.N., was placed in rear and to the right of the joss-house occupied during the night by the allied commanders, with one battalion of Colonel Holloway's brigade on their left, the other battalion of the Colonel's brigade being left at the landing-place to protect stores, &c., and keep open our communication.

The artillery were partly in position in front of Fort Linn, the remainder on the ground below the fort, prepared for an onward move at daylight. The ladders and reserve ammunition were also brought to the fort. In the course of the afternoon the enemy appeared frequently in considerable force on our front and right: from the former they were as often driven by our rockets and artillery fire, from the latter by the dashing onslaughts of the British Naval Brigade. Up to this time, some few men of each force were wounded; and one officer, Lieutenant Hackett, of the 59th Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Graham, whilst carrying an order, was barbarously murdered by some Chinese, who had concealed themselves in a grave, two of whom were shot and one captured and hung.

By daylight on the 29th ultimo the large joss-house, which had been held on the previous day in great force by the enemy, was occupied without a struggle by a portion of the Naval Brigade, under the orders of those distinguished officers, Sir R. McClure, R.N., and Captain Osborne, C.B., supported by a battalion of Royal Marines, under the command of that old and deserving officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Lemon. I directed

Colonel Graham to send the 59th Regiment, under cover of houses to our left, as near as practicable to the walls, there to extend and keep down the fire from the openings in the castellated parapet of the walls, the Rifle Company of the 38th Madras Native Infantry to extend on the right of the 59th Regiment, which was performed by both parties to my entire satisfaction. The artillery I directed to advance across the plain to the high ground, as near as possible to the wall, with a view to breaching the light parapet of it, should it be deemed necessary. The Admiral and myself having agreed the previous night that the bombardment of the eastern line of wall should continue until 9 A. M., so as to afford ample time to get up ladders, artillery, &c., this was effected with more dispatch than I had thought possible, owing to the great exertions of all concerned, particularly of the officers and men of the Royal, and Royal Marine Artillery, whose energy and zeal were worthy of high commendation. The intermediate time was employed in more closely reconnoitring the wall. Two guns of Major Barstow's Battery were brought close to the ditch, and together with some companies of Lieutenant-Colonel Lemon's Battalion of Royal Marines did effective service in keeping down a smart fire from the walls, by which, however, I grieve to say the force lost one of its brightest ornaments. Captain Bates, of Her Majesty's ship *Actæon*, who had advanced to the edge of the ditch or ravine with Captain Mann, R.E., to examine more closely the height of the walls, was mortally wounded, and expired before he could be removed to the rear.

The enemy now perceiving, I presume, that our object was not to attack Fort Gough, descended in large numbers, and compelled my sending out some companies of Lieutenant-Colonel Lemon's Battalion to keep them back and protect our right, and afterwards to direct Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh's Battalion of Colonel Holloway's Brigade to extend to their right, to prevent the advance of the enemy, which was judiciously effected by all the officers concerned, though, I regret to say, not without Colonel Holloway and some of the men being wounded.

A howitzer and rocket tube were also brought forward and did good service. Shortly before the hour agreed upon it was reported to me that some ladders were being placed against the wall to our left, and that the troops were mounting the walls, upon which I directed all to advance, and before 9 o'clock A.M. the greater part of the force was upon the walls of Canton, meeting but very slight resistance, except at the gateways.

Major Luard, Brigade Major to the 2nd Brigade, is stated by his Brigadier to have been the first person on the walls of Canton.

Within the city the attack appears to have been wholly unexpected, and but few of the enemy were found to oppose the number of the Allies now crowded on the walls. I proceeded to the right, halting for a moment at the East Gate to direct its being broken open by Lieutenant Langley, of the Royal Engineers, an excellent young officer, passed the five storied Pagoda and Magazine, Hill, when I observed the enemy making a rally at the North Gate, and advancing towards us. I immediately directed Commander Slight, of

Her Majesty's ship *Sanspareil*, whom I beg to recommend to your Lordship's favourable notice, to form part of the Naval Brigade nearest to us, and charge down the hill, which was gallantly executed, and the enemy driven back. The enemy here showed a valour and determination which, had it extended to the body of their troops, would have greatly increased the cost at which Canton was taken. Brigadier Graham, with his gallant regiment the 59th, and 38th Madras Native Infantry, after a slight resistance, took the East Gate, and proceeded round the walls nearly to the South Gate of Canton old city wall.

[Here follows the names of officers commended.]

I have, &c.,

C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE,

Major-General,

Commanding Her Majesty's
Troops in China.

The Right Hon. the Secretary
of State for War, &c.

Head Quarters, Canton,
January 11, 1858.

*Return of Ordnance, Carriages,
and Stores, found on the Works
of the old City of Canton, and
in the adjacent Magazines.*

ORDNANCE.

Mounted on Wooden Carriages.

Brass 12-pounder gun	:	1
" 32	"	2
Iron 32	"	6
" 24	"	20
" 18	"	11
" 12	"	10
" 9	"	26
" 6	"	147
" 3	"	72

Dismounted.

Iron	9-pdr. carronade	3
"	6	132
Total		480

Gunpowder	L. G. lbs.	300,000
Rockets, of sorts		5,000
Blue lights		2,000
Stink pots		3,000
Charcoal	bshls.	950
Saltpetre	cwts.	139
Sulphur		50
Leaden bullets, of sorts,	tons	6

*Casualty Return of the Force on
Shore, during the Attack and
Capture of Canton, on the 28th
and 29th December, 1857.*

H.M.'s TROOPS, H.E.I.C.'s TROOPS,
AND ROYAL MARINES.

Killed—2 officers, 1 man.

Wounded—3 officers, 34 men.

Total casualties—5 officers,
35 men.

BRITISH NAVAL BRIGADE.

Killed—2 officers, 3 men.

Wounded—4 officers, 30 men.

Total casualties—6 officers,
33 men.

Head Quarters, Canton,
January 14, 1858.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a General Order issued on the 4th of January, and to inform you that, according to the arrangements therein made, the Allied Forces marched to the different points indicated at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant. The whole of the arrangements were strictly carried out, and proved more successful than could possibly have been anticipated.

The French Naval Brigade, 250 strong, with one gun, entered the Yamun, and secured the person of the Tartar General, where they were joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Hocker's battalion of Royal Marines and two howitzers. Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh's battalion of Royal Marines, with two guns under Colonel Holloway, C.B., forced their way into the Yamun of the Governor of Kwang Tung, and made him prisoner,

Lieutenant-Colonel Lemon's battalion of Royal Marines, with two guns, marched as directed, first to the temple in which it was supposed that Yeh was secreted, and afterwards, joined by 200 of Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh's battalion, to the treasury, and succeeded in capturing a quantity of treasure in silver.

The principal event of the day, however, was accomplished by the British Naval Brigade, 100 men of whom, under the command of Captain Cooper Key, R.N., C.B., were ordered by Commodore the Honourable C. Elliott, C.B., to accompany Mr. Consul Parkes and himself in search of the High Commissioner Yeh, a clue to whose abode had been obtained by Mr. Parkes, whose indefatigable exertions on all occasions merit the highest commendation. After a long and tiring search, which would have proved useless but for the intimate knowledge of the Chinese language displayed by Mr. Parkes, the High Commissioner was traced to a small Yamun, situated in the south-western extremity of the city, which being broken into, Yeh himself was seized by Captain Cooper Key; some difficulty having occurred in identifying him, as several Chinese mandarins in turn declared themselves to be Yeh.

After securing several boxes of valuable official papers, Yeh, the High Commissioner, the Governor of Kwang Tung, and the Tartar General, were marched up to headquarters, where the Commanders-in-Chief decided that the High Commissioner should be sent on board Her Majesty's ship *Inflexible*, which was carried into effect on the same evening.

I feel sure that your Lordship will be gratified with the success that attended this day's proceedings, brought about by the strict observance of instructions by the respective officers in command of the different parties, and the activity and tact displayed by Mr. Consul Parkes in discovering the retreat of the High Commissioner.

I have, &c.,

C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEL,

Major-General,

Commanding Her Majesty's
Troops in China.

The Right Hon. the Secretary
of State for War, &c.

FORCING OF THE PEIHO RIVER.

Admiralty, July 27.

A gazetted despatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief on the East Indian Station, dated 21st May, 1858.

"I Accordingly lost no time in consulting with Rear-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, and making the necessary arrangements, and the same afternoon we proceeded with all the English gunboats across the bar to the mouth of the river, where the gun vessels and French gunboats named in the margin (Nimrod, Cormorant, Mi-

traille, Fusee, Dragonne, Avalanche) had been previously stationed, to give weight to the negotiations. The Slaney, Firm, Staunch, and Bustard conveyed our landing parties, and the Leven and Opossum those of the French.

"From the arrival of the ambassadors on the 14th April, the Chinese have used every exertion to strengthen the forts at the entrance of the Peiho; earthworks, sand-bag batteries, and parapets for the heavy gingalls, have been erected on both sides for a distance of nearly a mile in length, upon which eighty-seven guns in position were visible, and the whole shore had been piled to oppose a landing. As the channel is only about 200 yards wide, and runs within 400 yards of the shore, these defences presented a formidable appearance. Two strong mud batteries, mounting respectively thirty-three and sixteen guns, had been also constructed about 1000 yards up the river, in a position to command our advance. In the rear several entrenched camps were visible, defended by flanking bastions, and it was known that large bodies of troops had arrived from Peking. All the forts and the camps were covered with the various coloured flags under which the "troops of the eight banners," as the Tartar soldiers are styled, range themselves.

"At 8 A.M. yesterday the notification to the Imperial Commissioner Tan, and the summons to deliver up the forts within two hours, were delivered by Captain Hall, my flag captain, and Capitaine Reynaud, flag captain of the French admiral, and accompanied by my gallant colleague, and attended by our respective

secretaries and flag lieutenants, we embarked in the *Slaney* to direct the movements of the squadron. I beg to enclose a copy of the plan of attack, which was arranged in concert with Admiral Rigault.

"No answer having been returned to the summons by ten o'clock, the signal agreed upon was made, and the gunboats advanced in the prescribed order, led by the *Cormorant*.

"The Chinese opened fire immediately, and the signal to engage was made a few minutes afterwards from the *Slaney*. By the time all the vessels had anchored in their respective stations, the effects of our well-directed fire had become very apparent. The first fort was entirely dismantled and abandoned, and the second partially so, whilst those on the north side had been completely subdued by the *Cormorant* and two French gunboats. At the short range within which we engaged every shot told, and many of the massive embrasures of mud were levelled by shells. At the end of an hour and a quarter the enemy's fire ceased. The landing parties were then pushed on shore, the one for the north forts under the orders of Captain Sir F. Nicolson and Captain Leveque, and that for the south forts under Captains Hall and Reynaud, flag captains, the Royal Marines on each side being commanded by Major Robert Boyle and First Lieutenant Mc Callum.

"Owing to the destructive fire from the gunboats, but little opposition was made to our landing, and the Chinese troops were observed moving off in masses, whilst our people were in the boats. The flags of the Allied Powers soon replaced those of the Chinese. On the south side 200 large

gingalls were found in position near the landing-place, on an embankment.

"Having obtained possession, the dismantling of the works was commenced, and field pieces landed for the protection of the forces against the possible attacks of the Chinese. Shortly after the landing our gallant allies sustained a melancholy and heavy loss of men, killed and wounded, by the accidental explosion of a magazine.

"When all the vessels had taken up their positions, a bold attempt was made to send down upon them a long array of junks, filled with straw in flames, and drawn across the river; but they fortunately grounded, and though the people, guiding them down the river with ropes, made great efforts to get them off, a few shells from the *Bustard* drove them away, and the vessels burnt out without doing any damage.

"Much skill and labour had been expended in the construction of these forts. The guns were much better cast than, and not so unwieldy as those in the Canton River, and were better equipped in every respect. They had good canister shot, and the hollow 8-inch shot appeared imitations from our own. There were several English guns in the batteries. Directions were now sent to Captain Sir F. Nicolson and Capitaine Leveque to advance and capture the two forts up the river, which had kept up a smart fire. This movement was successfully executed under the supporting fire from the *Bus-tard*, *Staunch*, and *Opossum*. Several entrenched camps were also destroyed.

"The Chinese stood well to their guns, notwithstanding shot, shell, and rockets were flying thickly around them. Most of

the gunboats were hulled, some several times, whilst boats, spars, and rigging were cut by round shot, grape, and gingall balls. This signal success, after the Chinese had ample time to fortify their position, and were confident of their strength, may probably have a greater moral effect on the Chinese government than if we had attacked them in the first instance, when they were less prepared.

"The necessary arrangements at the entrance of the river having been completed, a further advance was made to the village of Takoo, where we found a barrier of junks filled with combustible matter, moored by chains right across the river, whilst seven similar obstructions to our progress were observed within a mile higher up. Captain Hall, with my flag lieutenant, and a party of men, landed, and took possession of eighteen field pieces in front of an abandoned encampment at Takoo; whilst on shore, the residence of the High Commissioner Tan was visited, and found deserted, though a significant proof of his recent presence was found in a beheaded Chinaman near his gate. It was ascertained here that the main body of the Chinese troops had retired with Tan to a position about eight miles up the river.

"The barrier at Takoo offering good security to our vessels below, it was made our advanced position for the night, in charge of Sir F. Nicolson and Capitaine Thoyon.

"I enclose a list of our casualties, amounting to 1 warrant officer and 4 men killed, and 2 officers and 15 men wounded. That of our gallant allies is, I regret to state, much heavier, amounting to 4 officers and 2 men killed, and 5 officers and 56 men

wounded. Many of those wounded were taken on board the *Coromandel*, flag tender, where arrangements had been made for the purpose, under the able supervision of Dr. C. A. Anderson, Staff Surgeon, whose services on this occasion, and on all former occasions where we have been employed on active service, I feel bound to bring to their Lordships' favourable notice.

"It now becomes my pleasing duty to mention to their Lordships the laudable conduct of both officers and men under my orders. From Captains Sir F. Nicolson, Hall, and Osborne, I have received the greatest assistance, as well as from Commanders Leckie, Saumarez, and Cresswell. - Commander Saumarez excited the admiration of the whole force by the noble manner in which he led the attack, and for some time sustained the heavy fire from the north forts.

"I can bear witness also to the zeal and gallantry of the officers commanding the gunboats, and beg to recommend Lieuts. Hoskins, Nicolas, Hudson, Wildman, and Hallows to their Lordships' favourable notice, as well as the second masters, particularly Mr. G. Prickett of the *Opossum*, who has been severely wounded. I also beg strongly to recommend Lieut. A. Bland, of the *Pique*, an old and meritorious officer. The names of Lieut. R. P. Cator, of the *Calcutta*; Lieut. A. T. Thrupp, of the *Nimrod*; Lieut. H. K. Leet, of the *Cormorant*; and Lieut. C. Parry, of the *Surprise*, have been also brought to my notice. Commander Saumarez has brought to my knowledge the gallant conduct of Mr. W. H. Fawcener, Master of the *Elk*, lent from the *Hesper*, and of Mr. H. H.

Burniston, Paymaster; Mr. Webster, Master's Assistant; and Mr. Campbell, Midshipman of the *Cormorant*, who worked a 24-pounder howitzer, and kept up a continued fire from that gun on the south forts. I beg to call their Lordships' attention to the list of the officers engaged.

"Mr. D. Jeans, my secretary, has accompanied me in this as on other expeditions; also Mr. W. H. M. Arnold, chief clerk in my office, whom I would beg to recommend for promotion for his arduous duties during the progress of the operations in China.

"In conclusion, I have much gratification in recording the cor-

dial co-operation of my gallant colleague, and of the forces under his command. We have been actuated by the sole desire to carry into effect the orders of our respective Governments in a spirit of the most perfect friendship.

"Arrangements are making for a further advance up the river towards Tientsin.

"I have the honour of enclosing two sketches of the forts, made by Lieutenant A. T. Thrupp, of the *Nimrod*, and Mr. T. C. B. Bedwell, secretary's clerk. — I have, &c.,

"M. SEYMOUR, Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief."

INDIA.

STORM AND CAPTURE OF LUCKNOW.

From Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, General, Commander-in-Chief in India, to the Right Hon. the Viscount CANNING, Governor-General of India, &c.

Camp La Martinière, dated Lucknow, March 22, 1858.

My Lord,—I have the honour to announce to your Lordship that I transferred my head-quarters to the camp of Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., at Buntara, on the 28th ult., the division which had been detached under Brigadier-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., and that under Brigadier-General Walpole, joining the next day.

Having received tolerably correct information with respect to the lines of works which had been constructed by the enemy for the defence of Lucknow, it appeared evident to me that the necessity

would arise for operating from both sides of the Goomtee when the capture of the city should be seriously entertained. Two very important reasons conduced to show the expediency of such a course, the one being that it would become possible to enfilade many of the enemy's new works, the other that great avenues of supply would be closed against the town, although I could not hope to invest a city having a circumference of twenty miles. My first preparations, therefore, were made for the purpose of crossing the river. Bridges of casks had been previously constructed, and were ready in the Engineers' Park.

On the 2nd of March I advanced on Dilkoocha with the following troops:—Head-quarters of the Division of Artillery, and of the Field Artillery Brigade, under Major-General Sir A. Wilson, K.C.B., and Colonel D. Wood, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenant-Co-

lonel D. Aguilar's troops Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs, C.B., and Lieutenant Bishop's troops Bengal Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Turner. Two 24-pounders and two 8-inch howitzers of the Shannon's Naval Brigade, two companies Punjaub Sappers and Miners. The head-quarters of the cavalry division, and the 1st Cavalry Brigade, under Brigadier-General Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B., and Brigadier Little. Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, 2nd Punjaub Irregular Cavalry, Detachment 5th Punjaub Irregular Cavalry, 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, the 2nd Division of Infantry, under Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., consisting of 3rd Brigade, Brigadier P. M. M. Guy, composed of Her Majesty's 34th, 38th, and 53rd Regiments; 4th Brigade, Brigadier Hon. A. Hope, composed of the 42nd and 93rd Highlanders, with 4th Punjaub Rifles; and seized that position after a skirmish, in which a gun was taken from the enemy.

When the brigades of infantry began to close on the advance guard, the enemy opened several guns which were in position in strong bastions along the line of the canal. This fire was heavy and well-sustained. These guns commanded the plateau, and compelled me to retire the camp as far back as it was possible, but not so far as I could have wished, owing to the ravines in rear. The palace of Dilkoosha was occupied as an advance picket on the right, and the Mahomedbagh on the left—heavy guns being placed in battery at both points to keep down the hostile fire. During the whole of the 2nd, until these arrangements could be completed, the

troops were much annoyed by the enemy's guns. After that day, until an advance took place, although the shot ranged up to and sometimes into the camp, but slight loss ensued from this cause.

On the 3rd and 4th the remainder of the siege train, together with Brigadier-General Walpole's division, closed up on the Dilkoosha position, the right of our line resting on Bibiapore and the Goomtee, the left being towards the Alumbagh. There was an interval of about two miles between our left and Jellalabad, the right of the Alumbagh position. This interval was occupied by a regiment of Irregular Horse (Hodson's.) Brigadier Campbell, with a strong brigade of cavalry and Horse Artillery, scoured the extreme left, and swept the country towards the north-west. Three Infantry regiments were withdrawn from Alumbagh, and joined the head-quarters camp.

On the 5th, General Franks, of the 4th Division of Infantry, came into direct communication with me. This officer had marched right across the kingdom of Oude, having signally defeated many bodies of insurgents, and kept his time with punctuality according to the orders given to him, with which your Lordship is already acquainted. On the same day the Goomtee was bridged near Bibiapore. While the bridge was being formed the enemy showed on the left bank, causing the necessity of a disposition of troops and heavy guns. He did not, however, make a real attack. These guns were very useful in another respect, as their practice on the Martinière silenced much fire which would otherwise have annoyed the pickets. They were accordingly kept

on the same ground for some days, till the advance of the troops rendered them unnecessary.

On the 6th, Sir James Outram, G.C.B., who had been withdrawn from the Alumbagh, crossed to the left bank of the Goomtee, with troops, the 4th Division under Brigadier-General Franks, C.B., taking the place vacated by Brigadier-General Walpole, in the line.

The plan of attack which had been conceived was now developed, and Sir James Outram was directed to push his advance up the left bank of the Goomtee, while the troops in the position of Dilkoosha remained at rest till it should have become apparent that the first line of the enemy's works, or the rampart running along the canal, and abutting on the Goomtee, had been turned.

The works may be briefly described as follows;—The series of courts and buildings called the Kaiserbagh, considered as a citadel by the rebels, was shut in by three lines of defence towards the Goomtee, of which the line of the canal was the outer one. The second line circled round the large building called the Mess-house and the Motee Mahul, and the first or interior one was the principal rampart of the Kaiserbagh, the rear of the enclosures of the latter being closed in by the city, through which approach would have been dangerous to an assailant. These lines were flanked by numerous bastions, and rested at one end on the Goomtee, and the other on the great buildings of the street called the Huzrut Gunge, all of which were strongly fortified, and flanked the streets in every direction. Extraordinary care had been expended on the defences of the houses and bastions, to enfilade the streets.

This duty was ably performed by Sir J. Outram, who pitched his camp on the 6th inst., after a skirmish of his advanced guard in front of the Chukkur Walla Kottee, or Yellow-house. On the 7th he was attacked by the enemy, who was speedily driven back.

Having reconnoitred the ground on the 8th inst., I directed Sir James Outram to arrange his batteries during the succeeding night, and to attack the enemy's position, the key of which was the Chukkur Walla Kottee the next day, or the 9th. This was done in very good style by the troops under his command, the enemy being driven at all points, the Yellow-house being seized, and the whole force advanced for some distance through ground affording excellent cover for the enemy. He was then able to bring his right shoulders forward, occupying the Fyzabad road, and to plant his batteries for the purpose of enfilading the works on the canal before alluded to. He lost no time in doing this, other batteries of heavy guns and howitzers being the following night to play on the works and the Kaiserbagh.

While this attack was being made by Sir J. Outram along the left bank of the Goomtee on the 9th inst., a very heavy fire was kept up on the Martinière, both from mortars and heavy guns placed in position during the previous night on the Dilkoosha Plateau. At 2 P.M. the 42nd Highlanders, the 53rd and 90th Regiments, stormed the Martinière, under the direction of Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., and Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope. It was quickly seen that the enfilading fire on the line of the canal from the opposite side of the river had produced the ex-

pected result. The 4th Punjaub Infantry, supported by the 42nd Highlanders, climbed up the entrenchment abutting on the Goomtee, and proceeded to sweep down the whole line of the works, till they got to the neighbourhood of Bank's house, when it became necessary to close operations for the night. Major Wylde, 4th Punjaub Rifles, distinguished himself very much on this occasion. The line of works was strongly occupied by the troops which had first entered, and by the 53rd Regiment.

On the 10th inst., Sir James Outram was engaged in strengthening his position, Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., being employed in patrolling towards the cantonment with the cavalry placed under Sir James Outram's orders, a system of extensive patrolling or reconnaissance having been established by my order in that direction, from the time that the first position had been taken up across the Goomtee. At sunrise on the same day a disposition of troops and heavy guns was made by Sir Edward Lugard for the attack on Bank's house, which was carried at noon, and secured as a strong military post.

The second part of the plan of attack against the Kaiserbagh now came into operation—viz., to use the great blocks of houses and palaces, extending from Bank's house to the Kaiserbagh, as our approach, instead of sapping up towards the front of the second line of works. By these means I was enabled to turn towards our own left, at the same time that they were enfiladed on the right by Sir James Outram's advance. The latter had already received orders to plant his guns with a view of raking the enemy's position, to annoy the Kaiserbagh with a vertical and direct fire, also

to attack the suburbs in the vicinity of the iron and stone bridges, shortly after daybreak, and so commence the iron bridge from the left bank. All this was carried out by Sir James Outram with the most marked success. The enemy, however, still held pertinaciously to his own end of the iron bridge on the right bank, and there was a heavy cannonading from both sides till the bridge was afterwards taken in reverse.

Sir Edward Lugard's attack on the 11th was pressed forward in like manner.

The operation had now become one of engineering character; and the most earnest endeavours were made to save the infantry from being hazarded before due preparation had been made. The Chief Engineer, Brigadier Napier, placed the batteries with a view to breaching and shelling a large block of the palaces called the Begum Kootee. The latter was stormed with great gallantry by the 93rd Highlanders, supported by the 4th Punjaub Rifles, and 1000 Ghoorkas, led by Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope, under the direction of Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard, at 4 P.M. The troops secured the whole block of buildings, and inflicted a very heavy loss on the enemy, the attack having been one of very desperate character.

This was the sternest struggle which occurred during the siege. From thenceforward the Chief Engineer pushed his approach with the greatest judgment through the enclosures by the aid of the sappers and of heavy guns, the troops immediately occupying the ground as he advanced, and the mortars being moved from one place to another, as the ground was won on which they could be placed. The

buildings to the right and the Secunderbagh were taken in the early morning of the same day without opposition.

During the night of the 12th Sir James Outram was reinforced with a number of heavy guns and mortars, and directed to increase his fire on the Kaiserbagh, while, at the same time, mortars placed in position at the Begum's house never ceased to play on the Imaumbarrah, the next large palace it was necessary to storm between the Begum Kootee and the Kaiserbagh. On Brigadier-Gen. Franks, C.B., who had relieved Sir Edward Lugard, and the 2nd Division, with the 4th Division, on the 12th inst., devolved the duty of attacking the Imaumbarrah. A column of attack was formed for that purpose by Brigadier D. Russell on the morning of the 14th.

In the meantime the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, with a force of about 9000 men and 24 field guns, drawn by men, had arrived, and taken his position in our line on the 12th inst., and moved close to the canal on the 13th. At my request his Highness was begged by Brigadier-General MacGregor, C.B., the special commissioner attached to him, to pass the canal and attack the suburbs in his front and considerably to the left of Bank's house. To this his Highness acceded with much willingness, and his force was most advantageously employed in thus covering my left for several days, during which, from the nature of our operations, I was obliged to mass all the available strength of the British force towards the right, in the joint attack carried along on both banks of the Goomtee. The Imaumbarrah was carried early on

the 14th, and the Sikhs of the Ferozepore Regiment under Major Brasyer, pressing forward in pursuit, entered the Kaiserbagh, the third line of the defences having been turned without a single gun being fired from them. Supports were quickly thrown in, and all the well-known ground of the former defence and attack, the Mess-house, the Tera Kotee, the Motee Mahul, and the Chuttur Munzil was rapidly occupied by the troops, while the Engineers devoted their attention to securing the position towards the south and west. The day was one of continued exertion, and everyone felt that, although much remained to be done before the final expulsion of the rebels, the most difficult part of the undertaking had been overcome.

This is not the place for description of the various buildings successively sapped into or stormed; suffice it to say that they formed a range of massive palaces and walled courts of vast extent, equalled, perhaps, but certainly not surpassed, in any capital in Europe. Every outlet had been covered by a work, and on every side were prepared barricades and loopholed parapets. The extraordinary industry evinced by the enemy in this respect has been really unexampled. Hence the absolute necessity for holding the troops in hand, till at each successive move forward the engineers reported to me that which could be effected by artillery and the sappers had been done before the troops were led to the assault.

The 15th instant was employed in securing what had been taken, removing powder, destroying mines, and fixing mortars for the further bombardment of the positions still held by the enemy on the line of

our advance up the Goomtee, and in the heart of the city.

Brigadier-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., was sent out with cavalry on one side towards Setapore to intercept fugitives, while another Brigadier marched with like orders in the direction of Sundela on a similar duty. They returned on the 17th to their former positions.

On the 16th instant Sir James Outram, with the 5th Brigade, under Brigadier Douglas, supported by two other regiments, Her Majesty's 20th and the Regiment of Ferozepore, having crossed over the Goomtee by a bridge of casks opposite the Secunderbagh, advanced according to order through the Chuttur Munzil to take the Residency.

During the first movements of this operation, a movement of the enemy in retreat across the stone bridge became apparent. Sir James was ordered to press forward, and he was able, almost without opposition, not only to take the iron bridge in reverse, which was my principal object, but also to advance far more than a mile and occupy the Muchee Bawan and Great Imaumbarrah. In short, the city was ours. ~ Brigadier-General Walpole's pickets on the left bank were attacked by the retreating enemy, who was, as usual, heavily repulsed.

On the 19th a combined movement was organized. Sir James Outram moved forward directly on the Moosabagh, the last position of the enemy on the line of the Goomtee. Sir J. Hope Grant cannonaded the latter from the left bank, while Brigadier Campbell, moving right round the western side from the Alumbagh, prevented retreat in that direction. The rout

was now complete, and great loss was inflicted on the enemy by all these columns.

On the 16th, for the last time, the enemy had shown in some strength before the Alumbagh, which that day was held by only two of our regiments. Jung Bahadoor was requested to move to his left up the canal and take the position in reverse from which our position at the Alumbagh had been so long annoyed. This was executed very well by his Highness, and he seized the positions, one after another, with little loss to himself. The guns of the enemy, which the latter did not stop to take away, fell into his hands.

On the 21st Sir Edward Lugard was directed to attack a stronghold held by the Moulvie in the heart of the city. This he occupied after a sharp contest, and it now became possible to invite the return of the inhabitants, and to rescue the city from the horrors of this prolonged contest. Brigadier Campbell, with his cavalry, attacked the enemy when retreating from the city, in consequence of Sir Edward Lugard's advance, inflicting heavy loss, and pursued him for six miles.

I beg to enclose Sir James Outram's own account of his operations, which were removed from my immediate superintendence till he recrossed the Goomtee prior to the attack of the 16th. It was a matter of real gratification to me to be able to entrust the trans-Goomtee operation to this very distinguished officer, and after that had been conducted to my perfect satisfaction to bring him forward again to put the finishing stroke on the enemy, while the extended position in the town was of necessity held by the troops who had

won it. My thanks are eminently due to him, and I trust he will receive them as heartily as they are offered.

I have now the pleasing task of communicating to your Lordship the name of an officer to whom, not only as commanding general, but to whom, in truth, the Service at large is under great obligation—Major-General Mansfield, the chief of the staff—whose labour has been unceasing, whose abilities are of the highest order, and have been of the greatest use to me during the campaign. It is impossible for me to praise this officer too highly, or to recommend him sufficiently to the protection of your Lordship and of the Government.

I desire to draw the particular attention of your Lordship to Brigadier-General Franks, C.B.; Walpole; Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B.; and Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B. Their divisions have been most admirably commanded, and they have on every occasion amply justified all my expectations.

[Numerous other officers are mentioned as having rendered distinguished services.]

Finally, I wish to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of the regimental officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and to the men of the regiments. Their conduct has been very brilliant throughout. The manner in which the 93rd regiment flung itself into the Begum Kotee, followed by the 4th Sikhs, and supported by the 42nd, was magnificent, and the subsequent attack on the Emambara and the Kaiserbagh reflected the greatest credit on the regimental leaders of the 4th Division, and the soldiers who followed them.

Corrected lists will be sent immediately of the officers and soldiers who are deemed most worthy of distinction, in a force in which every one has a claim.

I have, &c.,

C. CAMPBELL, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

A TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

*Passed in the SECOND SESSION of the SEVENTEENTH Parliament of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

21° & 22° VICT.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

- I. **A**N Act to indemnify the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England* in respect of certain Issues of their Notes, and to confirm such Issues, and to authorize further Issues for a Time to be limited.
- II. An Act to settle Annuities on Lady *Havelock* and Sir *Henry Marshman Havelock*, in consideration of the eminent services of the late Major-General *Havelock*.
- III. An Act for enabling the *East India* Company to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of *India*.
- IV. An Act to continue an Act of the last Session to authorize the embodying of the Militia.
- V. An Act to apply the Sum of Ten Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.
- VI. An Act to apply the Sum of Five hundred thousand Pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year ending the Thirty-first Day of *March*, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.
- VII. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.
- VIII. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.
- IX. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.
- X. An Act to confirm a certain Provisional Order of the General Board of Health, applying the Public Health Act, 1848, to the District of *Skipton* in the West Riding of the County of *York*; and to further declare the Limits of the

District of *Toxteth Park* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, for the Purposes of the said Act.

- XI. An Act to repeal the Stamp Duties payable on Matriculation and Degrees in the University of *Cambridge*.
- XII. An Act for the Alteration of certain Duties of Customs.
- XIII. An Act for raising the sum of Twenty Million nine hundred and eleven thousand five hundred Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.
- XIV. An Act for raising the Sum of Two Millions by Exchequer Bonds.
- XV. An Act for granting certain additional Rates and Duties of Excise.
- XVI. An Act for the further Amendment of the Duties of Customs.
- XVII. An Act to apply the Sum of Eleven Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.
- XVIII. An Act to effect an Exchange between the Commissioners of *Chelsea Hospital* and the Governor and Company of *Chelsea Waterworks*, of Lands in the Parishes of *Saint George Hanover Square* and *Saint Margaret Westminster* in the County of *Middlesex*.
- XIX. An Act to continue an Act of the Third and Fourth Years of Her Majesty, Chapter One hundred and ten, to amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies.
- XX. An Act for granting a Stamp Duty on certain Drafts or Orders for the Payment of Money.
- XXI. An Act to confirm a Contract for the Sale by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, of certain Lands to the Commissioners of *Chelsea Hospital*.
- XXII. An Act to abolish Franchise Prisons.

- XXIII. An Act for abolishing the Tolls now levied on the Bridge over the *Shannon* at *Portumna* in *Ireland*.
- XXIV. An Act to reduce the Stamp Duty on Passports.
- XXV. An Act to amend the Act concerning Non-Parochial Registers, and the Acts for Marriages, and for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in *England*, and concerning Vaccination.
- XXVI. An Act to abolish the Property Qualifications of Members of Parliament.
- XXVII. An Act to amend the Course of Procedure in the High Court of Chancery, the Court of Chancery in *Ireland*, and the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.
- XXVIII. An Act to continue the Peace Preservation (*Ireland*) Act, 1856.
- XXIX. An Act for confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for Sir *Eliab Harvey's* Charity in the Town of *Folkestone*.
- XXX. An Act for confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for certain Municipal Charities in the City of *Bristol*.
- XXXI. An Act for confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for certain Charities in the Parishes of *Saint Nicholas* and *Saint Leonard* in the City of *Bristol*.
- XXXII. An Act to make valid certain Acts of the late Chief Justice of *Bombay*.
- XXXIII. An Act for the better Management of County Rates.
- XXXIV. An Act to continue the Railways Act (*Ireland*), 1851.
- XXXV. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Operation of a Convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the *French* relative to *Portendic* and *Albreda*.
- XXXVI. An Act for releasing the Lands of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, upon the Repayment of Monies granted in aid of their Funds.
- XXXVII. An Act to provide for the Allotment of the Commonable Lands within the Boundaries of the late Forest of *Hainault* in the County of *Essex*.
- XXXVIII. An Act to repeal certain Provisions for the Issue out of the Consolidated Fund of fixed Amounts for the Reduction of the Funded Debt.
- XXXIX. An Act to suspend the making of Lists and the Ballots for the Militia of the United Kingdom.
- XL. An Act to confer Powers on the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire the Theatre Royal, *Edinburgh*, and adjacent Property, for the Erection of a new General Post-Office, and for other Purposes.
- XLI. An Act to extend the Time for making Advances towards Navigations in *Ireland*, under the Provisions of an Act of the Nineteenth and Twentieth *Victoria*, Chapter Sixty-two.
- XLII. An Act for shortening the Time of Prescription in certain Cases in *Ireland*.
- XLIII. An Act to amend the Municipal Franchise in certain Cases.
- XLIV. An Act to give to the Universities of *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, and *Durham*, and the Colleges in those Universities, and to the Colleges of *Saint Mary* of *Winchester* near *Winchester*, and of King *Henry* the Sixth at *Eton*, Power to sell, enfranchise, and exchange Lands under certain Conditions, and also to grant Leases for Agricultural, Building, and Mining Purposes, and to deal with the Interests of their Lessees under proper Reservations and Restrictions.
- XLV. An Act to amend the Provisions of an Act of the Sixth Year of King *William* the Fourth, for separating the Palatine Jurisdiction of the County Palatine of *Durham* from the Bishopric of *Durham*; and to make further Provision with respect to the Jura Regalia of the said County.
- XLVI. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Validity of certain Marriages of *British* Subjects abroad.
- XLVII. An Act to amend the Law of False Pretences.
- XLVIII. An Act to substitute One Oath for the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration; and for the Relief of Her Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion.
- XLIX. An Act to provide for the Relief of Her Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion.
- L. An Act to continue certain temporary Provisions concerning Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in *England*.
- LI. An Act further to continue the Exemption of certain Charities from the Operation of the Charitable Trusts Acts.
- LII. An Act to appoint a Clerk of Nisi Prius for the Consolidated Nisi Prius Court in *Ireland*, and to make Provi-

- sion for the Appointment of Tipstiffs in the Superior Courts of Common Law and Equity in *Ireland*.
- LIII. An Act to continue Appointments under the Act for consolidating the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissions, and for completing Proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts.
- LIV. An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the Time limited for those Purposes respectively.
- LV. An Act to revive and continue an Act amending the Act for limiting the Time of Service in the Army.
- LVI. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Confirmation of Executors in *Scotland*, and to extend over all Parts of the United Kingdom the Effect of such Confirmation, and of Grants of Probate and Administration.
- LVII. An Act to amend the Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of Her present Majesty, for enabling Ecclesiastical Corporations, aggregate and sole, to grant Leases for long Terms of Years.
- LVIII. An Act for the future Appropriation of the Tithe or Tenth of Lead Ores in the Parishes of *Stanhope* and *Wolsingham* in the County of *Durham* belonging to the respective Rectors thereof, subject to the existing Incumbencies, and for making other Provisions for the Endowment of the said Rectories in lieu thereof, and for other Purposes connected therewith.
- LIX. An Act further to amend the Law relating to the Erection and Endowment of Churches, Chapels, and Perpetual Curacies in *Ireland*.
- LX. An Act to amend the Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857, and the Joint Stock Banking Companies Act, 1857.
- LXI. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners of *England* and *Wales*.
- LXII. An Act to continue certain Acts to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious Diseases among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals.
- LXIII. An Act to authorize certain Turnpike Acts in *Great Britain*.
- LXIV. An Act to make further Provision for the Practice of Vaccination in *Ireland*.
- LXV. An Act to amend an Act of the last Session, to render more effectual the Police in Counties and Burghs in *Scotland*.
- LXVI. An Act to amend the Act of the Ninth and Tenth Years of Her present Majesty, Chapter Thirty-nine, and to abolish Foot Passenger Tolls on *Chelsea Bridge* after Payment of the Sum of Eighty thousand Pounds and Interest.
- LXVII. An Act to repeal certain Enactments requiring Returns to be made to One of the Secretaries of State.
- LXVIII. An Act to amend the Law concerning detached Parts of Counties.
- LXIX. An Act to impose Fees on the branding of Barrels under the Acts concerning the Herring Fisheries in *Scotland*.
- LXX. An Act to amend the Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of Her present Majesty, to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Copyright of Designs for ornamenting Articles of Manufacture.
- LXXI. An Act to substitute in certain Cases the Bishop of one Diocese for the Bishop of another as a Trustee of certain Trusts.
- LXXII. An Act to facilitate the Sale and Transfer of Land in *Ireland*.
- LXXIII. An Act to amend the Law concerning the Powers of Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace in certain Cases.
- LXXIV. An Act for the Re-arrangement of the Districts of the County Courts among the Judges thereof.
- LXXV. An Act to amend the Law relating to Cheap Trains, and to restrain the Exercise of certain Powers by Canal Companies being also Railway Companies.
- LXXVI. An Act to simplify the Forms and diminish the Expense of completing Titles to Land in *Scotland*.
- LXXVII. An Act to amend and extend the Settled Estates Act of 1856.
- LXXVIII. An Act to enable the Committees of both Houses of Parliament to administer Oaths to Witnesses in certain Cases.
- LXXIX. An Act to amend the Law relating to Cheques or Drafts on Bankers.
- LXXX. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made under an Act of the Fifteenth Year of Her present Majesty, to facilitate Arrangements for the Relief of Turnpike Trusts.
- LXXXI. An Act for confirming a Scheme as amended of the Charity Commissioners for *Cowley's* Charity in the

- Parish of *Swineshead* in the County of *Lincoln*.
- LXXXII. An Act to defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and Contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, and Surgeons' Mates of the Militia; and to authorize the Employment of the Non-Commissioned Officers.
- LXXXIII. An Act to make Provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of *Scotland*, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of *Aberdeen*.
- LXXXIV. An Act for enabling the Commissioners of Public Works in *Ireland* to acquire certain Lands and Houses for the Site of a new Court or Courts and other Offices and Buildings required for the Public Service, in extension of the *Four Courts* in the City of *Dublin*; and for other Purposes.
- LXXXV. An Act to continue an Act to enable Her Majesty to accept the Services of the Militia out of the United Kingdom.
- LXXXVI. An Act further to continue an Act to authorize the embodying of the Militia.
- LXXXVII. An Act to continue and amend the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854.
- LXXXVIII. An Act to amend an Act of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Years of Her present Majesty, to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Civil Bills and the Courts of Quarter Sessions in *Ireland*, and to transfer to the Assistant Barristers certain Jurisdiction as to Insolvent Debtors.
- LXXXIX. An Act to amend an Act of the last Session, for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics, and for the Provision, Maintenance, and Regulation of Lunatic Asylums, in *Scotland*.
- XC. An Act to regulate the Qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery.
- XCI. An Act to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the Principle of Limited Liability.
- XCII. An Act to provide for the Conveyance of County Property to the Clerk of the Peace of the County.
- XCIII. An Act to enable Persons to establish Legitimacy and the Validity of Marriages, and the Right to be deemed natural-born Subjects.
- XCIV. An Act to amend the Copyhold Acts.
- XCV. An Act to amend the Act of the Twentieth and Twenty-first *Victoria*, Chapter Seventy-seven.
- XCVI. An Act to amend the *West Indian* Incumbered Estates Act, 1854.
- XCVII. An Act for vesting in the Privy Council certain Powers for the Protection of the Public Health.
- XCVIII. An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1848, and to make further Provision for the Local Government of Towns and populous Districts.
- XCIX. An Act to provide for the Government of *British Columbia*.
- C. An Act to regulate the Office of Clerk of Petty Sessions in *Ireland*.
- CI. An Act to amend the Act of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Years of Her present Majesty, Chapter Sixty-three, relating to Friendly Societies.
- CII. An Act to indemnify certain Persons who have formed a voluntary Association for the Disposal of Works of Utility and Ornament by Chance or otherwise as Prizes.
- CIII. An Act to promote and regulate Reformatory Schools for juvenile Offenders in *Ireland*.
- CIV. An Act to alter and amend the Metropolis Local Management Act (1855), and to extend the Powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works for the Purification of the *Thames* and the Main Drainage of the Metropolis.
- CV. An Act to amend an Act of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of Her present Majesty, to amend the Laws concerning Judgments in *Ireland*.
- CVI. An Act for the better Government of *India*.
- CVII. An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the Surplus of Ways and Means to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
- CVIII. An Act to amend the Act of the Twentieth and Twenty-first *Victoria*, Chapter Eighty-five.
- CIX. An Act to declare and define the respective Rights of Her Majesty and of His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *Cornwall* to the

Mines and Minerals in or under Land lying below High-water Mark, within and adjacent to the County of *Cornwall*; and for other Purposes.

CX. An Act to extend the Act of the Twenty-fourth Year of King *George* the Third, Chapter Twenty-six, for issuing Writs during any Recess of the House of Commons, whether by Prorogation or Adjournment.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

- i. AN Act to empower the *Birmingham and Staffordshire* Gaslight Company to raise a further Sum of Money.
- ii. An Act to amend the Act, Fifty-sixth King *George* the Third, Chapter Forty-four, for improving the Port, Harbour, and Town of *Whitehaven* in the County of *Cumberland*, in relation to the Securities to be granted for borrowed Money.
- iii. An Act for conferring additional Powers and Privileges on the *Edinburgh* Life Assurance Company.
- iv. An Act to empower the *Cheltenham* Waterworks Company to raise a further Sum of Money.
- v. An Act for supplying with Water the Inhabitants of *Gosport*, *Forton*, and *Anglesey*, and other Places in the Parish of *Alverstoke* in the County of *Hants*.
- vi. An Act to incorporate the *Chester United* Gas Company, and to confer upon them further Powers for the Supply of Gas to the City and Borough of *Chester* and the Suburbs thereof.
- vii. An Act to extend the Time for the Construction of the *Haslingden and Rawtenstall* Waterworks.
- viii. An Act for incorporating the *Madras* Irrigation and Canal Company; and for other Purposes connected therewith.
- ix. An Act to enable the *Nottingham* Gaslight and Coke Company to raise a further Sum of Money, and to afford a Supply of Gas to Places in the Neighbourhood of *Nottingham*; and for other Purposes.
- x. An Act to enable the *Folkestone* Waterworks Company to raise further Moneys; and to confer upon them other Powers.
- xi. An Act to empower the *Liskeard and Looe Union* Canal Company to construct a Railway from *Moors Water* to *Looe*, all in the County of *Cornwall*; and for other Purposes.
- xii. An Act to confer upon the Local Board of Health for the District of *Merthyr Tydfil* further Powers with reference to the Supply of Water; and for other Purposes.
- xiii. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway to *Dalmarnock* in the County of *Lanark*; and for other Purposes.
- xiv. An Act to authorize the making of a Railway from the *Lancaster and Carlisle* Railway at or near *Clifton* to the *South Durham and Lancashire Union* Railway at or near *Kirkby Stephen*, all in the County of *Westmoreland*; and for other Purposes.
- xv. An Act for making a Railway from the *Caledonian* Railway, near *Symington* Station, to *Biggar* and *Broughton*; and for other Purposes.
- xvi. An Act to enable the *Dundalk and Enniskillen* Railway Company to raise further Money; and for other Purposes.
- xvii. An Act for better enabling the *British* Gaslight Company, Limited, to light with Gas certain Parts of the Town or Borough of *Kingston-upon-Hull*; and for other Purposes.
- xviii. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town and Parish of *Aberdare* in the County of *Glamorgan*.
- xix. An Act for making a Railway from the *Craven Arms* Station of the *Shrewsbury and Hereford* Railway in the County of *Salop* to the Borough of *Knighton* in the County of *Radnor*; and for other Purposes.
- xx. An Act for better supplying with Water the Borough of *Barnstaple* and Places adjacent thereto, in the County of *Devon*; and for other Purposes.
- xxi. An Act for providing a Market House and Market Place, and other Buildings for Public Accommodation, at the Town of *Newport* in the County of *Salop*, and for establishing and regulating Markets and Fairs there; and for opening a new Street and widening other Streets, and otherwise improving the Town; and for other Purposes.
- xxii. An Act for supplying and lighting with Gas the several Townships of *Peniston*, *Thurlstone*, and *Oxspring*, and Places adjacent, all in the Parish of *Peniston* in the West Riding of the County of *York*.

- xxiii. An Act to repeal the Act relating to the Company of Proprietors of the *Liverpool Exchange*, and to substitute other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- xxiv. An Act for enabling the Justices of the County of *Lancaster* to erect or provide Assize Courts in or near *Manchester* in the Hundred of *Salford*; and for other Purposes.
- xxv. An Act for enabling the Corporation of the City of *Manchester* to raise further Sums of Money; and for other Purposes.
- xxvi. An Act to regulate the Annual Close Time for Salmon Fisheries in the River *Tay* and its Tributaries, and on the Sea Coasts adjoining.
- xxvii. An Act for enabling the Company of Proprietors of the *Birmingham Canal Navigations* to raise further Money; and for other Purposes.
- xxviii. An Act to provide for the better Maintenance of the *Garrigad Road* in the County of *Lanark*.
- xxix. An Act to enable the *Selkirk and Galashiels Railway Company* to raise additional Capital.
- xxx. An Act to authorize the *Ely Valley Railway Company* to make a Branch Railway, to be called "The *Mwyndy Branch*;" and for other Purposes.
- xxxi. An Act for granting further Powers to the *Malvern Improvement Commissioners*.
- xxxii. An Act for repealing so much of several Acts for building *Vauxhall Bridge*, and for making convenient Roads thereto, as relate to certain of such Roads; providing for the future Maintenance and Repair of such Roads; and for other Purposes.
- xxxiii. An Act for better enabling the *British Gaslight Company, Limited*, to light with Gas certain Parts of the District called the *Staffordshire Potteries*; and for other Purposes.
- xxxiv. An Act for more effectually maintaining the Navigation of the River *Trent* from *Wilden Ferry* in the Counties of *Derby* and *Leicester*, or One of them, to *Gainsborough* in the County of *Lincoln*, and other Works connected therewith.
- xxxv. An Act to enable the *London Dock Company* to raise a further Sum of Money, and to augment their Capital Stock; and for other Purposes connected with their Docks.
- xxxvi. An Act for lighting with Gas the Parish of *Maidstone* and the Neighbourhood thereof in the County of *Kent*.
- xxxvii. An Act for the more effectual Management and Repair of the Road from *Manchester* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, through *Hyde*, to *Mottram-in-Longdendale* in the County Palatine of *Chester*.
- xxxviii. An Act to authorize the Metropolitan Board of Works to form an improved Communication between *Limehouse* and the *Victoria Park* in the County of *Middlesex*; and for other Purposes.
- xxxix. An Act for extending, improving, and maintaining the Port and Harbour of *Burghead* in the County of *Elgin*.
- xl. An Act for incorporating the *Stoke, Fenton, and Longton Gaslight Company*, and extending their Powers; and for other Purposes.
- xli. An Act for the Regulation of certain Public Suffrance Wharves in the Port of *London*.
- xlii. An Act to repeal the Acts relating to the *Besselsleigh Turnpike Road* in the County of *Berks*, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- xliii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Meigle Station* of the *Scottish North-eastern Railway* to the Town of *Alyth*, to be called "The *Alyth Railway*;" and for other Purposes in relation thereto.
- xliv. An Act for increasing and regulating the Capital and Borrowing Powers of the *Brentford Gaslight Company*; for consolidating into One Act the Provisions of the several Acts relating to the Company; and for other Purposes.
- xlv. An Act for vesting the *Inverury and Old Meldrum Junction Railway* by way of Lease in the *Great North of Scotland Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- xlvi. An Act for making a Railway from *Banbridge* to *Lisburn*, to be called "The *Banbridge, Lisburn and Belfast Railway*;" and for other Purposes.
- xlvii. An Act to enable the *East Suffolk Railway Company* to construct a Branch Railway near *Lowestoft*; to raise further Sums of Money; and for other Purposes.
- xlviii. An Act to confer upon the *Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company* Facilities for raising Money.
- xlix. An Act for repairing and maintaining the Road from *Horsham* in the County of *Sussex*, through *Dorking* and *Leatherhead*, to *Epsom* in the County of *Surrey*, and from *Capel* to *Stone*

- Street at Ockley* in the said County of *Surrey*.
- i. An Act for extending the Time for the Completion of the Works authorized by the *Stokes Bay Railway and Pier Act*, 1855 ; and for other Purposes.
 - ii. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *East Kent Railway* (Extension to *Dover*).
 - iii. An Act for better supplying with Water the Inhabitants of the Town of *Taunton* in the County of *Somerset*.
 - liii. An Act to enable the *Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, and Portrush Junction Railway Company* to sell their Undertaking to the *Belfast and Ballymena Railway Company*.
 - liv. An Act to amend the *Tramore Embankment Act*, 1852.
 - lv. An Act for incorporating the City of *Waterford Gas Company*, and for authorizing them to acquire the existing Gasworks at *Waterford*, and to supply Gas ; and for other Purposes.
 - lvi. An Act for authorizing the Abandonment of Part of the authorized Line of the *Exeter and Exmouth Railway*, and the making, instead of the Part so abandoned, of an Extension of the Main Line of the Railway ; and for reducing and regulating the Capital and Borrowing Powers of the *Exeter and Exmouth Railway Company* ; and for other Purposes.
 - lvii. An Act to confer upon the *London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company* further Powers for raising Money, and to authorize the Purchase and Lease by them of the Undertakings of certain other Railway Companies.
 - lviii. An Act to authorize a Lease of the *Staines, Wokingham, and Woking Railway* to the *London and South-Western Railway Company* ; and for other Purposes connected with the *Staines, Wokingham, and Woking Railway Company*.
 - lix. An Act for enabling the *Eastern Steam Navigation Company* to extend their Powers of trading, to increase their Capital, and to alter and amend their Charter and Deed of Settlement.
 - lx. An Act to enable the *Globe Insurance Company* to alter and amend some of the Provisions of their Deed of Settlement, and to confer further Powers on the Company.
 - lxi. An Act to authorize the *Cromford and High Peak Railway Company* to raise further Sums of Money ; and for other Purposes.
 - lxii. An Act providing for the separate Incorporation of the Overseers of the several Townships of *Manchester, Ardwick, Chorlton - upon-Medlock, and Hulme* for specific Purposes ; for the levying and Collection of Rates ; for the extinguishing the Exemption of Gasworks from Rates.
 - lxiii. An Act for enabling the Local Board of Health for the District of *Wallasey* to construct Works and supply their District with Water and Gas ; for enlarging their Powers with respect to the Acquisition and Maintenance of Ferries ; and for other Purposes.
 - lxiv. An Act to vest the *Sterling and Dunfermline Railway* in the *Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company* ; and for other Purposes.
 - lxv. An Act for the Formation of a Junction between the *Fife and Kinross, and Kinross-shire Railways*, and the Construction of a joint Station at *Kinross*.
 - lxvi. An Act to enable the *Caledonian Railway Company* to make a Branch Railway to the *Port Carlisle Railway* ; and for other Purposes.
 - lxvii. An Act to extend the Time for the Completion of the *Salisbury and Yeovil Railway*, and to authorize the Sale thereof to the *London and South-Western Railway Company*.
 - lxviii. An Act to repeal the *Blyth Harbour and Dock Act*, 1854, and to regulate the Company constituted thereby ; and for other Purposes.
 - lxix. An Act for the Improvement of the Parish of *Chiswick*, in the County of *Middlesex* ; and for other Purposes.
 - lxx. An Act to incorporate the *Luton Gas and Coke Company*, to authorize the Adjustment and Increase of the present Capital ; and for other Purposes.
 - lxxi. An Act to repeal an Act for amending and maintaining the Turnpike Road from the Northern End of the Village of *Balby* in the County of *York* to *Worksop* in the County of *Nottingham*, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof so far as regards a Portion of the said Turnpike Road.
 - lxxii. An Act to alter and amend the Acts for the Improvement of the Navigation of the Rivers *Burry, Loughor, and Lledi*, in the Counties of *Carmarthen and Glamorgan*, and to improve the Harbour of *Llanelly* in the said County of *Carmarthen*.
 - lxxiii. An Act for enabling the *Ayr and Dalmellington Railway Company* to

- raise additional Capital; for vesting their Undertaking in the *Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxiv. An Act for the Amalgamation of the *Hertford and Welwyn Junction Railway Company* and the *Luton, Dunstable, and Welwyn Junction Railway Company* into One Company, to be called "The *Hertford, Luton, and Dunstable Railway Company*," and for regulating the Capital of the Capital of the Company formed by the Amalgamation; and for other Purposes.
- lxxv. An Act for enabling the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company* to make a Railway from near their *Newton and Hyde Station* to the Township of *Marple* in the Parish of *Stockport* in the County of *Chester*, to be called the *Newton and Compstall Branch*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxvi. An Act for extending the Limits of the *Bradford Waterworks*, and for authorizing the Construction of new and altered Works; and for empowering the Corporation of *Bradford* to borrow a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.
- lxxvii. An Act for enabling the *Wexford Harbour Embankment Company* to alter the Number of their Shares, and to issue Preference Shares in lieu of unissued Shares; and for other Purposes.
- lxxviii. An Act to extend the Time for purchasing certain Lands required by the *Belfast and County Down Railway Company*; and for other Purposes connected with the same Company.
- lxxix. An Act for better enabling the *British Gaslight Company, Limited*, to light with Gas the City of *Norwich* and Suburbs thereof; to dissolve the *Norwich Gaslight Company*, and to repeal the Acts relating thereto.
- lxxx. An Act for enabling the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Liverpool* to acquire Lands for a Post Office and Public Offices, and to make a new and widen existing Streets within the Borough; and for other Purposes.
- lxxxi. An Act for making and maintaining a Bridge over the River *Yar* in the *Isle of Wight*, with Approaches and Roads thereto; and for other Purposes.
- lxxxii. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from *Andover* to *Redbridge* in the County of *Southampton*, and for that Purpose to convert the *Andover Canal* into a Railway.
- lxxxiii. An Act to incorporate and regulate the *Oude Railway Company*; to enable the Company to construct and maintain Railways in the *East Indies*, and to enter into Contracts with the *East India Company*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxxiv. An Act to enable the *London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway Company* to complete the Communication by Railway between *Shoreham, Henfield, and the Mid-Sussex Railway*; and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.
- lxxxv. An Act to amend the *Birkenhead Improvement Amendment Act, 1850*, especially with respect to the General Mortgage Debt of the Commissioners and their Powers to sell certain Lands; and for other Purposes.
- lxxxvi. An Act to repeal the Act relating to the *Dean Forest Turnpike Roads*, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof, and to authorize the Construction of a new Road; and for other Purposes.
- lxxxvii. An Act for amending the Acts relating to the *Manchester Corporation Waterworks*.
- lxxxviii. An Act to extend the Time for the Completion of so much of the *Cornwall Railway* as lies between *Truro* and *Falmouth*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxxix. An Act for authorizing the *London and South-Western Railway Company* to make new Works, and to make Arrangements with other Companies, and for authorizing a Lease to them of the *Salisbury and Yeovil Railway*, and for regulating their Capital and borrowing Powers; and for other Purposes.
- xc. An Act to enable the *Mersey Docks and Harbour Board* to construct certain Works at *Birkenhead* in substitution for and in addition to those already authorized, and for other Purposes.
- xci. An Act for confirming the Gift by *Francis Crossley, Esquire*, to the Borough of *Halifax*, of a Park for the Benefit of the Inhabitants of the Borough, and for authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough to maintain and regulate the Park, and to provide, maintain, and regulate Public Baths in the Park, and for making a cemetery, and for making further Provision with respect to the

- Waterworks and the Gasworks, and the Improvement of the Borough; and for other Purposes.
- xcii. An Act to consolidate and amend the Provisions of the several Acts relating to the *Liverpool and Birkenhead Docks and the Port and Harbour of Liverpool*; and for other Purposes connected therewith.
- xciii. An Act to afford Facilities to the *Limerick and Foynes Railway Company* for raising the Funds necessary to enable them to execute their Undertaking.
- xciv. An Act to enable the *Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland* Company to make an Alteration in the Line of their *Streamstown and Clara Junction Railway*; and for other Purposes.
- xcv. An Act for making a Tramroad from the *Aberllefenny Slate Quarries* in the Parish of *Talyllyn* in the County of *Merioneth* to the River *Dovey* in the Parish of *Llanfihangel-Geneir-Glyn* in the County of *Cardigan*, with Branches therefrom; and for other Purposes.
- xcvi. An Act to enable the *Great Northern and Western (of Ireland) Railway Company* to make Deviations in their authorized Railways, and to empower the *Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland* Company to acquire Shares in the Undertaking of the *Great Northern and Western (of Ireland) Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- xcvii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Hertford and Ware Branch* of the *Eastern Counties Railway* to *Buntingford*.
- xcviii. An Act for authorizing the raising by the *Ulverstone and Lancaster Railway Company* of further Money, and the selling or leasing of their Railway to the *Furness Railway Company*; or the making by the Two Companies of Working Arrangements; and for giving further Powers to the Two Companies respectively; and for other Purposes.
- xcix. An Act for enabling the *Eastern Counties Railway Company* to abandon a Portion of the *Newmarket and Chertford Railway*, and also a Railway to the River *Thames* at *Galleon's Reach*.
- c. An Act to enable the *Bury and Radcliffe Waterworks Company* to raise further Sums of Money; and to amend the Act relating to the Company.
- ci. An Act for enabling the *Portsmouth Railway Company* to extend their Railway from *Havant* to *Hilsea*; to acquire additional Lands; to use a Portion of the *London and South-Western and London, Brighton, and South Coast Railways*; and for other Purposes.
- cii. An Act to authorize the *South Devon and Tavistock Railway Company* to lease their Railway, to enable them to raise further Capital for the Completion of their Undertaking, and to make Arrangements as to their Share and Borrowed Capital; and for other Purposes.
- ciii. An Act for lighting with Gas the Town of *Northampton* and the neighbourhood thereof in the County of *Northampton*.
- civ. An Act for enabling the *Battersea Park Commissioners* to sell and the *West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway Company* to purchase Pieces of Land situate near the South End of the new Bridge leading from *Chelsea* to *Battersea Park*, for Lease of Undertaking to the *London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company*; for extending the Time for completing Extension to *Farnborough*; and for other Purposes.
- cv. An Act for constructing a Market, Market Places, and Slaughter-house, with all necessary Conveniences, within the Hamlet of *Canton* in the County of *Glamorgan*, to be called "The *Llandaff* and *Canton* District Markets."
- cvi. An Act for vesting the Undertaking of the *Blackburn Railway Company* in the *Lancashire and Yorkshire and East Lancashire Railway Companies*; and for other Purposes.
- cvi. An Act for enabling the *East Kent Railway Company* to extend their Railway from *Strood* to join the *Mid Kent Railway* (*Bromley* to *Saint Mary's Cray*;) and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.
- cvi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Great North of Scotland Railway* to *Old Deer*, and thence to *Peterhead* and *Fraserburgh*, with a Branch to *Ellon*, all in the County of *Aberdeen*, to be called "The *Formartine and Buchan Railway*."
- cix. An Act for consolidating and amending the Acts of the *North British Railway Company*, and for authorizing Alterations in the *Leith* and *Fisherrow* or *Musselburgh* Branches thereof, and for other Purposes.
- cx. An Act for extending the Powers of the *Shrewsbury and Welchpool Railway Company* for purchasing Lands and

- completing their Railway; and for other Purposes.
- cx. An Act for the Amalgamation of the Undertakings of the *East Suffolk* Railway Company, the *Yarmouth and Had-discoe* Railway Company, and the *Low-estoft and Beccles* Railway Company; for leasing the same; and for other Purposes.
- cxii. An Act for making a Railway from *Athenry to Tuam* in the county of *Gal-way*; and for other Purposes.
- cxiii. An Act to authorize the *Great Northern* and the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire* Railway Companies to work in common; and for certain other Purposes relating to the *Great Northern* Railway.
- cxiv. An Act for making a Railway from or near *Guisbrough* to or near to *Skinn-ingrove*, all in *Cleveland* in the North Riding of the County of *York*; and for other Purposes.
- cxv. An Act for enabling the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway Company to make a new Railway in the County of *Durham*, in connection with the *Wear Valley* and *Stockton and Darlington* Railways; to acquire additional Lands; and for other Purposes.
- cxvi. An Act for the Amalgamation of the *Stockton and Darlington*, the *Wear Valley*, the *Middlesbrough and Redcar*, the *Middlesbrough and Guisbrough*, and the *Darlington and Barnard Castle* Railway Companies; and for regulating the Capital and Borrowing Powers of the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway Company formed by the Amalgamation; and for other Purposes.
- cxvii. An Act for enabling the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway Company to make new Railways in the North Riding of the County of *York*; and for other Purposes.
- cxviii. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Station near *Victoria Street, Pimlico*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and of a Railway to connect the same with the *West London and Crystal Palace* Railway at *Battersea* in the County of *Surrey*, in order to afford improved Communication between certain of the Railways South of the *Thames* and the Western Districts of the Metropolis; and for other Purposes.
- cxix. An Act for making a Railway Communication between *Dublin* and *Meath*.
- cxx. An Act for the Improvement of the Western Parts of the Parish of *Hove* in the County of *Sussex*, and for establishing more efficient Police Regulations within the whole of the said Parish.
- cxxi. An Act to make Provision for better supplying *Birkenhead* and *Claughton* with Gas and Water, and for transferring the Undertaking of the *Birkenhead and Claughton* Gas and Water Company to the *Birkenhead* Improvement Commissioners; and for other Purposes.
- cxixii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Tillicoultry* Station of the *Stirling and Dunfermline* Railway to the *Fife and Kinross* Railway at *Hopefield*, to be called "*The Devon Valley Railway*;" and for other Purposes in relation thereto.
- cxixiii. An Act to confer further Powers upon the *Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton* Railway Company with respect to the Completion, Alteration, or Abandonment of certain of their Branch Railways, and to authorize certain Arrangements with respect to their Share Capital and the Purchase of the *Stratford-upon-Avon* Canal; and to amend the Acts relating to the Company; and for other Purposes.
- cxixiv. An Act to authorize the making of a Turnpike Road from *Thames Street* in the Parish of *Clewer* in the Borough of *New Windsor* in the County of *Berks* to *Oxford Road* in the said Parish; and for other Purposes.
- cxixv. An Act for carrying into effect an Agreement between the *Ribble Navigation* Company and Sir *Thomas George Hesketh*, Baronet.
- cxixvi. An Act to enable the *Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford* Railway Company to divert their Railway in the Parish of *Aberdare* in *Glamorganshire*; and to confer upon them other Powers.
- cxixvii. An Act to enable the *Whitehaven Junction* Railway Company to construct new Branches, to widen their Line, to erect Shipping Places and other Works, to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.
- cxixviii. An Act to empower the *Lancaster and Carlisle* Railway Company to abandon a Part of the *Lancaster and Carlisle and Ingleton* Railway, and to alter and divert certain Roads in connection with their Railway; to acquire additional Lands; and for other Purposes.
- cxixix. An Act to incorporate the *Crystal Palace District* Gas Company; to enable the said Company to raise further

Money; to authorize the Company to contract for and purchase the Undertaking, Land, and Premises of the *Sydenham Gas and Coke Company*; and for other Purposes connected therewith.

cxix. An Act to authorize Arrangements between the *Chester and Holyhead Railway Company* and *London and North-Western Railway Company*, and to authorize the *Chester and Holyhead Railway Company* to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

cxxxi. An Act for enabling the *London and North-Western Railway Company* to construct Works and to acquire additional Lands in the Counties of *Salop, Middlesex, Hertford, Buckingham, Warwick, Chester, Stafford, Northampton, Leicester, and Lancaster*; for authorizing Arrangements in reference to the Improved Postal and Passenger Communication between *England and Ireland Act, 1855*; and for other Purposes.

cxxxi. An Act for the Establishment of a Board of Guardians of the Poor in the Parish of *Saint Leonard, Shore-ditch*, in the County of *Middlesex*; and for other Purposes with respect to the Parish.

cxliii. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the *Stockton, Middlesbrough, and Yarm Water Company*; to change the Name of the Company, and authorize the Construction of additional Works and the raising of further Monies; and for other Purposes.

cxliii. An Act to enable the *North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway Company* to construct a new Branch from their Railway; to make a Deviation in the Main Line and other Works; to alter and amend the Acts relating to the Company; and for other Purposes.

cxliii. An Act for making further Provision with respect to the *Severn Valley Railway*, in order to the Completion thereof; and for other Purposes.

cxliii. An Act to improve the Management of the *Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway*.

cxliii. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from *Redditch* to the *Midland Railway*.

cxliii. An Act to incorporate and regulate the *Great Southern of India Railway Company*; and for other Purposes connected therewith.

cxliii. An Act for extending the Powers

of the *Plymouth Great Western Dock Company*, and for other Purposes.

cxli. An Act to alter and improve the Boundaries of the Municipal Borough and District of *Middlesbrough*; to enable the Local Board of Health of the District to enlarge the Market Place; to enable the Corporation to construct Landing Places on the North Side of the River *Tees*, and to establish a public Passage up and over the said River; to transfer the Powers of the Burial Board to the Local Board; and to confer other Powers on the Local Board and the Corporation; and for other Purposes.

cxli. An Act to confer additional Powers on the *Tees Conservancy Commissioners*; to regulate the Fisheries in the River *Tees*; to vest the Anchorage and Plankage Dues in the said Commissioners; to alter and amend their existing Acts; and for other Purposes.

cxlii. An Act to extend the Time for making the *Worcester and Hereford Railway*, and for granting further Powers with respect to that Undertaking.

cxliii. An Act to make further Provisions for vesting the *Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley, Wakefield, Huddersfield, and Goole Railway* in the *Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company*, and for other Purposes.

cxliii. An Act for enabling the *Limerick and Castle Connell Railway Company* to extend their Railway from *Castle Connell* to *Killaloe*; to issue Preference Shares; and for other Purposes.

cxliii. An Act for the Abandonment of the *West End of London and Clapham and Norwood Junction Railway*; and for other Purposes.

cxliii. An Act to enable the *South Wales Railway Company* to acquire additional lands at *Newport*; and for other Purposes.

cxliii. An Act for authorizing a Lease of the *Vale of Towry Railway* to the *Llanelli Railway and Dock Company*.

cxliii. An Act for enabling the *Atlantic Telegraph Company* to create and issue Preference Capital, for the Extension of Borrowing Powers, and Amendment of Act.

cxliii. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the River *Clyde* and Harbour of *Glasgow*.

cxli. An Act for limiting, defining, and regulating the Capital and Debt of the *Warrington and Stockport Railway Company*; for amending the Acts re-

lating to the Company, and conferring on them further Powers ; and for other Purposes relating to the Company.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Printed by the Queen's Printer, and whereof the Printed Copies may be given in Evidence.

1. AN Act for enabling Mining Leases to be granted of an Estate in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, late of *Henry Darley*, Esquire, deceased, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "*Darley's Estate Act, 1858.*"
2. An Act to confirm certain Arrangements with regard to the Trust Estate of the late *George Viscount Keith*, and to enable his Trustees to carry the same into effect.
3. An Act for confirming and giving effect to an Agreement for a Lease by the *Westminster Improvement Commissioners* of Land in *Victoria Street* and *Tothill Street* in the City of *Westminster* to the *Westminster Palace Hotel Company, Limited*, and of which the Short Title is "*Westminster Palace Hotel Company's Act, 1858.*"
4. An Act to authorize the raising of Money to be expended in permanent Improvements on the Entailed Estates of *Braco, Marr, Carraldstoun*, and others, and the granting of Fees and long Leases of Parts of the said Estates.
5. An Act for vesting Estates of the late *Mr. Henry Holroyd*, deceased, in Trustees for Sale, and for authorizing Grants in Fee and Building Leases for long Terms of Years of the same Estates ; and for other Purposes.
6. An Act to grant further Powers and to make further Provisions in respect to the Estates subject to the Trusts of the Will of *Benjamin Hall*, Esquire, deceased.
7. An Act for authorizing the Trustees of the late *James Davidson* of *Ruchill* to

sell Part of his Lands of *Ruchill, Garrioch*, and *Balgray* in the County of *Lanark*, and to reinvest the Prices of such Lands ; and for other Purposes.

8. An Act for regulating the *Dundonald Bursaries* in the University and College of *Glasgow* ; and for other Purposes.
9. An Act for authorizing Mining, Building, and other Leases, the obtaining of the Enfranchisement of Copyholds and the Renewal of Leases, and the making of Partitions, Sales, and Exchanges of the Estates devised and bequeathed by the Will of *Henry Belward Ray*, Esquire, deceased ; and for other Purposes.
10. An Act to amend an Act of Parliament of *Ireland* passed in the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of the Reign of King *George the Third*, intituled *An Act for vesting the Estate of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor John Stearne, late Lord Bishop of Clogher, deceased, in Trustees, in trust for carrying the charitable and other Bequests of his Will into execution.*

PRIVATE ACT,

Not Printed.

11. An Act to repeal so much of an Act passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *William the Fourth*, and in the First Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act for naturalizing Dame Marie Louise Pelline De Dalberg Acton and her infant Son Sir John Emerich Edward Dalberg Acton Baronet*, as enacts that the said *Sir John Emerich Edward Dalberg Acton Baronet* shall not thereby be enabled to be of the Privy Council, or a Member of either House of Parliament, or to take any Office or Place of Trust, either Civil or Military, or to have any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments from the Crown, to himself or any other Person or Persons in trust for him.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.

II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

III. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

I.—ACCOUNT OF THE INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.	Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, Bounties, &c.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	23,603,770 5 9	328,027 9 2	23,275,742 16 7
Excise	18,531,471 4 2½	620,856 12 10½	17,910,614 11 3½
Stamps	7,704,718 12 3½	234,091 13 9½	7,470,626 18 6½
Taxes, Land and Assessed	3,156,055 10 10½	5,293 6 7½	3,150,762 4 2½
Income and Property	11,767,306 9 2½	370,871 5 2	11,396,435 4 0½
Post Office	3,061,403 0 10½	23,290 6 2½	3,038,112 14 8½
Crown Lands	417,908 12 9	....	417,908 12 9
Miscellaneous	1,596,887 5 7	....	1,596,887 5 7
TOTALS	69,839,521 1 6½	1,582,430 13 9½	68,257,090 7 8½

II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NET PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, (after abating the Expenditure for Collection and Management thereout defrayed by the several Bonds redeemed and Sinking Fund of War Loans, but exclusive of the Sums applied to the LOCAL WORKS, &c.

INCOME.	In the Year ended 30th June, 1857.	In the Year ended 30th Sept., 1857.	In the Year ended 31st Dec., 1857.	In the Year ended 31st Mar., 1858.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	22,447,331	21,874,568	21,276,742	21,985,230
Excise	16,964,544	16,775,727	16,685,604	16,973,508
Stamps	7,196,892	7,173,461	7,099,889	7,241,902
Land and Assessed Taxes	2,942,578	2,944,286	2,940,770	2,981,353
Property Tax	15,845,619	15,426,506	14,808,328	11,260,340
Post Office	1,234,674	1,254,744	1,293,970	1,206,647
Crown Lands	284,857	277,654	273,654	276,654
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	16,094	31,781	31,057	43,522
Fees of Public Offices	107,571	114,218	128,105	128,503
Contribution from the East India Company.	67,040,162	65,872,949	64,538,122	62,097,663
Trustees of the King of the Belgians	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Old Stores and Extra Receipts of Naval and Military Departments, and Gain by Exchange, &c., on Payments at Hanover	34,000	34,500	35,000	35,500
Unclaimed Dividends received	510,925	591,155	1,122,004	1,040,994
Miscellaneous Receipts	87,134	87,134	87,134	69,976
	218,411	228,440	213,794	218,390
Excess of Expenditure over Income	67,950,634	66,874,179	66,056,055	63,522,524
	....	....	....	2,497,345
	67,950,634	66,874,179	66,056,055	66,019,870

*** Shillings and Pence omitted.

FOR THE YEAR 1858.

CLASS IV. UNFUNDED DEBT.

V. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

VI. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1858.

TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	PAYMENTS out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS and ADVANCES Repayable from Votes outstanding 31st March, 1858.*	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
23,973,932 8 8	....	23,109,104 15 9	864,827 12 11	23,973,932 8 8
41,143,551 17 1½	....	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> 17,825,000 0 0 7,415,719 0 2 3,152,033 7 4 11,586,114 10 4 </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 2em;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> 2,920,000 0 0 276,654 4 1 1,596,887 5 7 </div> </div>	1,164,684 19 4½	41,143,551 17 1½
3,702,088 1 3½	....	2,920,000 0 0	782,088 1 3½	3,702,088 1 3½
452,558 0 2	148,642 4 11	276,654 4 1	27,261 11 2	452,558 0 2
1,596,887 5 7	....	1,596,887 5 7	....	1,596,887 5 7
70,969,017 12 9½	148,642 4 11	67,881,513 3 3	2,838,862 4 7½	70,869,017 12 9½

* Balances, Bills, and Advances, 31st March, 1857, £2,611,927 5s. 1½d.

II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

in the Years ended 30th June, 1857, 30th September, 1857, 31st December, 1857, and 31st March, 1858 (Revenue Departments), and of the ACTUAL ISSUES within the same Periods, including Exchequer Redemption of FUNDED or paying off UNFUNDED DEBT, and of the ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS for

EXPENDITURE.	In the Year ended 30th June, 1857.	In the Year ended 30th Sept., 1857.	In the Year ended 31st Dec., 1857.	In the Year ended 31st Mar., 1858.
Debt:	£	£	£	£
Interest and Management of the Public Debt	23,591,027	23,633,796	23,626,907	23,573,973
Terminable Annuities	3,973,165	3,978,131	3,979,135	3,979,955
Unclaimed Dividends	101,474	90,445	88,530	88,530
Interest of Exchequer Bonds	245,000	245,000	210,000	210,000
Ditto Exchequer Bills, Supply	778,810	778,810	778,810	774,643
Ditto ditto Deficiency	5,543	....	....	....
Consolidated Fund:				
Civil List	401,116	401,381	401,478	401,257
Annuities and Pensions	334,364	338,082	337,828	334,997
Salaries and Allowances	158,110	157,787	157,556	157,548
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	153,114	153,007	155,559	158,933
Courts of Justice	565,607	557,841	578,420	563,224
Miscellaneous Charges	182,362	180,479	177,817	178,029
Compensation to the King of Denmark for Abolition of the Sound Dues . . . . .	....	1,125,206	125,206	2,025,206
Supply Services:				
Army, including Ordnance	16,104,556	14,336,556	13,616,556	12,915,156
Navy	12,370,000	10,665,000	10,390,000	10,590,000
Persian Expedition . . . . .	....	900,000	200,000	900,000
Expenses of the late War with China . . . . .	....	....	590,693	590,693
Miscellaneous Civil Services	6,671,240	6,848,316	6,905,456	7,227,719
Exchequer Bonds redeemed	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Sinking Fund on Loan of 5,000,000 <i>l.</i> , per Act 19 Vict. c. 21 . . . . .	....	....	....	250,000
Excess of Income over Expenditure	67,639,522 311,111	66,389,843 484,336	66,019,958 36,097	66,019,870
	67,950,634	66, 4,179	66,066,055	66,019,870

*** Shillings and Pence omitted.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks and Bounties in the nature of the UNITED KINGDOM exclusive of the Sums applied to the

HEADS OF REVENUE.	NET RECEIPT, as stated in Column 4 of the Amount of Public Income, No. 4.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances and Bills and Advances repayable from Votes, outstanding on the 31st of March, 1857 . . .						
Customs	23,275,742	16	7	2,611,927	5	1½
Excise	17,910,614	11	3¾			
Stamps	7,470,626	18	6½			
Taxes (Land and Assessed)	3,150,762	4	2¾			
Income and Property Tax	11,396,435	4	0½			
Post Office	3,038,112	14	8½			
Crown Lands (net)	417,908	12	9			
Miscellaneous	1,596,887	5	7	68,257,090	7	8½
				70,869,017	12	9¾
Deduct,—Balances and Bills, outstanding on the 31st of March, 1858	1,643,313	3	1¾			
Advances repayable from Votes of Parliament, outstanding on the 31st of March, 1858	1,195,549	1	6			
				2,838,862	4	7¾
				68,030,155	8	2
Excess of Expenditure over Income				2,497,345	18	5
Excess of Expenditure as above	2,497,345	18	5			
Balances, Bills, &c., 31st of March, 1857 £2,611,927 5 1½						
Balances, Bills, &c., 31st of March, 1858 2,838,862 4 7¾						
				226,934	19	6½
Actual Excess of Expenditure over Income	2,270,410	18	10½			
				70,527,501	6	7

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

in the Year ended 31st March, 1858, after deducting the Repayments, Drawbacks; together with an Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE of Reduction of the NATIONAL DEBT, within the same Period.

EXPENDITURE.

		£	s.	d.
Payments out of the Income of Crown Lands in its progress to the Exchequer		148,642	4	11
PUBLIC DEBT:		£	s.	d.
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,573,973	6	6	
Terminable Annuities	3,979,955	17	4	
Unclaimed Dividends repaid	88,530	12	8	
Interest of Exchequer Bonds, 1854	210,000	0	0	
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Supply	774,643	5	10	
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Deficiency	—			
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Ways and Means	—			
		28,627,103	2	4
Civil List	401,257	11	0	
Annuities and Pensions	334,997	7	6	
Salaries and Allowances	157,548	13	2	
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	158,933	17	10	
Courts of Justice	563,224	17	6	
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	178,029	17	1	
Compensation to the King of Denmark for Abolition of the Sound Dues	1,125,206	0	0	
		2,919,198	4	1
Army, Militia and Ordnance Services	12,915,156	15	6	
Navy Services, including Transports and Packets	10,590,000	0	0	
Persian Expedition	900,000	0	0	
Expenses of the late War in China	590,693	0	0	
Miscellaneous Civil Services (including the Dowry of the Princess Royal)	7,227,719	9	7	
		32,223,569	5	1
Revenue Departments, Votes issued	4,358,988	10	2	
		36,582,557	15	3
Total Ordinary Expenditure		68,277,501	6	7
Add,—Exchequer Bonds redeemed	2,000,000	0	0	
Sinking Fund of War Loan	250,000	0	0	
		2,250,000	0	0
Total Expenditure, including Bonds, &c.		70,527,501	6	7

AN ACCOUNT of the State of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT of GREAT
March, 1858.

DEBT.

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to and standing in the names of the Commissioners.	CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GREAT BRITAIN.			
New Annuities at 2½ per cent. . .	3,015,355 16 0	29,527 6 11	2,985,828 9 1
Exchequer Bonds, created per Act } 16 Vict. c. 23, 2½ per cent. . . }	418,300 0 0	.. ..	418,300 0 0
Debt due to Bank of England at 3 per cent. . .	11,015,100 0 0	.. ..	11,015,100 0 0
Consolidated Annuities ditto. . .	396,429,413 9 8	1,517,321 14 5	394,912,091 15 3
Reduced Annuities ditto. . .	114,492,183 1 5	1,717,909 3 1	112,774,273 18 4
New Annuities ditto. . .	212,728,547 14 4	450,432 14 4	212,278,115 0 0
Total, at 3 per cent. . .	734,665,244 5 5	3,685,663 11 10	730,979,580 13 7
New Annuities at 3½ per cent. . .	240,746 6 4	.. ..	240,746 6 4
New Annuities at 5 per cent. . .	431,749 14 4	1,145 18 5	430,603 15 11
Total, Great Britain . .	738,771,396 2 1	3,716,336 17 2	735,055,059 4 11
IRELAND.			
New Annuities at 2½ per cent. . .	6,029 15 7	.. ..	6,029 15 7
Consolidated Annuities at 3 per cent. .	6,788,966 8 4	.. ..	6,788,966 8 4
Reduced Annuities ditto . .	130,997 12 1	.. ..	130,997 12 1
New Annuities ditto . .	34,611,672 18 3	.. ..	34,611,672 18 3
Debt due to Bank of Ireland at 3½ per cent. . .	2,630,769 4 8	.. ..	2,630,769 4 8
New Annuities at 5 per cent. . .	2,000 0 0	.. ..	2,000 0 0
Total, Ireland . .	44,170,435 18 11	.. ..	44,170,435 18 11
Total, United Kingdom, at 31st March, 1858 . .	782,941,832 1 0	3,716,336 17 2	779,225,495 3 10

ABSTRACT.

* * * Shillings and Pence omitted.

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to and standing in the names of the Com- missioners.	CAPITALS unre- deemed.	ANNUAL CHARGE OF UNRE- DEEMED DEBT.			DEFERRED ANNUITIES outstanding on 31st Mar. 1858. Deferred Life Annuities, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24; 3 Will. 4, c. 14; and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45
				Due to the Public Creditor.	Manage- ment.	TOTAL.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gt. Britain	738,771,396	3,716,336	735,055,059	25,848,763	87,584	25,936,347	25,922
Ireland . .	44,170,435	..	44,170,435	1,541,096	..	1,541,096	630
Total, Un- Kingdom, on 31st, Mar. 1858.	782,941,832	3,716,336*	779,225,495	27,389,859	87,584	27,477,443	£26,552
At Mar. 31, } 1857 . . }	783,962,794	3,843,071	780,119,722	27,411,994	88,118	27,500,112	

* On account of Donations and Bequests £725,808 18 6
Ditto of Stock unclaimed 10 years and upwards 585,453 0 6
Ditto of Unclaimed Dividends 2,405,074 18 2

£3,716,336 17 2

FUNDED DEBT.

BRITAIN and IRELAND, and the Charge thereupon, at the 31st

CHARGE.

	IN GREAT BRITAIN.	IN IRELAND.	TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE of Unredeemed Debt.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annual Interest of Unredeemed Debt	22,045,492 13 9½	1,338,276 15 6	
Long Annuities, expire 5th Jan. 1860	1,157,286 13 10	135,296 15 0	
Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, expire 5th April, 1867	585,740 0 0	....
Annuities per 18 Vict. c. 18, expire 5th April, 1855	116,000 0 0	....
Annuities for a limited term of years, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, expire at various periods; viz. :—			
Granted up to 31 March, 1858 £1,744,422 4 0			
Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to ditto, including £106,100 Waterloo Annuities, 59 Geo. 3, c. 34. 815,375 6 7			
£929,046 17 5	867,046 17 5	62,000 0 0	
Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45; viz. :—			
Granted up to 31 Mar. 1858 . . . £2,883,975 12 6			
Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to 31 March, 1858 . . . 1,853,704 14 6			
Tontine and other } English Life Annuities, } per various Acts } Irish.	1,035,270 18 0 15,841 2 6 26,084 19 9	.... .... 5,522 13 11	
Management	25,848,763 5 3½ 87,584 7 9	1,541,096 4 5	
Total Annual Charge, exclusive of £114,582 5s. 2½d., the Annual Charge on Capitals and Long Annuities, and Annuities for Terms of Years, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, standing in the names of the Commissioners on account of Stock Unclaimed 10 Years and upwards, and of Unclaimed Dividends, and also on account of Donations and Bequests	25,936,347 13 0½	1,541,096 4 5	27,477,443 17 5½

The Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July, 1829, enacts, "That the Sum thenceforth annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, shall be the sum which shall appear to be the Amount of the whole actual annual surplus Revenue, beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom;" and the following sums have been accordingly received by the Commissioners to be applied to the reduction of the said Debt, including sums on account of Donations and Bequests, viz. :—

	On account of the Sinking Fund.	On account of Donations and Bequests.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Applicable between	nil.	3,098 19 3
31st Mar. and 30th June, 1857	6,906 14 7	7,409 0 0
30th June and 30th Sept. 1857	77,777 16 7	5,310 2 6
30th Sept. and 31st Dec. 1857	371,084 0 10	7,409 0 0
31st Dec. 1857, and 31st Mar. 1858	455,768 12 0	23,227 1 9½

IV.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE UNFUNDED DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND OF THE DEMANDS OUTSTANDING ON THE 31st MARCH, 1858.

AN ACCOUNT of the UNFUNDED DEBT in EXCHEQUER BILLS and EXCHEQUER BONDS on the 31st March, 1857; the Amount issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1858; the Amount issued for paying off Exchequer Bills within the same Period, and the Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1858; distinguishing, also, the Total Amount unprovided for, together with the Amount of Interest upon the outstanding Exchequer Bills and Bonds computed to the latter Day.

	Exchequer Bills.	Exchequer Bonds.
	£	£
Unfunded Debt on 31st March, 1857	20,989,000	7,000,000
Amount issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1858, viz. :		
Bills issued in exchange for Bills de- livered up to be cancelled	20,603,300	
Bills issued to make good to Ways and Means Money Grants the Amount paid thereout	288,600	
	20,891,900	
Amount paid off within the same period	41,880,900	7,000,000
Exchequer Bills paid in new Bills	20,603,300	
Exchequer Bills paid off in Money out of Ways and Means Money Grants	288,600	
Exchequer Bills paid off in Money to be charged on Surplus Ways and Means	3,700	
Exchequer Bills purchased with the Sinking Fund, and cancelled per Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27	73,800	
	20,969,400	
Exchequer Bonds (Series C.) paid off on the 8th May, 1857		2,000,000
Total Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1858	20,911,500	5,000,000
Amount of Interest upon the same	742,600	175,000

AN ACCOUNT of EXCHEQUER BILLS (Deficiency) issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1858, to meet the Charge on the CONSOLIDATED FUND, and the Sum which will be required to meet the Charge on that Day.

Issued to meet the Charge :	£	s.	d.
For the Quarter ended 31st March, 1857, and paid off before 30th June, 1857	nil.		
For the Quarter ended 30th June, 1857, and paid off before 30th September, 1857	997,558	8	7
For the Quarter ended 30th September, 1857, and paid off before 31st December, 1857	nil.		
For the Quarter ended 31st December, 1857, and paid off before 31st March, 1858	1,211,623	5	11
To be issued to meet the Charge for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1858, in the Quarter to 30th June, 1858	1,201,419	16	9

V.

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

An Account showing how the MONIES given for the SERVICE of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND for the Year 1856, have been disposed of, to 31st March, 1857.

SERVICES.	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1857-58.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1858.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ARMY : Land Forces, &c.	8,648,120	0	0	7,700,600	0	0
Works, Stores, &c.	3,245,115	0	0	3,245,000	0	0
NAVY	9,172,590	0	0	8,920,000	0	0
Persian Expedition	900,000	0	0	900,000	0	0
Naval and Military Operations in China	400,000	0	0	...	...	...
Late War with China (Adjustment of Account with the East India Company)	590,693	0	0	590,693	0	0
Marriage Portion of the Princess Royal	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0
CLASS 1.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.						
Royal Palaces	39,691	0	0	26,000	0	0
Public Buildings, including Scotland and Isle of Man	120,386	0	0	80,000	0	0
Furniture of Public Offices, &c.	36,069	0	0	19,000	0	0
Royal Parks, Pleasure Gardens, &c.	115,781	0	0	91,000	0	0
New Houses of Parliament	162,861	0	0	127,000	0	0
Holyhead Harbour, Roads, &c.	120,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Harbours of Refuge	224,000	0	0	92,000	0	0
Port Patrick Harbour	443	0	0	145	8	1
Public Buildings, Ireland	77,557	0	0	39,000	0	0
Kingstown Harbour	22,100	0	0	20,000	0	0
CLASS 2.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES of the PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.						
Two Houses of Parliament, Salaries	87,967	0	0	37,000	0	0
Treasury	53,171	0	0	48,000	0	0
Home Department	24,466	0	0	18,000	0	0
Foreign Department	67,169	0	0	67,169	0	0
Colonial Department	29,160	0	0	16,000	0	0
Privy Council Office and Board of Trade	66,426	0	0	53,000	0	0
Lord Privy Seal	2,700	0	0	2,700	0	0
Paymaster-General's Office	17,510	0	0	6,000	0	0
Exchequer	6,218	0	0	2,500	0	0
Office of Works, &c.	26,614	0	0	26,614	0	0
Office of Woods and Forests	23,145	0	0	23,145	0	0
Public Records and State Paper Office	18,876	0	0	8,000	0	0
Poor Law Commission	217,240	0	0	68,700	0	0
Mint, including Coinage	36,195	0	0	20,000	0	0
Inspectors of Factories, &c.	21,995	0	0	19,000	0	0
Exchequer and Offices in Scotland	6,054	0	0	4,600	0	0
Household of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	6,431	0	0	3,430	0	0

SERVICES.— <i>continued.</i>	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1857-58.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1858.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Chief Secretary, Ireland	15,358	0	0	4,000	0	0
Paymaster of Civil Services, Ireland	7,118	0	0	7,118	0	0
Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Ireland	2,583	0	0	2,583	0	0
Board of Public Works, Ireland	22,997	0	0	15,000	0	0
Audit Office	38,575	0	0	32,000	0	0
Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission	16,753	0	0	16,753	0	0
Copyhold Imprest Expenses	12,130	0	0	10,000	0	0
General Register Office, England	38,300	0	0	31,000	0	0
General Register Office, Ireland	3,432	0	0	2,530	0	0
General Register Office, Scotland	6,085	0	0	4,200	0	0
National Debt Office	13,921	0	0	13,921	0	0
Public Works Loan Commission	2,805	0	0	2,805	0	0
West India Relief Commission	1,770	0	0	1,770	0	0
Commissioners in Lunacy, Contingent Expenses	2,020	0	0	2,020	0	0
Superintendent of Roads, South Wales	984	0	0	984	0	0
Registrar of Friendly Societies	2,159	0	0	2,159	0	0
Secret Service	32,000	0	0	27,307	0	0
Printing and Stationary	450,745	0	0	390,000	0	0
Postage of Public Departments	128,045	0	0	92,000	0	0

CLASS 3.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

England :

Treasury Solicitor and Law Charges	36,130	0	0	10,000	0	0
Prosecutions, formerly paid from County Rates	250,000	0	0	30,000	0	0
Police, Counties and Boroughs	145,980	0	0	120,000	0	0
Chancery, Crown Office	1,140	0	0	...	...	...
Queen's Bench, Crown Office	2,140	0	0	...	...	...
Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer and Sheriffs' Expenses	16,319	0	0	2,000	0	0
Registrar of Admiralty Court	6,480	0	0	6,480	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Court	7,226	0	0	2,500	0	0
County Courts, Treasurers' Salaries	209,062	0	0	209,062	0	0
Police Courts (Metropolis)	28,625	0	0	24,000	0	0
Metropolitan Police	103,645	0	0	59,000	0	0
Queen's Prison	3,715	0	0	3,000	0	0

Scotland :

Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General	3,342	0	0	3,342	0	0
Prosecutions (Lord Advocate)	5,550	0	0	...	...	...
Court of Session, Salaries, &c.	17,767	0	0	17,767	0	0
Court of Justiciary, ditto	13,029	0	0	13,029	0	0
Exchequer (Legal Branch)	1,480	0	0	1,480	0	0
Sheriffs' &c., Criminal Prosecutions	50,000	0	0	6,200	0	0
Procurators Fiscal, Salaries	11,955	0	0	11,955	0	0
Sheriffs' Clerks, Salaries	9,553	0	0	7,000	0	0
Solicitor of the Crown, and Expenses in Matters of Tithes, &c.	2,200	0	0	...	...	...
General Register House, Edinburgh	15,067	0	0	13,300	0	0
Commissary Clerk, Edinburgh	1,139	0	0	1,139	0	0
Accountant in Bankruptcy	1,878	0	0	1,878	0	0

SERVICES.— <i>continued.</i>	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1857-58.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1858.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ireland :						
Law Charges, Ireland	51,470	0	0	6,000	0	0
Court of Chancery, Salaries and Expenses	7,379	0	0	7,379	0	0
Court of Queen's Bench . ditto	2,578	0	0	2,578	0	0
Court of Common Pleas . ditto	2,701	0	0	2,701	0	0
Court of Exchequer . ditto	2,110	0	0	2,110	0	0
Taxing Officers of Law Courts ditto	200	0	0	200	0	0
Registrars to the Judges, Salaries	5,232	0	0	5,232	0	0
Registrar of Judgments ditto	2,588	0	0	2,588	0	0
High Court of Delegates, Fees to Advocates	300	0	0	...	...	...
Insolvent Debtors' Court, Salaries and Expenses	2,866	0	0	690	0	0
Clerk of Court of Errors, Salary	267	0	0	267	0	0
Police Justices, Dublin, Salaries	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0
Dublin Police	36,500	0	0	36,500	0	0
Constabulary Police, Ireland	644,820	0	0	627,500	0	0
Four Courts, Marshalsea, Salaries and Expenses	2,179	0	0	2,179	0	0
Prisons, Superintendence	17,504	0	0	9,800	0	0
Establishments at Home	426,670	0	0	211,500	0	0
Maintenance in County Gaols, &c.	183,523	0	0	32,000	0	0
Transportation	43,815	0	0	4,000	0	0
Convict Establishments, Colonies	259,405	0	0	132,000	0	0
CLASS 4.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE and ART.						
Education, Great Britain	541,233	0	0	541,233	0	0
Ditto ditto, Science and Art Department	73,855	0	0	73,855	0	0
Education, Ireland	213,030	0	0	140,000	0	0
Commissioners of Education, Ireland, Official Expenses	605	0	0	605	0	0
University of London	3,602	0	0	...	...	...
Universities, &c., in Scotland	7,510	0	0	3,500	0	0
Queen's University in Ireland	2,425	0	0	2,425	0	0
Queen's Colleges, Ireland	4,800	0	0	4,800	0	0
Royal Irish Academy	500	0	0	500	0	0
Royal Hibernian Academy	300	0	0	300	0	0
Belfast Theological Professors	2,500	0	0	1,867	10	0
British Museum Establishment	66,400	0	0	66,400	0	0
Ditto Buildings	43,314	0	0	29,000	0	0
Ditto Purchases	6,944	0	0	6,944	0	0
National Gallery	23,165	0	0	21,000	0	0
Scientific Works and Experiments	5,039	0	0	1,500	0	0
Royal Geographical Society	500	0	0	500	0	0
Royal Society, Experiments for Public Objects	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
CLASS 5.—COLONIAL and CONSULAR SERVICES.						
Bermudas	4,050	0	0	3,000	0	0
Clergy, North America	6,878	0	0	...	...	...

SERVICES.— <i>continued.</i>	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1857-58.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1858.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Indian Department, Canada	3,541	0	0	...	...	...
Governors, West Indies, &c.	24,728	0	0	5,000	0	0
Justices ditto	21,450	0	0	...	...	...
Western Coast of Africa	10,230	0	0	3,000	0	0
St. Helena	29,609	0	0	25,000	0	0
Heligoland	960	0	0	...	...	...
Falkland Islands	3,831	0	0	2,000	0	0
Labuan	5,700	0	0	5,700	0	0
Hong Kong	10,000	0	0	...	...	...
Distressed Emigrants in Canada	2,175	0	0	2,175	0	0
Emigration	13,424	0	0	1,000	0	0
Captured Negroes	12,000	0	0	...	...	...
Commissioners, Slave Trade Suppression	11,050	0	0	...	...	...
Consuls Abroad	185,089	0	0	185,089	0	0
Ministers Abroad, Extraordinary Expenses	37,500	0	0	37,500	0	0
CLASS 6.—SUPERANNUATIONS and CHARITIES.						
Superannuations, &c.	159,842	0	0	117,360	0	0
Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants	2,058	0	0	...	...	...
Vaccine Establishments	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Refuge for the Destitute	325	0	0	...	...	...
Polish Refugees and Distressed Spaniards	3,880	0	0	2,200	0	0
Miscellaneous Charges, formerly Civil List	4,281	0	0	1,000	0	0
Public Infirmaries, Ireland	2,895	0	0	2,300	0	0
Dublin Hospitals :						
Westmoreland Lock Hospital	3,985	0	0	3,000	0	0
Rotunda Lying-in Hospital	900	0	0	900	0	0
Coombe Lying-in Hospital	400	0	0	400	0	0
House of Industry Hospitals	7,600	0	0	7,600	0	0
Fever Hospital, Cork Street	3,100	0	0	3,100	0	0
Meath Hospital	600	0	0	467	0	0
St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital	200	0	0	200	0	0
Dr. Stevens's Hospital	1,805	0	0	1,805	0	0
Expenses of Board of Superintendence of Hospitals	427	0	0	250	0	0
Concordatum Fund, &c., Ireland	6,338	0	0	6,338	0	0
Non-conforming and other Ministers, ditto	39,008	0	0	36,798	0	0
CLASS 7.—SPECIAL and TEMPORARY OBJECTS.						
Board of Health	11,125	0	0	8,000	0	0
Ecclesiastical Commissioners	3,548	0	0	3,000	0	0
Charity Commissioners, England	16,080	0	0	13,000	0	0
Patent Office (Salaries, &c.)	27,988	0	0	18,200	0	0
Statute Law Commissioners	1,911	0	0	1,000	0	0
Brehon Laws Commissioners, Ireland	1,300	0	0	125	0	0
Process Servers, Ireland	9,000	0	0	1,222	17	0
Incumbered Estates Commission, Ireland	18,730	0	0	17,730	0	0
Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions	65,800	0	0	28,000	0	0
Joint Stock Companies' Registration	2,393	0	0	2,393	0	0
Professors at Cambridge	1,053	0	0	1,053	0	0
Lighthouses Abroad	37,060	0	0	8,000	0	0

SERVICES.— <i>continued.</i>	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1857-58.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1858.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Agricultural Statistics	7,550	0	0	1,750	0	0
Fishery Board, Scotland	13,843	0	0	13,843	0	0
Trustees of Manufactures, Scotland	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges	5,000	0	0	...	...	...
Bounties on Slaves	10,000	0	0	...	...	...
Dues under Treaties of Reciprocity	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0
Inspectors of Corn Returns (Salaries)	4,500	0	0	2,000	0	0
Quarantine Expenses	3,600	0	0	2,500	0	0
Revising Barristers, England and Wales	17,850	0	0	17,850	0	0
Civil Service Commission	6,924	0	0	5,000	0	0
Sundry Commissions, Temporary	6,524	0	0	6,524	0	0
Designs Registration	1,783	0	0	1,783	0	0
Relief of Distressed British Seamen, &c.	20,000	0	0	14,000	0	0
Police at the Camp, Aldershott	4,892	0	0	4,892	0	0
Burial Grounds Inspection	7,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
British Embassy Houses Abroad (Repairs, &c.)	6,679	0	0	2,000	0	0
North American Exploring Expedition	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
African Expedition to the Niger	19,325	0	0	11,000	0	0
Orange River Territory (Cape of Good Hope)	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Native Tribes, South Africa (Civilization)	40,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Pitcairn Islanders, Removal to Norfolk Is- land	5,580	0	0	5,580	0	0
Freight of Specie	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
British Historical Portrait Gallery	2,000	0	0	...	...	...
Cholera, West Indies (Medical Inquiry)	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Spurn Point Works (River Humber)	500	0	0	...	...	...
Metropolitan Churches Building Fund	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Fortifications at Corfu	10,300	0	0	...	...	...
Wellington Monument, Phoenix Park, Dub- lin	2,000	0	0	...	...	...
Boundary Survey, Ireland	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Repository of Public Records (Iron Doors, &c.)	8,970	0	0	1,000	0	0
Chelsea Bridge	24,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
Pimlico Improvements	27,810	0	0	17,000	0	0
Site for New Public Offices	80,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
General Register House, Edinburgh	7,500	0	0	...	...	...
Civil Contingencies	100,000	0	0	96,000	0	0
Army, Navy, &c. £22,956,518 }	30,391,851 0 0			26,384,959 15 1		
Civil Services 7,435,333 }						
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.						
Customs Salaries, &c., Vote 1	855,482	0	0	629,986	10	7
Inland Revenue Salaries, &c., Vote 2	1,429,133	0	0	962,618	14	6
Ditto Revenue Police, Vote 3	63,120	0	0	39,987	7	0
Post Office Salaries, &c., Vote 4	1,868,181	0	0	1,293,051	5	2
Superannuation of Revenue De- } partments } Vote 5	483,150	0	0	370,964	19	8
	35,090,917	0	0	29,681,568	12	0

SERVICES.— <i>continued.</i>	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1857-58.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1858.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Principal of Exchequer Bonds (payable 8th May, 1858).	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	0	0
PAYMENTS for SERVICES not voted, but charged on the Supplies granted for the Service of the Year 1857-58 :						
Interest on Exchequer Bills (Supply). . .	...	...		774,643	5	10
Principal of Exchequer Bills paid off in Money (net) . . . . .	...	...		3,700	0	0
	37,090,917	0	0	32,459,911	17	10
	Supplemental Supplies Voted for the Year 1857-58.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1858.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUPPLEMENTAL SUPPLIES of 1857-58, voted in March 1858 :						
Army : Land Forces, &c. (Embodied Militia)	500,000	0	0	500,000	0	0

WAYS AND MEANS

GRANTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1857-58.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Grant, per Act 20 Vict. c. 20	13,007,200	0	0			
„ 20 & 21 Vict. c. 4	8,000,000	0	0			
„ 20 & 21 Vict. c. 69	16,277,482	15	9			
„ 20 & 21 Vict. c. 69, Surplus of Ways and Means of prior years	606,234	4	3			
	£	s.	d.	37,890,917	0	0
Issued on account of Votes in the year to 31st March, 1858	29,681,568	12	0			
Ditto, to pay off Exchequer Bonds	2,000,000	0	0			
Ditto, Interest of Exchequer Bills	774,643	5	10			
Ditto, Principal of Sup- ply Exchequer Bills paid off in Money	292,300	0	0			
Less, Amount re-issued	288,600	0	0			
Net Amount paid off out of Ways and Means, Money Grants	3,700	0	0	32,459,911	17	10
Balance of Ways and Means on 31st March, 1858, to defray the Supplies granted previously to that date						9,796,006 17 9
Balance of Supplies outstanding on 31st March, 1858 (£3,400, £1,073,950 17s. 1d., and £4,391,363 1s. 9d.						5,468,713 18 10
Surplus of Ways and Means of	{ 1855-56 £49,015 0s. 0d. } { 1856-57 £3,238,635 18s. 6d. } { 1857-58 £1,039,642 0s. 5d. }					4,327,292 18 11

SUPPLEMENTAL WAYS AND MEANS.

MONEY GRANTS.

	£	s.	d.
Grant, per Act 21 Vict. c. 6	500,000	0	0
Issued on account of Supplemental Vote for 1857-58	500,000	0	0
Balance on 31st March, 1858	Nil.		

WAYS AND MEANS.

EXCHEQUER BILL GRANTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Vote for the Year 1857 (passed 13 March 1857), confirmed by Act 20 Vict. c. 17, to pay off Bills issued under Act 19 Vict. c. 19, and prior Acts	21,049,700	0	0			
Deduct paid off in Money in March 1857, included in the sum of £135,900 (<i>vide</i> Finance Accounts, 1856-57)	60,700	0	0			
Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1857 . . . . .	..	..		20,989,000	0	0
BILLS issued under Act 19 Vict. c. 19, and prior Acts, paid off and cancelled, as follows:—						
Paid off in New Bills, dated 16th June, 1857 (less £30,000, below)	14,128,300	0	0			
Paid off in New Bills, dated 15th March, 1858	6,763,600	0	0			
Paid off and cancelled in the year ended 31st March, 1858, out of Money Grants of the year 1857-58, after abating £288,600 re-issued	3,700	0	0			
Purchased with the Sinking Fund, and cancelled, per Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27; viz. Bills dated 16 March, 1857	43,800	0	0			
Ditto, 16 June, 1857	30,000	0	0	73,800	0	0
Bills issued under Act 19 Vict. c. 19, and prior Acts, outstanding on the 31st March, 1858, and included in Vote for 1858, per 21 Vict. c. 13				20,969,400	0	0
				19,600	0	0

VI.—TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AN Account of the VALUE of the IMPORTS into, and of the EXPORTS from, the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, during each of the three Years 1855, 1856, and 1857; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported, from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof; showing the Trade of Great Britain and Ireland separately and jointly.

YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.		VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Great Britain.		VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM IRELAND.		VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Ireland.		VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.		VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom.	
	VALUE of Imports into Great Britain.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	VALUE of Imports into Ireland.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom.
1855 (ending 31 Dec.)	£ 113,761,705	£ 226,691,844	£ 31,489,949	£ 258,181,793	£ 3,523,176	£ 228,418	£ 4,442	£ 232,860	£ 226,920,262	£ 31,494,391	£ 258,414,653	£ 95,688,085
1856 (ending 31 Dec.)	£ 127,918,520	£ 258,272,686	£ 33,411,920	£ 291,684,506	£ 4,019,243	£ 233,067	£ 11,804	£ 244,871	£ 258,505,653	£ 33,423,724	£ 291,929,377	£ 115,826,949
1857 (ending 31 Dec.)	£ 132,053,027	£ 253,122,789	£ 30,741,133	£ 283,863,927	£ 4,162,822	£ 273,924	£ 56,680	£ 330,604	£ 255,396,713	£ 30,797,818	£ 286,194,531	£ 122,066,107

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEW VESSELS BUILT.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were Built and Registered at the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending 31st Dec. 1855, 31st Dec. 1856, and 31st Dec. 1857 respectively.

	Year ending 31st December, 1855.		Year ending 31st December, 1856.		Year ending 31st December, 1857.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
England	866	252,832	901	192,851	1,014	192,761
Scotland	190	60,245	205	44,163	225	51,533
Ireland	42	10,123	44	7,564	39	6,178
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man .	28	3,894	32	3,398	46	5,065
British Plantations	744	164,968	694	175,620	721	167,940
TOTAL	1,870	492,062	1,876	423,596	2,045	423,477

VESSELS REGISTERED.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and Boys usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 31st December, 1855, 1856, and 1857 respectively.

	On the 31st December, 1855.			On the 31st December, 1856.			On the 31st December, 1857.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
England	19,606	3,449,844	155,295	19,778	3,461,031	156,913	20,485	3,594,687	167,805
Scotland	3,926	583,293	27,403	3,354	592,974	29,987	3,508	639,557	32,135
Ireland	2183	253,771	13,430	2,203	250,455	13,403	2,226	257,133	14,467
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man .	833	62,426	4,371	842	62,496	5,424	878	67,363	5,476
British Plantations	9,744	901,219	60,695	9,835	945,480	61,846	9,917	960,414	64,252
TOTAL	35,692	5,250,553	261,194	36,012	5,312,436	267,573	37,014	5,519,154	284,135

Note.—The Accounts rendered for the Plantations for the Year ending 31st December 1856, are now corrected; and, as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last Year, a similar correction will be necessary when the next Accounts are made up.

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE (including their repeated Voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM from and to Foreign Ports, during each of the Three Years ending the 31st of December, 1855, 31st of December, 1856, and 31st December, 1857, respectively.

SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, FROM FOREIGN PORTS.										
YEARS ending	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.	
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
31 Dec. 1855	21,971	5,096,247	17,621	3,566,081	816	174,545	572	114,366	22,787	5,270,792
" 1856	24,989	6,144,036	18,834	4,039,160	1,040	246,679	537	123,259	26,029	6,390,715
" 1857	26,527	6,600,636	21,334	4,470,823	1,069	253,069	608	150,671	27,596	6,853,705
SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FOREIGN PORTS.										
YEARS ending	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.	
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
31 Dec. 1855	22,764	5,562,881	19,355	3,858,899	331	86,059	147	30,392	23,095	5,648,940
" 1856	25,748	6,454,771	20,592	4,441,541	367	100,285	152	39,318	26,115	6,555,056
" 1857	26,703	6,725,687	23,279	4,814,935	410	114,715	190	48,256	27,113	6,840,402
										Foreign Vessels.
										Vessels.
										Tons.

PRICES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1858.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reu'd.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.	Bank of England.	
								Note Circ.	Bullion.
January	{ 226½ 217	{ 95½ 94½	{ 95½ 94½	{ 95½ 94½	{ 224 219	{ 19 pm. 10 pm.	{ 26 pm. 1 pm.	{ £ 29,083,340 26,587,925	{ £ 14,608,340 12,112,925
February	{ 227 224	{ 97½ 95½	{ 97½ 95½	{ 97½ 95½	{ 224 218	{ 32 pm. 15 pm.	{ 41 pm. 22 pm.	{ 31,294,910 29,445,165	{ 16,819,910 14,970,165
March	{ 226½ 225	{ 97½ 97½	{ 97½ 96½	{ 97½ 96½	{ 224 221	{ 30 pm. 18 pm.	{ 42 pm. 35 pm.	{ 32,320,730 31,260,315	{ 17,845,730 16,785,315
April	{ 222 220	{ 96½ 95½	{ 97½ 96½	{ 96½ 95½	{ 223 220½	{ 22 pm. 12 pm.	{ 40 pm. 35 pm.	{ 32,334,040 31,962,650	{ 17,859,040 17,487,650
May	{ 223 219	{ 98 95½	{ 98 97½	{ 96½ 95½	{ 225½ 221	{ 24 pm. 20 pm.	{ 44 pm. 38 pm.	{ 31,988,125 31,493,105	{ 17,513,125 17,018,105
June	{ 222½ 219	{ 96½ 95½	{ 96½ 95½	{ 96½ 95½	{ 223½ 221	{ 21 pm. 16 pm.	{ 37 pm. 30 pm.	{ 31,959,215 31,686,585	{ 17,484,215 17,211,585
July	{ 227 220½	{ 96½ 95½	{ 96½ 95½	{ 96½ 95½	{ 221 217	{ 20 pm. 15 pm.	{ 39 pm. 22 pm.	{ 31,204,450 30,721,595	{ 16,729,450 16,246,595
August	{ 229 225½	{ 97½ 96½	{ 97½ 96	{ 97½ 96	{ 220 215	{ 19 pm. 10 pm.	{ 39 pm. 23 pm.	{ 31,426,195 31,010,240	{ 16,951,195 16,535,240
September	{ 229 228½	{ 97½ 97½	{ 97½ 96½	{ 97½ 96½	{ 218½ 214	{ 16 pm. 11 pm.	{ 38 pm. 31 pm.	{ 33,101,355 31,538,850	{ 18,626,355 17,063,856
October	{ 226 220	{ 97½ 96½	{ 98½ 97½	{ 98½ 97½	{ 225 219	{ 21 pm. 11 pm.	{ 42 pm. 34 pm.	{ 33,338,860 32,985,760	{ 18,863,860 18,510,760
November	{ 227 224	{ 97½ 96½	{ 98½ 97½	{ 98½ 97½	{ 228 225	{ 14 pm. 10 pm.	{ 40 pm. 29 pm.	{ 32,609,480 32,316,415	{ 18,134,480 17,841,415
December	{ 227 224	{ 97½ 96½	{ 98½ 97½	{ 98½ 97½	{ 230 226½	{ 18 pm. 11 pm.	{ 40 pm. 34 pm.	{ 32,948,050 32,633,180	{ 18,473,050 18,158,180

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January	48	8	37	0	22	1	33	7	39	3	39	11
February	45	8	36	3	22	8	30	9	39	3	41	1
March	45	3	36	6	23	3	31	3	37	11	41	2
April	43	2	36	7	24	7	30	4	38	10	41	5
May	44	11	35	0	25	8	35	7	40	9	42	1
June	43	10	30	7	26	10	26	0	42	5	43	4
July	45	3	30	4	26	5	30	8	43	3	44	5
August	45	2	31	3	28	3	35	4	46	7	43	11
September	44	11	36	1	25	8	34	6	46	3	45	1
October	42	4	35	9	22	9	32	6	44	7	45	6
November	41	10	35	5	23	2	31	0	43	4	43	8
December	41	0	35	1	22	10	32	6	41	8	43	8

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER, $\frac{1}{2}$ LOAD.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Hay . { from to	65 70	50 80	55 72	50 84	50 80	50 80	75 78	60 85	70 80	65 75	60 90	60 86
Straw { from to	26 30	24 28	26 30	25 30	24 28	25 30	34 38	28 34	28 34	24 27	25 30	25 30
Clover { from to	80 100	60 100	80 100	60 105	70 100	70 100	95 105	80 105	90 105	90 105	80 105	63 105

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHER'S MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1858.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.							
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.				
January ...	3	10	to	4	6	4	6	to	5	2	4	10	to	5	4	3	0	to	3	10
February...	3	8	...	4	4	4	4	...	5	2	4	8	...	5	0	3	0	...	3	10
March	3	6	...	4	0	4	4	...	5	0	4	0	...	4	8	3	0	...	3	10
April	3	6	...	4	0	4	0	...	5	0	5	8	...	6	8	4	2	...	4	8
May.....	3	10	...	4	4	4	0	...	4	6	4	4	...	5	0	2	8	...	3	6
June	3	10	...	4	4	4	0	...	4	6	3	10	...	4	10	2	8	...	3	8
July	3	6	...	4	0	4	0	...	4	4	4	0	...	4	4	3	8	...	4	4
August	4	4	...	5	0	4	2	...	5	0	4	0	...	4	10	3	0	...	4	0
September.	4	0	...	5	0	4	4	...	5	4	4	0	...	5	0	4	0	...	4	10
October	3	10	...	5	0	4	4	...	5	0	3	8	...	4	8	4	0	...	4	6
November.	3	4	...	5	0	3	4	...	4	10	3	6	...	4	8	3	0	...	4	0
December.	4	6	...	5	2	3	8	...	5	0	3	6	...	5	0	3	0	...	4	0

SUMMARY of the DEATHS, BIRTHS, and MARRIAGES, in ENGLAND and WALES, and of the DEATHS and BIRTHS in the METROPOLIS, in the Year 1858.—*Compiled from Tables published by the Authority of the Registrar-General.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.					THE METROPOLIS.				
Enumerated Population—Census, 1841, 15,914,148; Enumerated Population, 1851, 17,927,609; 1858 (estimated), 19,523,000.					Enumerated Population—Census, 1841, 1,940,417; Enumerated Population, 1851, 2,362,236; 1858 (estimated), 2,720,607.				
Total DEATHS, Eng. and Wales.	Mort. per cent.	Total BIRTHS, Eng. and Wales.	per cent.	Total MARRIAGES.	Districts.	DEATHS in Year.	Mort. per cent.	In Quarters.	Deaths.
Winter .. 125,902	2·627	171,001	3·563	30,034	West....	9,761	2·177	Winter	17,308
Spring .. 107,193	2·206	169,170	3·432	39,909	North ..	13,296	2·248	Spring	14,541
Summer .. 98,260	1·994	157,449	3·195	33,628	Central ..	9,398	2·316	Summer	14,345
Autumn .. 113,663	2·402	158,007	3·193	47,726	East	14,121	2·530	Autumn	17,638
In the Year ..	2·305		3·358	Persons per cent. 1·602	South ...	17,306	2·426		
Males .. 227,539		Males .. 335,027		Persons married 312,594	All London	2·356		DEATHS	BIRTHS
Females .. 222,479		Females .. 320,600						32,563	45,220
Total .. 450,018	..	..	655,627					31,319	43,400
								Total .. 63,882	88,620

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years 1849–1858.

Years.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Marriages	111,883	152,744	154,206	158,782	164,520	159,727	152,113	159,262	159,392	156,597
Births	578,159	593,422	615,865	624,012	612,391	634,465	635,043	657,704	662,884	655,627
Deaths	440,639	366,995	395,396	407,135	421,097	437,905	425,703	371,360	420,019	450,018

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1858.—*From Observations at Greenwich by the Astronomer Royal.*

Quarters.	Barom.	Thermometer.						Wind.	Rain.	
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest in the sun.	Lowest on the grass.	Mean temper. of the air.	Difference from av. of 17 yrs.	Daily Horizontal movement in Miles.	In inches.	Diff. from average.
Winter ..	29·926	68·7	20·9	84·6	10·2	37·8	—1·6	96	3·3	—0·4
Spring ..	29·801	94·5	27·2	119·5	18·0	54·3	+1·6	68	5·4	+0·2
Summer ..	29·824	87·2	41·5	111·1	32·2	61·0	+1·0	—	5·4	—1·9
Autumn ..	29·785	69·5	20·5	88·1	13·0	43·8	—0·8	94	3·1	—4·5
YEAR....	29·934	94·5	20·5	119·5	10·2	49·2	+0·1	86	17·2	—6·6

Total Number of BANKRUPTS.

1858.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
January	175	80	23	278
February	165	69	16	250
March	131	59	7	197
April	122	65	11	198
May	122	41	8	171
June	103	54	14	171
July	84	45	11	140
August	85	45	6	136
September	66	35	11	112
October	89	38	9	136
November	121	56	18	195
December	83	39	10	132
Total	1346	626	144	2116

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—PASCHAL, 1858.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

CLASSIS I.

Blore, G. *Christ Church*.
Bowen, C. *Balliol*.
Dicey, A. *Balliol*.
Fearon, D. R. *Balliol*.
Holland, T. *Magdalen Hall*.
Percival, J. *Queen's*.
Serjeant, E. W. *Balliol*.
Waring, G. *Magdalen Hall*.
Wodehouse, E. R. *Balliol*.

CLASSIS II.

Chaplin, E. *Balliol*.
Fowle, T. W. *Oriel*.
Freeland, A. W. *Balliol*.
Thompson, A. S. *Wadham*.
Yorke, J. R. *Balliol*.

CLASSIS III.

Acock, E. M. *Magdalen Hall*.
Benwell, H. *Exeter*.
Bradshaw, J. M. *Lincoln*.
Hawkes, S. J. *Queen's*.
Hellicar, A. G. *Wadham*.
Hewitt, J. *Christ Church*.
Jackson, T. G. *Wadham*.
Pilkington, C. H. *New College*.
Roberts, O. *Jesus*.
Swann, J. *Oriel*.

Warren, S. L. *Wadham*.
Willis, A. *St. John's*.
Wood, C. R. *Wadham*.

CLASSIS IV.

Adams-Reilly, A. W. A. *Brasenose*.
Atkinson, G. D. *University*.
Bennet, E. K. *University*.
Eccles, J. W. *Worcester*.
Fawcett, T. *Queen's*.
Gillet, H. H. *Exeter*.
Hoole, C. A. *Magdalen Hall*.
Howard, Hon. G. T. *Christ Church*.
Leighton, B. *Christ Church*.
Lewin, R. *Pembroke*.
Parker, R. *University*.
Patteson, T. C. *Merton*.
Portman, Hon. W. B. *Christ Church*.
Tucker, M. *Exeter*.
Whitlock, J. A. *Brasenose*.

CLASSIS V.

Ninety-Nine.

Examiners.

E. H. Hansell.
J. Riddell.
J. E. T. Rogers.
A. Grant.

IN SCIENTIIS MATHEMATICIS ET
PHYSICIS.

CLASSIS I.

Thomas, D. *Jesus*.

CLASSIS II.

Nunn, J. J. *Wadham*.
Tomlinson, C. H. *Worcester*.

CLASSIS III.

Beynon, J. M. *Jesus*.

CLASSIS IV.

Binney J. E. *Brasenose*.
Blenkarne, J. C. *Pembroke*.
Fawcett, T. *Queen's*.
Hawkes, I. J. *Queen's*.
Jones, D. *Jesus*.
Kirkby, G. *Queen's*.
Warren, F. K. *Oriel*.

CLASSIS V.

Fifty-one.

Examiners.

H. Reynolds.
G. S. Ward.
T. Rennison.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALI.

CLASSIS I.

Allen, J. *Exeter.*

CLASSIS II.

Evans, H. *Exeter.*

CLASSIS III.

CLASSIS IV.

Adams-Reilly, A. M. *Brasenose.*Mackey, C. W. *Worcester.*

CLASSIS V.

Ten.

Examiners.

C. T. Coote.

R. Walker.

J. A. Dale.

IN JURISPRUDENTIA ET HISTORIA
MODERNA.

CLASSIS I.

Beach, Sir M. R. H. Bt. *Christ Church.*Stobart, J. W. H. *Worcester.*

CLASSIS II.

Waddington, W. W. *Brasenose.*Willats, W. H. *Christ Church.*

CLASSIS III.

Thompson, A. S. *Wadham.*Tucker, M. *Exeter.*Woodham, W. H. *Worcester.*

CLASSIS IV.

Bennet, E. K. *University.*Cornish, W. F. *Lincoln.*Parker, R. *Queen's.*Peel, F. *Oriel.*Percival, J. *Queen's.*

CLASSIS V.

Forty-four.

Examiners.

A. S. Hill.

E. A. Freeman.

C. W. Boase.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—MICHAELMAS, 1858.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

CLASSIS I.

Daniel, C. H. O. *Worcester.*Monro, D. B. *Balliol.*Sellar, A. G. *Balliol.*Wilson, R. O. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS II.

Austen, J. M. *Brasenose.*Broughton, R. *Balliol.*Cole, W. *Trinity.*Crossman, C. D. *Worcester.*Esson, W. *St. John's.*Growse, F. S. *Queen's.*Hooper, F. A. C. *Trinity.*James, W. P. *Oriel.*Leigh, A. A. P. *Balliol.*Paxton, F. V. *Christ Church.*Procter, J. M. *Trinity.*Rawdon, J. H. *Brasenose.*Threlkeld, C. *Queen's.*Wingfield, E. H. *Magdalen Hall.*

CLASSIS III.

Airey, J. P. *Queen's.*Baird, W. *Lincoln.*Bramley, T. *Queen's.*Cabban, C. P. *Queen's.*Carter, R. O. *Oriel.*Daveney, T. B. *Lincoln.*Davidson, H. *Oriel.*Fagan, F. C. *Merton.*Foster, C. G. *Magdalen Hall.*Hammond, C. E. *Exeter.*Heath, W. B. *Wadham.*Moberly, G. H. *Corpus Christi.*Newman, F. *Queen's.*Packer, I. G. *Worcester.*Tupholme, B. S. *Magdalen Hall.*Wharton, J. *Queen's.*

CLASSIS IV.

Blackmore, R. *Christ Church.*Cave-Brown-Cave, W. *Magdalen Hall.*Hill, G. B. N. *Pembroke.*

Leveson-Gower, G. W. G. *Christ Church*.
 Lightfoot, R. P. *Balliol*.
 Page, T. D. *Pembroke*.
 Puckle, E. *Magdalen Hall*.
 Shepherd, T. D. *Queen's*.
 Stowe, E. *Brasenose*.
 Wheeler, W. H. *Wadham*.
 Whiteside, W. O. *Christ Church*.
 Wilson, W. H. *St. John's*.
 Wynne, H. De la P. *Oriel*.

CLASSIS V.

Seventy-eight.

Examiners.

E. H. Hansell.
 J. Riddell.
 J. E. T. Rogers.
 A. Grant.

IN SCIENTIIS MATHEMATICIS ET
PHYSICIS.

CLASSIS I.

Blackburn, W. R. *Merton*.
 Hammond, C. E. *Exeter*.
 Percival, J. *Queen's*.

CLASSIS II.

Monro, D. B. *Balliol*.
 Pilkington, C. H. *New College*.
 Price, C. *Brasenose*.
 Taylor, J. *Pembroke*.

CLASSIS III.

Kett, C. *Magdalen Hall*.
 Walker, E. A. *Trinity*.

CLASSIS IV.

Airey, J. P. *Queen's*.
 Allan, W. *Worcester*.
 Blackmore, R. *Christ Church*.
 Newman, F. S. *Queen's*.
 Rawdon, J. H. *Brasenose*.

CLASSIS V.

Fifty-seven.

Examiners.

H. Reynolds.
 G. S. Ward.
 T. Rennison.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALI.

CLASSIS I.

Lewis, T. W. *Jesus*.
 Paxton, F. V. *Christ Church*.
 Scott, C. J. *Merton*.
 Vernon, H. A. G. *Balliol*.

CLASSIS II.

Browne, A. *Corpus Christi*.

CLASSIS III.

Llewelyn, J. T. D. *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS IV.

Maclean, G. G. *Wadham*.

CLASSIS V.

Ten.

Examiners.

C. T. Cooté.
 R. Walker.
 J. A. Dale.

IN JURISPRUDENTIA ET HISTORIA
MODERNA.

CLASSIS I.

Onslow, F. *Pembroke*.

CLASSIS II.

Austen, J. M. *Brasenose*.
 Blore, G. G. *Christ Church*.
 Ellis, Hon. W. C. *Balliol*.
 M'Caul, S. *St. John's*.
 Richardson, E. *Queen's*.

CLASSIS III.

Leighton, S. *Balliol*.
 Tomlinson, J. *Wadham*.
 Wood, C. R. *Wadham*.

CLASSIS IV.

Crosby, A. J. *Worcester*.
 Fearon, D. *Balliol*.
 St. Patrick, R. *Queen's*.
 Sheffield, G. *Pembroke*.
 Warner, R. *Exeter*.
 Willes, J. G. S. *Merton*.

CLASSIS V.

Fifty-three.

Examiners.

G. R. H. Somerset.
 E. A. Freeman.
 C. W. Boase.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, 1858.

<i>Moderators.</i>	{ Norman Macleod Ferrers, M.A., Gonville and Caius College.
	{ Robert Braithwaite Batty, M.A., Emmanuel College.
<i>Examiners.</i>	{ William Magan Campion, M.A., Queen's College.
	{ Hugh Callendar, M.A., Magdalene College.

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

Wranglers.

Ds.	Slessor	.....	Queen's.	Thompson	.....	Jesus.
	Smith, C. A.	.....	Peter's.	Henslow	.....	Christ's.
	Wace	.....	John's.	Tweedy	{	Æq. Emmanuel.
	Hadley	.....	Trinity.	Brown	.....	Catherine.
	Bompas	.....	John's.	Clark, E. C. α	.....	Trinity.
	Pitcairn	.....	Jesus.	Price	.....	Queen's.
	Bidder	.....	Trinity.	Savell	.....	John's.
	Crabtree γ	.....	John's.	Holley	.....	Trinity H.
	Garrick	{	Caius.	Pennethorne	{	Æq. Trinity H.
	Rouse	{	Trinity.	Wedderburn	{	Trinity.
	Prior	.....	Trinity.	Borrodaile	{	John's.
	Lucas	.....	John's.	Clark	.....	Æq. Sidney.
	Hewitt	.....	Emmanuel.	Smith, F.	{	John's.
	Skeat	.....	Christ's.	Rogers	.....	Clare.
	Kitchen	{	John's.	Campbell	.....	Emmanuel.
	Mowat β	{	Sidney.	Skipworth γ	.....	Emmanuel.
	Housley	{	Clare.	Mansell	.....	Caius.
	Recordon	{	Pembroke.	Cavendish, Lord F. C.	.....	Trinity.
	Latham	.....	Caius.	Gregory	.....	Emmanuel.
	Fisher β	.....	Trinity.	Campbell γ	.....	Trinity.
	Buckley	.....	Trinity.	Donne α...	{	Trinity.
	Guiggen	.....	John's.	Henniker β	{	Æq. Trinity H.
	Birdwood	{	Peter's.	Fullagar	.....	Caius.
	Symns	{	John's.	Wright	.....	Caius.
	Lane	{	John's.	Collins	.....	Catherine.
	Prichard	{	John's.	Tom...	{	Æq. John's.
	Leeming	.....	Christ's.	Wilson	{	Catherine.
	Newton	{	John's.	Liveing	.....	Caius.
	McClellan α	{	Trinity.	Finch	{	John's.
	Reeves	{	Trinity.	Pearson	{	Æq. John's.
	Adam	{	John's.	Cutbill	{	Trinity.
	Barnes	{	John's.	Lewty	{	Æq. John's.
	Green, J. β	{	John's.	Ireland	{	Trinity.
	Blissard	.....	John's.	Johnston	{	Æq. Caius.
	Horne	{	Clare.	Potts α	{	John's.
	Hunter	{	Queen's.	Heppenstall α	{	Æq. John's.
	Armfield	.....	Pembroke.	Penley	.....	Corpus.
	Parry	.....	Corpus.	Broome	.....	Sidney.
	Knapton γ	.....	Queen's.	Blythe	{	Æq. Christ's.
	Hudson	.....	Trinity.	Platt	{	Trinity.
	Ketley	.....	Queen's.	Goody	{	Caius.
	Bayliss	.....	John's.	Hiley	{	Æq. John's.

Junior Optimes.

Ds.	Green, T. S.	{	Æq. Caius.	Wilkinson γ	.....	John's.
	Wormald	{	Christ's.	Panton	.....	Caius.
				Karny	.....	Trinity.

Ds. Jenkins }	<i>Æq.</i>	<i>Magdalen.</i>
Sneath }		<i>Caius.</i>
Bowen <i>α</i> }	<i>Æq.</i>	<i>Trinity.</i>
Mortimer }		<i>Clare.</i>
Barnacle }		<i>John's.</i>
Leverett }	<i>Æq.</i>	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Sendall <i>α</i> }		<i>Christ's.</i>
Rogers <i>γ</i>		<i>Trinity.</i>
Froysell		<i>Trinity H.</i>
Evans		<i>King's.</i>
Allen		<i>Christ's.</i>
Brett		<i>John's.</i>
Fuller		<i>John's.</i>
Coles... }	<i>Æq.</i>	<i>Caius.</i>
Dearden }		<i>Trinity.</i>
Goodacre }	<i>Æq.</i>	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Marshall }		<i>Trinity.</i>
Heywood		<i>Trinity.</i>
Blomefield }	<i>Æq.</i>	<i>Caius.</i>
Crompton }		<i>Trinity.</i>

Ds. Lee ... }	<i>Æq.</i>	<i>Trinity.</i>
Tennent }		<i>John's.</i>
Lys }	<i>Æq.</i>	<i>John's.</i>
Ross }		<i>Trinity.</i>
Barrow		<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Carter }	<i>Æq.</i>	<i>Trinity.</i>
Robarts }		<i>Christ's.</i>
Brooks }	<i>Æq.</i>	<i>Trinity.</i>
Smith }		<i>Corpus.</i>
Johnson }	<i>Æq.</i>	<i>Sidney.</i>
Lupton <i>α</i> }		<i>John's.</i>
Boswell }	<i>Æq.</i>	<i>Clare.</i>
Ievers }		<i>Magdalen.</i>
Rogers-Harrison }	<i>Æq.</i>	<i>Clare.</i>
Serjeantson		<i>Trinity.</i>
Dury		<i>Trinity.</i>
Thomas		<i>John's.</i>
Burton		<i>Queen's.</i>
Müller		<i>Sidney.</i>
Drake		<i>Trinity.</i>
Hunt		<i>Trinity.</i>

CLASSICAL TRIPOS. 1858.

<i>Examiners.</i>	{ Alfred George Day, M.A., <i>Caius.</i>
	{ Joseph Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., <i>St. John's.</i>
	{ Alfred J. Carver, M.A., <i>Queen's.</i>
	{ J. Lempriere Hammond, M.A., <i>Trinity.</i>

First Class.

Ds. Clark		<i>Trinity.</i>
Potts.....	} <i>Æq.</i>	<i>John's.</i>
Robertson }		<i>Jesus.</i>
Bowen		<i>Trinity.</i>
Donne }	} <i>Æq.</i>	<i>Trinity.</i>
Lupton }		<i>John's.</i>
Swete		<i>Caius.</i>
Smith W. S.		<i>Trinity.</i>
Heppenstall }	} <i>Æq.</i>	<i>John's.</i>
Lumby.....		<i>Magdalen.</i>
Witting ... }		<i>King's.</i>
Butler ... }	} <i>Æq.</i>	<i>John's.</i>
McClellan }		<i>Trinity.</i>
Barton }	} <i>Æq.</i>	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Stanwell }		<i>John's.</i>
Sendall		<i>Christ's.</i>

Second Class.

Ds. MacGregor }	<i>Æq.</i>	<i>Trinity H.</i>
Mashedor }		<i>Magdalen.</i>
Dalby... }	<i>Æq.</i>	<i>Trinity.</i>
Luckock }		<i>Jesus.</i>
Barff		<i>Trinity H.</i>
Green		<i>John's.</i>
Watson		<i>Caius.</i>
Marillier ... }	<i>Æq.</i>	<i>King's.</i>
Worthington }		<i>Corpus.</i>
Deighton		<i>Emmanuel.</i>
East... }	<i>Æq.</i>	<i>Trinity.</i>
Mowat }		<i>Sidney.</i>

Ds.	Lindsay.....		<i>Trinity H.</i>
	Holland.....		<i>Trinity.</i>
	Bull.....	Æq.	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
	Martineau }		<i>Trinity H.</i>
	Fisher ... }	Æq.	<i>Trinity.</i>
	Henniker }		<i>Trinity H.</i>
	Rudge		<i>Trinity.</i>

Third Class.

(Arranged Alphabetically.)

Ds. Athawes	<i>Trinity.</i>
Blunt	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Campbell	<i>Trinity.</i>
Collett	<i>Trinity.</i>
Colquhoun	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Crabtree	<i>John's.</i>
Hardy	<i>Trinity.</i>
Kingdon	<i>Trinity.</i>
Knapton	<i>Queen's.</i>
Lafone	<i>John's.</i>
Lee	<i>Christ's.</i>
Morton	<i>King's.</i>
Oliver	<i>Christ's.</i>
Roe	<i>Queen's.</i>
Rogers	<i>Trinity.</i>
Rose	<i>Catherine.</i>
Skipworth	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Taylor	<i>John's.</i>
Tyrell	<i>Trinity.</i>
Wilkinson	<i>John's.</i>

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES, 1858.

OFFICIAL EXAMINERS.

The Professor of Moral Philosophy, the Professor of Civil Law, the Professor of Political Economy, the Professor of the Laws of England, the Professor of English History.

ADDITIONAL. — J. S. Purton, M.A.,
St. Catherine's.

MIDDLE BACHELORS.

First Class.

Manley.....Clare.
Barlow.....John's.
Pearson.....John's.

COMMENCING BACHELORS.

First Class.

Haslewood.....Clare.
Myers.....Trinity.
Midgley.....John's.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES, 1858.

OFFICIAL EXAMINERS.

The Regius Professor of Physic, the Professor of Chemistry, the Professor of Anatomy, the Professor of Geology, the Professor of Botany, the Professor of Mineralogy.

ADDITIONAL. — W. T. Kingsley, B.D.,
Sidney.

MIDDLE BACHELORS.

First Class.

Nottidge.....Emmanuel.

Second Class.

Birdwood.....Peter's.
Cutbill.....Trinity.
Valentine.....John's.
Wedderburn.....Trinity.

Chancellor's Medallists.

E. C. Clark.....Trinity.
A. W. Potts.....John's.

Smith's Prizemen.

G. M. Slessor.....Queen's.
C. A. Smith.....Peter's.

Bell's Scholarship.

D. C. Richmond.....Peter's.
F. Storr.....Trinity.

Porson Prize.

A. Holmes.....John's.

Browne's Medallists.

Greek Ode, A. Holmes.....John's.

Latin Ode, None adjudged.
Greek Epigram, H. Sidgwick Trinity.
Latin Epigram, G. O. Trevelyan Trin.

Seatonian Prize.

J. M. Neale.....Trinity.

Camden Medal.

W. J. Hope-Edwardes.....Trinity.

*Craven's Scholars.**Chancellor's English Medallist.*

A. Holmes.....John's.

Members' Prizemen.

S. Amos.....Clare.

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

THE EARLDOM OF SHREWSBURY.

JUNE 1, 1858.

THIS deeply-interesting and important case having been repeatedly argued before the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, the members of the Committee this day severally delivered their opinions. Lord Cranworth, who had been Lord Chancellor when the matter was first referred, may be taken to have stated the whole case on behalf of the Committee.

The following abstract contains, for the most part, the words of the noble and learned Lord's statement, where it refers to the main line, Earl Talbot's claim to the earldom; those portions which refer to collateral questions, and which were considered only to be cleared away, have been reduced to as few words as possible.

The noble and learned Lord said:—My Lords, the question that we have to decide is, whether the Earl Talbot has made out, to the satisfaction of your Lordships, that he is the heir-male of the body of the first Earl of Shrewsbury. My Lords, the earldom of Shrewsbury was created by letters patent of the 20th of Henry VI., which stated that being satisfied and well pleased with the exertions and loyalty of John, Baron of

Talbot, King Henry VI., with the consent of his Council, "*Prefatum consanguineum nostrum in comitem Salopiæ perfecimus, ac de ejusdem nomine et honore per cincturam gladii realiter investimus, habendum, et tenendum eadem nomen et honorem comitis Salop, sibi et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis in perpetuum.*" The question is, whether Earl Talbot has made out that he is the legitimate heir-male of the body of the first Earl of Shrewsbury. The late earl (the earl who last held the title), Bertram Arthur, died on the 10th of August, 1856. He was the seventeenth earl. The first six descents of this peerage took place from father to son—that is, John the second, John the third, George the fourth, Francis the fifth, George the sixth, Gilbert the seventh. But upon the death of Earl Gilbert, which happened in the month of May, 1616, there was a failure of issue male on his part, he having died without any son. He was succeeded by his brother Edward, who became the eighth earl; but Edward only lived about a year, and died in 1617. Upon his death there was supposed to be a failure of all the issue male

of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth earls, and the title was then held and enjoyed by a collateral relative, descended from John the second earl, namely George Talbot, who then became the ninth earl, succeeding Edward the eighth earl. George the ninth earl died without issue in the year 1630. He was succeeded by his nephew John, who was the tenth earl. John was succeeded by his son Francis, and Francis was succeeded by his son Charles, who was therefore the twelfth earl, and who, in the reign of King William III., was created Duke of Shrewsbury. He died in 1717 without issue; and by his death without issue the dukedom became extinct, but the earldom passed to Gilbert, his first cousin, who was a Roman Catholic priest; and on his death without issue in 1743, the title passed to his nephew George, who also died without male issue in 1787, and was succeeded by his nephew Charles. On his death without issue male in 1827, his nephew John became entitled as the sixteenth earl. John the sixteenth earl died without issue male, and was succeeded by his second cousin Bertram Arthur, the seventeenth earl, who died unmarried in 1856. On the death of Bertram Arthur, in 1856, a noble member of your Lordships' House, Earl Talbot, presented his petition to the Crown, claiming to be summoned to this House by the title of Earl of Shrewsbury. The usual reference was made by the Crown of the petition to this House; and in pursuance of that reference your Lordships have been investigating the subject. My Lords, it would not be sufficient, in order to establish his title, for Earl Talbot to show that he is a descendant

through males from the first earl. That might in some circumstances be a good *prima facie* case upon an ejectment, until some nearer male-heir appeared. But Earl Talbot must show positively that he is a descendant, claiming through males only, and negatively that there is no nearer male descendant having a preferable title to him. The seventeenth earl, Bertram Arthur, died unmarried in 1856: and now Earl Talbot, the claimant, says that he is heir male of the body of the first earl. My Lords, this is disputed: first, because it is said that he is not a descendant at all through males of the first earl, at least not a legitimate descendant; and secondly, that if he is, then he has not shown that there are not others nearer than himself, who would therefore be heirs male. On the first point there is no doubt that the present Earl Talbot is the heir male of the body of Lord Chancellor Talbot. I do not go into the evidence upon that subject; the successive generations since the time of Lord Chancellor Talbot have sat successively in this House. That is a matter that is not controverted. If, therefore, Lord Chancellor Talbot was a lineal descendant in the male line from the first earl, so is the claimant. The claimant says that the Lord Chancellor was son of the bishop, first Bishop of Oxford, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, afterwards Bishop of Durham; who was son of William of Whittington; who was son of Sherrington Talbot of Rudge; who was son of John of Salwarp; who was son of Sir John of Albrighton, who was grandson, through his father, Sir Gilbert, of John, the second earl. If these propositions

are made out, then the claimant certainly is a lineal descendant in the male line from the first earl. That Sir John of Albrighton was the second son of Sir Gilbert, who was the second son of John, the second earl, admits of no doubt. He was the ancestor through whom the late Earl Bertram Arthur and all the earls, since Edward the eighth earl, derived their title: the question is, whether the claimant has made out the descent of the Lord Chancellor from Sir John of Albrighton. To establish this, there is in evidence an inquisition, taken on the 19th of December, 1571, on the death of Gilbert Talbot; and it is there found that Sir John of Albrighton, by a deed of the 9th of June, 1548, conveyed, amongst other things, the manor of Salwarp to trustees and their heirs, to the use of himself for life, remainder to the use of Elizabeth, his then wife, for her widowhood, remainder to the use of the heirs male of the body of Sir John on the body of his said wife begotten. The jurors then find that Sir John died on the 10th of September, 1550, leaving issue by his said then wife, two sons, namely, Gilbert, on whose death the inquisition was taken, and John Talbot; and that on the death of Sir John, Elizabeth, his widow, entered, and was seised; and that she, having continued his widow till her death, died on the 10th of May, 1559; and that, on her death, Gilbert, as heir male of the body of Sir John, on the body of Elizabeth begotten, entered and was seised, and continued so seised until the 4th of July, 1571, when he died without any heir male of his body; whereupon the manor of Salwarp passed *per formam doni* to John, the other son

of Sir John of Albrighton, as heir male of his body on the body of the said Elizabeth begotten. John of Salwarp was, therefore, certainly the great-grandson of John the second earl. It next appears by an inquisition, dated the 2nd April, 1582, taken on the death of John of Salwarp, that, on occasion of his marriage with Olive Sherrington in 1574, he suffered a recovery of the manor of Salwarp, and settled it on himself and his wife and his own right heirs for ever; and, on the 9th December, 1581, died seised thereof and also the manor of Rudge, leaving Sherrington Talbot his son and heir, then of the age of four years. Sherrington Talbot was, therefore, certainly a descendant in the male line of John the second earl. Having thus traced the title of the first Sherrington, who was Sherrington of Rudge, from the second earl, I will go to the other end of the pedigree and see how the claimant traces his title up to Sherrington of Rudge. In the first place, he says that his ancestor, the Lord Chancellor, was the son of William Talbot, Bishop, successively, of Oxford, Salisbury, and Durham.—Against this it was first suggested that there was no evidence to show that he was the legitimate son of the bishop. The bishop himself was baptized at Kinver, in which parish Rudge is situated, in July, 1658—for I think there can be no doubt of the child then baptized being the person who was on the 28th March, 1674, matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, as then of the age of 15—he would be 16 in the month of July then next—he was, therefore, 24 years of age in July, 1682; and in September, 1682, he was ordained deacon and priest, and on the 31st of October,

1682, was instituted to the rectory of Burghfield on presentation of the Duke of Shrewsbury. Nothing can be more probable than that he should marry at that time; and we find that on the 28th of November, 1683, he, together with Katherine, described as his wife, and Edward King, her brother, filed a bill in Chancery against the devisees of Richard King, her late father, praying to have the trusts of his will, under which she was interested, carried into execution. The answer of the devisees admits that the plaintiffs, William Talbot and Katherine his wife, late Katherine King, were married in November, 1682. The Lord Chancellor died on the 14th of February, 1736, and the inscription on his coffin says he was in his 53rd year. That would make him to have been born in 1684 or 1685. In the proceedings before this House in 1719, to which I shall presently refer more in detail, he is described in the Judges' report as the eldest son of the bishop (which of course means the eldest legitimate son), and one of the persons interested in the question then before the House. And he is so described in the settlement of 1718. It appears to me that this affords irresistible evidence of the legitimacy of the Lord Chancellor. I think it is extremely probable, from something which appears afterwards, that the marriage was for some reason or other concealed for some time. I come next to the evidence to show that the bishop was son of William of Whittington. In the first place, it appears that Whittington was a hamlet in the parish of Kinver. It appears that William of Whittington died in 1686; and, in the year 1724, the bishop, being then

Bishop of Durham, put up a monument, alleged to be to his father, in the church of Kinver, in which he describes that gentleman his father, as having been first of Whittington Hall, "de Whittington Hall, primo, deinceps de Stourton Castle;" and then it says, Died 27th March, 1686. "In memoriam optimi parentis pio affectu posuit Wilhelmus Episcopus Dunelmensis, anno 1724." If that be true, that he was "optimus parens" of the bishop, there can be no doubt that the bishop was the son of William of Whittington. But it was suggested that this monument was not put up till thirty years or more after the death of the person to whose memory it was erected. That undoubtedly is so. It is said that it might have been put up with a motive to make out that person connected with that William of Whittington, and so with the Shrewsbury family, with which in truth he was not connected. Now in the first place that would be a wild speculation. At that time the probability was very remote that any benefit would ever be derived to this family from a connection with the Shrewsbury family; and there were innumerable relations of the family then in existence—the Archbishop of York and others—who would have contradicted such an absurd attempt as that on the part of the Bishop of Durham to make out that he was the son of a man to whom he was, according to this suggestion, in no way related. It seems to me, therefore, that the monument itself would almost be conclusive evidence. But there were given in evidence at a later period of this inquiry some letters that passed between some members of the family of the bishop. It

appeared that the bishop had a sister of the name of Mrs. Jewkes, and that her husband made an entry in a book kept in his library, "My dear father-in-law, William Talbot, Esq., died on the 27th of March, 1686, and was buried at Kinver." Therefore that seems to me again to put the matter beyond any reasonable doubt. William of Whittington certainly had a son William whose age corresponds with that of the bishop. By his will in 1666, William of Whittington makes gifts to his eldest daughter Katherine, his youngest daughter Frances, and his son William, and his wife Mary. The benefactor's pedigree, which was made in 1672, represents William of Whittington to have married Mary Doughty of Whittington, and to have a son William, and a daughter Katherine. Thomas Doughty by his will gives all that he had to his nephew William Talbot. The bishop had an elder sister Katherine, who married the Archbishop of York; he was first Bishop of Exeter and afterwards Archbishop of York. All these circumstances connect the two together so strongly, that I think the evidence is irresistible that this William of Whittington was the person who was the father of the bishop. If, therefore, William of Whittington was the son of Sherrington of Rudge, the claimant will have shown that he is a descendant in the male line of John, the second earl. To prove that William of Whittington is the son of Sherrington of Rudge, reliance is mainly placed on the benefactor's pedigree, which so represents him. The benefactor's pedigree was one of a number of pedigrees which were enrolled at the Herald's College,

being pedigrees of benefactors who had contributed to raise a fund for rebuilding the Herald's College, which had been burnt down. That William of Whittington was the son of Sherrington of Rudge is also confirmed by the visitation pedigree of Worcestershire in 1634, which shows that, some time prior to that date, Sherrington of Rudge had married Mary Kingston, widow, formerly Mary Washbourne. Sherrington by his will, dated 2nd December, 1642, gives the residue of his personal estate to his wife Mary, for the raising of portions for *our* children; and he refers to his sister-in-law, Frances Washbourne. The benefactor's pedigree describes the marriage of Sherrington with Mary Kingston as a second marriage, and this is entirely confirmed by the general scope of Sherrington's will. The benefactor's pedigree describes William of Whittington as the third son by the second marriage, and we find that on the 8th of April, 1636, William Talbot, described as third son of Sherrington Talbot, and as being 17 years of age, was matriculated at Balliol College. There was a fourth son, Francis, also matriculated in 1639, which also corresponds with the pedigree. It appears to me, therefore, that this clearly makes out that William of Whittington was the son of Sherrington of Rudge; and, if so, the first point which Lord Talbot has to establish is made out, namely, that he is a descendant in pure male line from John, the second earl, and therefore from the first earl. Supposing the claimant thus to have shown that he is descended in male descent from John of Albrighton, the grandson of the second earl, and that the late earl was rightfully entitled to

the dignity, as having been heir male of the body of Sir John of Albrighton, the question is, whether the claimant has satisfactorily made out that there are no male descendants of Sir John between the late earl and himself. - It is to be observed that Sir John of Albrighton was twice married; first to Margaret Troutbeck, and secondly to Elizabeth Wrottesley. The late earl derived his title through the first marriage. The present claimant claims through the second. I will therefore proceed to consider whether he has made out, not only that he is descended through males from Sir John of Albrighton, but also that he is heir male of his body by his second marriage. This inquiry may be limited to the point, whether the bishop, if now living, would have been shown to have been heir male of the body of Sherrington of Rudge; for Earl Talbot is certainly heir male of the body of the bishop, and Sherrington of Rudge was certainly heir male of the body of Sir John of Albrighton, by his second marriage. The first piece of evidence relied on by Earl Talbot is the benefactor's pedigree. That document was signed, and probably prepared, by Sir Gilbert Talbot, one of the sons of Sherrington of Rudge, in the year 1672. By this document it appears that Sherrington of Rudge was twice married, and that by his first marriage he had five sons and five daughters, and by his second marriage four sons, of whom William of Whittington, the father of the bishop, was the third. Those who claim through William of Whittington cannot establish a title as heirs male of the body of Sir John of Albrighton by his second marriage, without showing that all the sons of Sherrington of

Rudge by his first marriage, and the two sons by the second marriage, who were older than William of Whittington, have died without issue male.

His Lordship then proceeded to trace these sons, and showed, by documentary evidence, that they either died early, without issue, or that their lines terminated early in females. The most important of his descendants was Sir John Talbot, of Lacock Abbey, whose possessions at Lacock passed on his death in 1713 to a daughter, whose husband assumed the name of Talbot, and is now represented by Mr. Fox Talbot. Sir John executed several deeds of entail, which he afterwards cancelled, but which are still in the muniment room of Lacock Abbey, and afforded valuable evidence. One of these, dated in 1685, declares Sir John's object to be "for settling and assuring the manors, &c., to be and continue in his name, blood, kindred, and family so long as it shall please Almighty God to permit and suffer the same so to be." By this document he limits his estates first to his (younger) brother Charles and his male issue; remainder to his uncles, naming each in order of seniority, viz., to Sir Gilbert for life only; to Thomas and his male issue; to William; then to *William* Talbot, Esq., heir apparent of the said William, and his male issue; and then he gives estates tail to the then Earl and to the uncles of the Earl. The general effect of these deeds was to show that his own elder brothers were deceased without male issue; that Charles, his younger brother, and youngest son of his father, was his next male heir; and that among his uncles was William, who was

asserted to be the father of William of Whittington, the father of the bishop, and therefore ancestor of the claimant.

Sir Gilbert Talbot, the uncle of Sir John of Lacock, son of Sherrington of Rudge, and compiler of the Benefactor's Pedigree, of so much importance in this case, died in 1695, without issue, as appeared from there being no mention made of any issue, and from the settlement giving him an estate for life without remainder to his male issue—he, in fact, appeared to have died unmarried. Thomas, the uncle next in order of remainder, had a son named Sherrington, who had a son also named Sherrington, who died an infant in 1703; and by his death the male line of Thomas became extinct.

On the whole, therefore, said his Lordship, the result of the evidence, so far as I have hitherto referred to it, seems to me to point almost irresistibly to the conclusion that prior to the year 1718 there had been a failure of issue male of all the sons of Sherrington, the eldest son of Sherrington of Rudge, and a failure of issue male of all the sons of Sherrington of Rudge prior in birth to William of Whittington except so far as relates to Sherrington the son of Thomas. As to him, the evidence goes no further than to show that he had a daughter born in 1688, and after an interval of fourteen years had a son, Sherrington, who died in less than a year; that probably he had no son before Sherrington, and that after the death of his infant son in 1703 all trace of him is lost. My Lords, I have intentionally considered the case as it stands on the evidence, independently of what took place in reference to the

duke and the settlement made by him in and after the year 1700, and the transactions which led to the Act of Parliament of 1719 or 1720. The duke, it will be recollected, succeeded to the earldom in 1668 on the death of his father, Earl Francis, the eleventh earl; and having taken a prominent part in the revolution of 1688 and the events which succeeded it, he was created a duke by King William III. in 1694. In 1700, having very large landed possessions, and having no family, he was minded to make a settlement of his property. His nearest relative in the male line was his uncle Gilbert of Batchcoate, the only surviving brother of his father, Earl Francis. He must have been far advanced in life, and had issue then living two sons, viz. Gilbert and George. The duke had had three other uncles, children of his grandfather, John the tenth earl, by his second marriage. Two of them, John and Buno, had died unmarried; and the other, Thomas, had died leaving issue a son John, who was therefore the duke's first cousin. These five persons,—that is, the duke, his uncle Gilbert, and Gilbert's two sons, Gilbert and George, and John the son of Thomas, described as John of Longford—were in 1700 the only known male descendants of John the tenth earl. This being the state of the family, the duke executed his settlement of the 31st of October, 1700. It is made between the duke of the first part, Lord Godolphin and William Walsh of the second part, and the Bishop of Oxford (the son of William of Whittington), Sir John of Lacock, and John Arden, of the third part; and it purports to be made for settling and establishing

the manors, &c., therein mentioned, "in the name and blood of the duke, so long as it should please Almighty God." And then the duke conveys all his manors to Lord Godolphin and William Walsh and their heirs to the use of himself for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male; with remainder, subject as to some of them to provisions for payment of his debts, to George described as third son of Gilbert his uncle for his life (omitting Gilbert the eldest son), with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male; with remainder to John Talbot of Longford for his life; with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male; with remainder to the use of Sir John of Lacock for his life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male; with remainder to his (the duke's) own right heirs. Several observations occur on this deed. It does not appear why the duke did not give a life estate to his uncle, but for that there might have been very good grounds, though we cannot now ascertain them. Gilbert the son, who would succeed to the earldom, either then had become or was about to become a Roman Catholic priest, which explains why no interest was given to him: George and his issue were therefore the persons first to succeed the duke: John of Longford, a first cousin of the duke, of the half-blood, was next in succession, if there should be a failure of issue male of George, his cousin, of the whole blood. On failure of his issue the estates were to go to Sir John of Lacock and his male issue. But there was no further limitation of them. From this, considering that the object of the deed

was to keep the property in the name and blood of the duke as long as possible, I think two inferences may safely be drawn,—namely, first, that the duke was satisfied that there were no male descendants of Sir John of Albrighton intermediate between John of Longford and Sir John of Lacock; and, secondly, that he was not satisfied who would be next in succession after the death of Sir John of Lacock. All the sons of Sir John had then been dead for many years, and had left no issue. The duke must have been aware that there was little or no probability of issue male of Sir John of Lacock; and, therefore, being desirous that on failure of the issue male of his two first cousins George and John of Longford, the property should go to those next in descent from their common ancestor, he certainly would have carried the limitations beyond Sir John of Lacock if he had felt confident as to who would be the person to succeed. The limitation to the male issue of Sir John was one which he must have known was very unlikely to take effect. Nor is this at all to be wondered at. The duke probably knew that which would be apparent from the possession of very extensive estates, namely, that Sir John of Lacock was the representative of the second line of the family descended from Sir John of Albrighton. But though he was to some extent intimate with and a patron of the bishop, recognising him as a kinsman, yet it is by no means probable that he would know the precise degree in which the bishop, and numerous other descendants of apparently a very prolific family, were related to him. In fact, in 1700 there were

in existence, Gilbert, the son of Charles, and a nephew of Sir John, and Sherrington, the first cousin of Sir John, of whose very existence the duke might, perhaps, be ignorant, they being only, one of them, the fourth cousin of his father, the other the third cousin of his grandfather. The deed was executed by no one except the duke and John Arden, who appears, by the duke's will, to have been his servant. I think it is a reasonable inference, therefore, that the duke did not feel at all confident as to who would succeed to the title if it should pass into the line of the descendants of Sir John of Albrighton by his marriage with Elizabeth Wrottesley, and if Sir John of Lacock should have no issue male. In 1712 the duke made his will, and he thereby gave to the bishop, and Sir John of Lacock, and the said John Arden, and their heirs, certain after-purchased lands to be settled to the uses expressed in the settlement of 1700; he also gave a legacy to Edward, the bishop's second son, whom he describes as his "kinsman." The duke died in 1717, and his will was proved on the 21st of February in that year. This brings us down to the year 1718, when George, the duke's first cousin, who had become entitled to the estates under the deed of 1700, and under the duke's will, married Mary, the daughter of Viscount Fitzwilliam. A settlement was executed in contemplation of that marriage, dated the 4th of March, 1718. Earl Gilbert, who had, on the death of the duke, become the thirteenth earl, and who was the duke's heir, concurred in this settlement, which, unless there was some defect, of which I am

not aware, in the settlement of 1700, and the duke's will, could have no operation except on the life interest of George. The limitations of the marriage settlement of 1718 corresponded with those of the deed of 1700, except that it is attempted to make a provision for younger children, and a charge of money for the wife, which had not been authorized by the duke's deed or will. It is not, however, important to canvass the effect of the deed beyond this, that George was made tenant for life with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male, which is the same estate as that which he would have taken under the deed of 1700. There is then a remainder limited to John of Longford, for his life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male. The ultimate fee is not disposed of, but there is this recital and agreement at the end of the deed:—

"And whereas, after the respective deaths of the said Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury" (that was the Roman Catholic priest), "George Talbot and John Talbot, and failure of issue male of their respective bodies, the title, honour, and dignity of Earl of Shrewsbury will, by virtue of letters patent of creation of the said earldom, made and granted by King Henry the Sixth, to John, first Earl of Shrewsbury, and the heirs male of his body by course of descent and *per formam doni*, descend and come to the said William Lord Bishop of Salisbury and the heirs male of his body; and the said Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, George Talbot, and John Talbot, in consideration thereof, and for the better support of the said honour, title, and dignity of Earl

of Shrewsbury, and of the said Lord Bishop of Salisbury and Charles Talbot" (the son of the bishop, afterwards the Lord Chancellor) "joining in this present settlement, have agreed to consent to and use their utmost endeavour to procure a private Act of Parliament, a draft whereof is prepared and signed by the said Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, George Talbot, Mary Fitzwilliam, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and Charles Talbot, for confirming this present settlement and all and every the uses, trusts, estates, powers, and limitations hereinbefore contained, and for annexing all and every the said manors, messuages," &c., "to the said earldom, by extending the limitation thereof immediately after the respective deaths of the said George Talbot and Ann Talbot" (which I suppose is a mistake for John Talbot), "and failure of issue male of their respective bodies, subject to the jointure and other charges as shall be thereon, by virtue of any of the powers or limitations in this present settlement contained, to the said William Lord Bishop of Salisbury and the issue male of his body; and for the want of such issue, to the heirs male of the body of John, first Earl of Shrewsbury; and for want of such issue, to the right heirs of Charles, Earl and Duke of Shrewsbury, in such manner, and with such powers and limitations, as in the said draft of the said intended Act of Parliament is expressed if the same can be obtained. Now this indenture further witnesseth, that it is covenanted, concluded, and fully agreed upon by and between all the said parties to these presents, and the said Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, George Talbot, John

Talbot, William Lord Bishop of Salisbury and Charles Talbot, do hereby for themselves and their heirs mutually covenant and agree so soon as conveniently may be, to make their humble application for obtaining a private Act of Parliament in the form and for the purposes aforesaid."

In conformity with that agreement, a petition was in the following year presented to Parliament by Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, George Talbot his brother and Mary his wife, John Talbot of Longford, and the bishop and his sons, Charles, Edward, and Sherrington, praying the Legislature to pass a private Act, a draft of which accompanied the petition. The draft recited the duke's settlement of 1700, his will and death, that his debts were all paid, and that George Talbot ought to enjoy the estates, and that Sir John of Lacock had died without issue male (he died in 1713). It then recited the marriage settlement of the 3rd and 4th of March 1718, and that Earl Gilbert was desirous that the settlement should be extended to the bishop and his issue male, in manner thereafter mentioned, and that the estates should be annexed to and go with the honour. And then it proposed to enact that the marriage settlement should be confirmed, and that George and his issue male, and John of Longford and his issue male, and all persons to whom any estate is given by the settlement, should hold and enjoy the said manors, &c., according to the settlement. It then proposed to enact that, on the deaths of George and John of Longford, and failure of issue male of both of them, the whole of the property should go and remain to the use of the bishop for his life, and

at his death to the use of Charles his eldest son for his life, and at his death to the use of Charles Richard the eldest son of Charles for his life, with remainder to the first and other sons of Charles Richard and the heirs male of their respective bodies; and so on as to all the other sons of the bishop, giving life interests only to all persons *in esse*; and for default of all such issue to the use of the right heirs of the duke. This petition was referred in the usual way to two of the Judges, who reported thereupon. In their report they say that, in obedience to the order of the 14th of January, they have considered the petition of these persons; and then they recite the duke's settlement, and the marriage settlement, and then they say, "We further certify that the said Lord Bishop, and Charles Talbot his eldest son, from a just regard they have to the said late duke's intention as before expressed, and at the request of the present Earl of Shrewsbury and the said George Talbot, have joined in the said settlement," and they further certify "that the said Gilbert, Earl of Shresbury" (who was the Roman Catholic priest), "George Talbot, Mary Talbot, John Talbot, William, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and Charles Talbot, are all the persons that appeared to us to be concerned in the consequences of the said bill." Therefore the Judges came to the conclusion that those were *all* the persons who were concerned in the bill then before the House. But, before any steps were taken in the matter, a petition was presented on behalf of George Talbot, the infant son of the marriage, and who was born in December, 1719, praying to be heard against

the bill. The whole matter was referred to a select committee, and in the course of their proceedings doubts were started as to whether the bishop was the next in succession after the death of George and John of Longford without issue male, and evidence was laid before the committee on that point (I do not propose to refer at all to that evidence). That inquiry, however, was not prosecuted, for it appeared to the committee that it was a question on which they ought not to prejudice any one; and, therefore, assenting to the general principle of the bill, they desired to have its form altered by settling the property, after failure of the male issue of George and John of Longford, not on any designated persons, but on all persons in succession, who, being issue male of the first Earl of Shrewsbury, should become entitled to the earldom. In this form the bill passed and became law, 6th George I., chapter 29, a private Act of Parliament. The minutes of the proceedings before the committee, and the general conduct of the bishop and his family in endeavouring to obtain the Act, were strongly relied on by those opposing the present claim, as showing a consciousness on the part of the bishop that he could not establish his title, and a desire surreptitiously to get his title recognised and confirmed by an Act of the Legislature. How far there is any foundation for such a suggestion, may be considered, first as his conduct had reference to the question, whether if the male issue of John of Albrighton by his first wife was extinct, the bishop was heir male of the body of Sir John of Albrighton by his second marriage; and secondly, as it regards the question

whether the issue male by the first marriage, that is the marriage with Margaret Troutbeck, would become extinct, if George and John of Longford should both die, and there should be a failure of their issue male? The first question, that is, whether the bishop was heir male of the body of Sir John of Albrighton by his second marriage, depended, as I have already shown, on the question whether he was heir male of his grandfather Sherrington of Rudge; that is, whether any of his paternal uncles older than his father (William of Whittington) had left any male descendant. This was a matter as to which it is impossible to suppose that the bishop could have been in ignorance. I have already shown that there is most cogent evidence to prove that there was no such male issue then existing, except so far as relates to Sherrington, the son of Thomas, who was a first cousin of the bishop. As to him, the evidence which I have already examined only shows that he was alive in 1702 or 1703, and after that we have no further trace of him. But the bishop must have known whether he was alive or dead, and whether, if dead, he had left a son. The attempt to represent himself as the heir male of the body of his grandfather when he was not so, would have been an attempt in which he could not have anticipated success, even if he and all his sons had been wicked enough to join in the conspiracy to defraud the person rightfully entitled. The question must have been submitted to and canvassed by the most eminent lawyers of the day, and whatever doubts or difficulties there might be as to the relationship of distant collaterals, there

could be none as to those who might be considered his own immediate relations. I consider the recital in the marriage settlement and the proceedings before Parliament to prove conclusively that there was no male descendant of Sherrington of Rudge prior to the bishop; and so to limit the inquiry to the question whether it has been satisfactorily shown that on the death of Bertram Arthur in 1856, there was a total failure of male issue of Sir John of Albrighton by his first marriage. I have said that, in representing himself to be heir male of his grandfather, if he was not so, the bishop could not have been acting in error—he must have been guilty of a wicked fraud. But on the other question, namely, whether there were any male descendants of Sir John of Albrighton by his first marriage, besides George and John of Longford, the case is different. And I think it probable that the bishop, not meaning to commit a fraud, but believing that he would become entitled on failure of the male issue of George and John of Longford, but still thinking that the proof of his title might be difficult, was anxious to have all doubt removed by getting his name and the names of his children inserted in the Act of Parliament, as those who would become entitled if the Roman Catholic lines should fail. In short, believing that he had a good title, he was nevertheless desirous that his descendants might not have to go through the long and difficult investigation in which your Lordships have been so long occupied. The committee, however, very reasonably came to the conclusion that their duty would be best performed by leaving open the ques-

tion, who would become entitled on the then not very probable contingency of a total failure of the two Roman Catholic lines. And what your Lordships have to say is, whether that failure has been now made out. The evidence to establish this depends, in my view of the case, almost entirely on the duke's settlement in 1700. From that it is plain that he considered that his three cousins, Gilbert the priest, George his brother, and John of Longford, were the only representatives of Sir John of Albrighton by his first marriage. On no other hypothesis can we account for his carrying over the immense family estates of Sir John of Lacock in a settlement which he made for the sole purpose of keeping them as long as possible in the line of descent with the earldom. Had he then reasonable means of knowing the truth of the case? I think he had. All his uncles are disposed of. His uncle Gilbert of Batchcoate represented by his cousins Gilbert and George. His uncle Thomas left issue one son only, namely, John of Longford. His other uncles, John and Buno, both died without issue. If there had been living any male descendants of John, his great-grandfather, they would have been his second cousins, and in a family of such importance it is impossible to suppose that such persons would not have been known to the head of the family. This disposes of George and Gilbert the younger, brothers of the tenth earl; indeed, as to George, it appears from his nuncupative will, made on the 10th of September, 1634, that he then had no brother except the earl; so that Gilbert, whose existence as a younger brother of John the tenth earl is

only proved by his being named in his grandfather's will, dated in April, 1609, must have been dead in 1634. And it cannot be believed that if he had left male issue, that fact would have been unknown to the duke. They would have been his second cousins; and, if in affluence, must have been in personal intercourse with him; if in reduced circumstances, it is incredible that they should not have applied for the duke's patronage, which the evidence shows he was willing to exercise on behalf of those whom he could designate as his kinsmen. As we ascend further back in the pedigree, the possibility of descendants existing from remote ancestors unknown to the head of the family of course increases. Still, considering the importance of this family, the pride which the duke evidently took in it, the facilities which he and those about him had from the possession of family documents for ascertaining the state of the family, and the great improbability that relatives, however distant, should not have made themselves known to the duke, seeking his patronage and support, it is quite evident that his representations made in the settlement of 1700, and substantially repeated by his will in 1712, are entitled to the greatest weight. I may add that his reluctance to carry the limitations beyond Sir John of Lacock, shows that he would not readily admit a claim of relationship, of the justice of which he was not fully satisfied, and so entitles what he does state, or represent, to greater weight. I therefore think that the deed of 1700, which may be described as embodying the deliberate representation of the head of the family as to his relation to its different

branches up to Sir John of Lacock, may be safely acted on as correctly giving the pedigree, unless there is evidence to show that the duke was mistaken. The only evidence offered for that purpose is what is deducible from the Bromsgrove monument, erected to Sir John of Albrighton, who died in 1549. The inscription, which, though effaced, has been clearly made out, says—"The Lady Margaret, his first wife, bare to him three sons and five daughters, and Lady Elizabeth, his second wife, bare four sons and four daughters." The duke derives his descent from John, the eldest son by the first marriage, and the question is, whether it can safely be assumed that the two other sons died without issue male. Now, in the first place, it is clear that the duke did not believe in the existence of any male issue of either of these sons, nor does any document, except the inscription on the monument, even refer to them. It is not unimportant that the expression is not that the first wife left three sons, but that she bare to him three sons, which would be satisfied by the supposition that all except John died in infancy. This hypothesis is also consistent with what appears in the will of Sir John, in which it appears highly probable that he meant to give something to every one of his children. He notices John, his eldest son, and four daughters of his first marriage, and two sons and three daughters of his second marriage. The inference from this is strong, that two sons and one daughter of the first marriage were then dead. The result of the evidence satisfies me, as far as evidence of a negative on such a subject can be satisfactory, that the duke was well warranted in representing that, if there should

be a failure of issue male of his three cousins, Gilbert, George, and John, there would be no male descendant of Sir John of Albrighton by his first marriage. If any such descendants existed, they must, I think, have been known to him; and the monumental inscription, though it shows that Sir John of Albrighton had three sons by his first wife, is consistent with the hypothesis, confirmed by his will and by the herald's visitation of 1569, that one only of those sons lived to manhood.

After making one or two suggestions to account for the defacement of the Bromsgrove monument, the noble and learned Lord concluded:—Whatever be the true explanation, the circumstances connected with it do not lead me to doubt the accuracy of the conclusion at which I have arrived in this case, namely, that all the male issue of Sir John of Albrighton by his first wife were extinct on the death of Bertram Arthur in 1856, and that Earl Talbot has satisfactorily made out that he is heir male of the body of Sir John of Albrighton by his second marriage, and so is now heir male of the body of John, the first Earl of Shrewsbury. And I therefore move that this Committee should report accordingly to the House.

Lord St. Leonards delivered his opinion in an elaborate investigation of the evidence and concluded:—Upon the whole therefore, my Lords, having gone through this case with as much attention as I have ever given to any case, and with the greatest desire of course to come to a right conclusion, I have arrived at the result that after all the sifting it has undergone it admits of no doubt; and I therefore second the motion which has been made by my noble and learned friend.

Lord Wensleydale also delivered his opinion at some length, concluding:—I therefore concur, with the most perfect satisfaction in my own mind, in the proposition which has been made to your Lordships to pronounce that the noble earl has made good his claim.

Lord Brougham, not having been able to attend during the present session, declined delivering any opinion.

It was therefore proposed to resolve,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the Right Ho-

nourable Henry John Chetwynd, Earl Talbot, hath made out his claim to the title, honour, and dignity of Earl of Shrewsbury.

On the question being put, it was resolved in the affirmative.

The reader must, however, note that although this judgment of the Lords is conclusive as to the earldom, the question is undecided whether the will of Bertram Arthur, the seventeenth earl, is effectual to dispose of the estates heretofore attached to the title to his devisees.

TRIAL OF SIMON BERNARD FOR MURDER. THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

THE trial of a Frenchman, named Simon Bernard, on the charge of being an accessory before the fact to the murder of two persons who were among the victims of Orsini's terrible attempt upon the life of the Emperor of the French, possessed an interest of a very complex character. It was, in the first place, self-evident that in this charge for which he was arraigned was involved his complicity in the political plot against the Emperor himself. The sanguinary attempt of the 14th of January, accompanied, as it was, by a reckless sacrifice of innocent blood, had excited unmingled feelings of horror in every English breast, and the punishment of any person who could have been proved to be a partaker in the guilt would have been welcome: probably the public would have been well satisfied had an English tribunal, after careful trial, been an instrument in awarding justice. Unfortunately, this unanimous sentiment was rudely disturbed by the menacing language of "the French

colonels," the unadvised demands of Count Walewski, and the introduction, subsequent thereto, of the Conspiracy to Murder Bill. The discussions and political changes to which these events gave rise, produced an undercurrent of feeling, until the trial of M. Bernard, which should have been viewed as a calm, judicial inquiry into his guilt or innocence of a terrible crime, acquired, insensibly, a second character as a political measure, instigated by a desire on the part of the English Government to soothe the irritation of the French Emperor and nation. The feelings on the subject were still further complicated by the circumstance that the prosecution had been instituted by one Ministry, and was now to be completed by another, representing the majority which had turned out the former for its conduct in this very matter.

M. Bernard was arrested on the 15th of February, at his residence in Park Street, Bayswater, on a warrant charging him with a con-

spiracy, with others, to assassinate the Emperor of the French.

As the preliminary investigation before the police magistrate proceeded, the law officers of the Crown obtained information of a much more serious nature against the accused, and he was finally committed for trial on two several charges—for the misdemeanour and for murder; and a special commission was issued for the trial of this important case.

The court sat for the trial of the prisoner on the 12th of April, in the Central Criminal Court. The judges were the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Erle, and Mr. Justice Crowder.

The prisoner, Simon Bernard, described in the calendar as a surgeon, aged 41, was placed at the bar. He is a short, spare person, with dark, restless eyes, a sallow complexion, with a thick moustache, and a profusion of long, black, straight hair, combed backwards, reaching nearly to the shoulders, and exposing a broad, but low and receding, forehead. He seemed throughout confident and self-possessed.

The indictment contained five counts.

The first count charged Felice Orsini, Joseph Andreas Pierri, Antonio Gomez, and Carlo Rudio with the wilful murder of Nicholas Battie upon land, out of the United Kingdom, and out of Her Majesty's dominions, to wit, at Paris, in the empire of France, and the prisoner was charged as an accessory before the fact in inciting them to commit such murder.

The second count described the deceased as a certain person, name unknown.

The third count was like the first, except that the means by which the death of Nicholas Battie was caused were set forth.

In the fourth count the prisoner was charged with the wilful murder of Nicholas Battie.

In the fifth count he was charged with the wilful murder of a person, name unknown.

The Clerk.—How say you, prisoner, are you guilty or not guilty?

The Prisoner (who speaks English with much purity, although with a foreign accent).—I am advised by my counsel that this court has no jurisdiction to try me upon this indictment, and consequently I decline to plead.

The Lord Chief Justice.—If he declines to say "Guilty" or "Not Guilty," according to the law of England, the plea of "Not Guilty" will be entered for him. Let the plea of "Not Guilty" be entered, and now let the prisoner be asked whether he chooses to exercise his privilege of being tried by half aliens and half Englishmen.

The Prisoner.—I trust with confidence to a jury of Englishmen.

As the trial occupied six entire days, it would be vain to attempt anything approaching to an abstract. An attempt will be made to give such a summary of the speeches of the Attorney-General for the Crown, and of Mr. James for the prisoner, as will show the nature of the charge, and of the answer to it.

Counsel for the Crown, the Attorney-General, Mr. Macaulay, Q.C., Mr. Welsby, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Clerk, instructed by Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Hodgson, and Mr. Pollard, the solicitors to the Treasury; for the prisoner, Mr.

Edwin James, Q.C., Mr. Simon, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Sleigh, Mr. Brewer, and Mr. Scobell, instructed by Mr. Shaen and Mr. Leverson.

The Attorney-General.—May it please you, my lords and gentlemen of the jury, the duty has devolved upon me of laying before you this case on the part of the Crown. Simon Bernard, the prisoner at the bar, stands indicted, under an Act of Parliament directed against certain offences committed abroad, with having been an accessory before the fact to the crime of murder. The prisoner is a native of Carcassonne, in the south of France. He was in early life a surgeon in the navy, and passed a considerable portion of his existence in his native country. Some years ago he was driven to the necessity of quitting his native land; proscribed in his own country, he sought and found a refuge in this. Here he has now for five years dwelt with safety to his person and security to his property, protected by the laws and constitution of this country; and distant be the day when England shall cease to throw the broad shield of her protection over the exile and the fugitive, whether he be the victim of any of the ordinary calamities of life, or a political refugee. But he who is protected by the laws must obey the laws. If it can be shown that the prisoner at the bar has conformed himself to the laws of this country; that, enjoying the protection allotted to him by the constitution, he has not abused the benefits which he has enjoyed; and if, in the course of the investigation—the solemn investigation—in which you are now to engage, it

shall appear that he is guiltless of the offence now laid to his charge, in the name of justice let him depart from this court unharmed, and let him continue to enjoy that perfect liberty which belongs alike to Britons and to foreigners in this free and happy country. But the painful duty is cast upon me of bringing before you this accusation and the evidence in support of it, upon which I must submit to you the deeply-important question whether the prisoner who now stands on his trial of life and death be guilty or guiltless of the crime laid to his charge upon this indictment.

Having referred to the attempt of the 14th of January, when three grenades exploded, one was found on the person of Pierri, and the fifth was traced to Orsini, the Attorney-General proceeded:

Those five implements of destruction I shall prove to you to have been purchased in this country—at Birmingham—of a person named Taylor, by a man named Allsop, who has now fled the country; to have shortly after come into the possession of the prisoner at the bar; to have been by him forwarded, or conveyed, to a coffee-house at Brussels in Belgium; and to have been there by him delivered to Orsini, who was then in that capital. By Orsini, or rather by a man who was hired for the purpose, they were conveyed to Paris; they remained in the possession of Orsini and his confederates from the time of their arrival in Paris until the sad event of which I have spoken, and then they were found as I have detailed to you, three destroyed in the manner I have described, and two remaining, which will be produced,

and will be identified by Mr. Taylor as of his manufacture. The persons whom I must now introduce in this statement, and whom I charge with this murder, or with complicity in this murder, are six in number:—Thomas Allsop, who is, I say with grief and shame, an Englishman; Simon Bernard, the prisoner at the bar, a native of France, but long resident in this country; Felice Orsini, a man, I believe, of noble birth, an Italian refugee, a man of education and of many accomplishments, who had also found protection and shelter in this country, which he enjoyed for many years; Joseph Andreas Pierri, another Italian, also a fugitive from his native land, who, like the rest, long lived here under the protection of our laws; Antonio Gomez, who took but a subordinate, yet, it is to be feared, a fatal part in the unhappy transaction; and Carlo Rudio, also an Italian, long resident in this country, hired by the prisoner at the bar, and at a very late period of this conspiracy sent forward by him to Paris, and there entering into communication and confederacy with Orsini and the others, and becoming a party to this attempt. Of those six persons, four, as I believe, Allsop and Bernard, Orsini and Pierri, devised and projected the murder of the Emperor in this country, and took an active part in the series of occurrences which I shall hereafter detail; while Gomez and Rudio entered into the affair at a later period, after their arrival at Paris, and a few days only before the attempt in the Rue Lepelletier. On the 16th October, last year, Allsop proceeded to Birmingham and applied to a Mr. Taylor to manufacture six instruments, of which

he gave a minute description. Those instruments I shall call "hand grenades;" but I may mention to you at once that, although of a most deadly and destructive character, they are quite unlike any instruments used in modern warfare. Ordinary shells and grenades explode by means of fuses; but this instrument which I hold in my hand is constructed upon a different principle. It is one of the six which was manufactured by Mr. Taylor, and it is one of the five which found their way to Paris, and which were to have been used on the fatal 14th of January. It is, as you perceive, of an oval shape, with a great number of nipples at one end, which have caps to fit upon them like the ordinary caps upon the nipple of a rifle. A greater thickness of metal at the nipple end of the instrument adds to the weight at that end; and, consequently, if one be thrown from the hand a little distance the superior gravity will infallibly bring that end to the ground, and, the instrument being filled with detonating powder, the concussion will be sufficient to occasion an explosion. The fulminate of mercury which these grenades contain will instantly explode, by the mechanical pressure resulting from being thrown upon the ground; and, bursting into innumerable fragments, the iron of which the instrument is composed will spread destruction and death around. Allsop, between the 16th October and the 23rd November, caused six of these instruments to be manufactured by Mr. Taylor. They were delivered by Mr. Taylor to Allsop and paid for, and so the transaction with Mr. Taylor was closed. I have stated to you that

these instruments are made to operate by means of detonating powder, which in the case in question was what is called the fulminate of mercury. The fulminate of mercury is composed of three ingredients, alcohol, nitric acid, and mercury; and during the period of the manufacture and preparation of these six instruments Bernard, the prisoner at the bar, who is well acquainted with chemical operations, purchased of a person in the employ of Messrs. Herrings, wholesale druggists, a quantity of absolute alcohol and a quantity of pure nitric acid. Afterwards, and long before the attempt of the 14th January, he purchased a further quantity of alcohol and of nitric acid, and also a quantity of mercury; and the several quantities purchased on those two occasions would, when properly united and prepared, amount to something more than a charge for six of these instruments. With regard to the instruments themselves, I have told you that they were purchased by Allsop and delivered to him by Mr. Taylor. They came into the possession of the prisoner Bernard at some period between their delivery to Mr. Allsop on the 23rd November and the following 3rd December; for on the 3rd December, and with the view and under the circumstances I am about to detail to you, Bernard was in possession of these instruments, and passed over the Channel to Brussels for the purpose of insuring their delivery to Orsini. Orsini and Bernard were on the strictest terms of confidential intercourse. During the last few weeks of the residence of Orsini in this country he and Bernard were almost continually together. Ber-

nard lived in Park Street, Bayswater, and Orsini in Grafton Street, Kentish New Town. To this house in Kentish Town Bernard frequently resorted. After Orsini's departure, Bernard treated the house as if it belonged to him, or as if he were acting under the authority of the owner. He received all letters that came there for Orsini. Orsini at this time had determined to proceed to Paris by way of Brussels, and on the 26th November he possessed himself of an old passport granted by Lord Palmerston in the year 1851 to Allsop. He procured this passport to be *viséd* by the Belgian consul for Belgium and by the French consul for France, and between the 26th and 28th November, quitted England as an Englishman, in the name of Allsop, went to Brussels, and took up his residence at the Hôtel de l'Europe, arriving there on the morning of the 29th November. We have, then, Allsop in England, Bernard in England, and Orsini in Brussels, on his way to Paris,—Allsop having purchased these instruments, Bernard having purchased the materials, at least, for the powder. On the 3rd December, Bernard went to the Café Suisse—a place which he and Orsini frequented—and requested Giorgi, the proprietor, to convey these articles to Brussels, representing them as an invention connected with the use of gas. Giorgi assented, and carried them over to Brussels and laid them on the mantelpiece of a room in the Café Suisse in that city. A few days afterwards Bernard himself went over to Brussels, and there met Orsini. They appeared together at the Café Suisse, and there Bernard introduced Orsini as the English-

man to whom the instruments were to be delivered. Giorgi, who had seen Orsini before, recognised him in a moment, although he had sought to disguise himself by the removal of a large, bushy, black beard. For some days they remained together in Brussels. Bernard then applied to Giorgi to find a person who would take Orsini's horse to Paris. Giorgi recommended a man named Zegüero as being a trustworthy person. Accordingly, on the night of December 11, Orsini and Zegüero proceeded to the railway station and went by the 7 o'clock train to Paris. Orsini travelled as an Englishman, under the name of Allsop, Zegüero took care of the horse, and was desired to put these articles into his carpet-bag. On the morning of the 12th Orsini and Zegüero, with these five instruments, arrived at Paris.

Before proceeding to detail the acts done and the history of these several persons preparatory to the attempt of the 14th January, I will return and go a little higher up in the history, to introduce another description of instrument of death with which these four individuals had prepared for the murderous attempt which was made. On the 29th October Pierri presented himself to a Mr. Hollis, and purchased two revolvers, each having five barrels; and Orsini afterwards purchased one in Paris with six barrels; and it will be for you to consider—indeed one can hardly help coming to the conclusion—that the intent with which these pistols were purchased was that the intended victim, if he escaped the effect of the grenades, might be shot with one of these pistols. But, whatever the intent, on the 29th October Pierri bought

these two revolvers of Mr. Hollis; they were paid for by Orsini, and taken away. A third revolver was purchased some days later, and that revolver also found its way to Paris. But as regards the two revolvers purchased by Pierri, they found their way into the hands of Bernard, who throughout was the chief acting agent in England; and on the 2nd January Bernard sent these two revolvers in an oil-skin case to Paris addressed to a M. Outrequin, a commission agent, with whom he had before transacted business. At the same time Bernard gave to Orsini a letter of introduction to M. Outrequin, and in which the former was described as an English gentleman of the name of Allsop. Afterwards, he sent a letter to M. Outrequin, in which his English friend was described as desirous of purchasing the revolvers, and directing that if he applied they should be delivered to him; and in consequence, when Orsini called for the arms on the 4th or 5th January, they were readily delivered to him. So that we have now Orsini in Paris under the name of Allsop, possessed of five at least of these grenades, which he had received from Bernard at Brussels, and two revolvers which Bernard had procured to be delivered to him at Paris.

I will now briefly bring Pierri upon the scene in Paris. You have heard that Pierri was the purchaser of two revolvers. What became of him from that time until about the 7th of January I am unable accurately to inform you; but we find that having purchased another revolver, of which you will hear something hereafter, he went to Brussels, and was at the Café Suisse either on the 7th or the 8th of January. It hap-

pened that though Orsini had taken away with him five of these instruments, he had left behind a half of the sixth, and on the 7th of January, Pierri presented himself to Giorgi, and with a note from Bernard demanded the half of the gas instrument, as it was called. Giorgi, without hesitation, delivered the instrument. Pierri then quitted Brussels and arrived in Paris on the 8th, and took apartments at the Hotel de France and Champagne, in the Rue Montmartre (Madame Ronil's). Gomez appears also to have come to Paris about this time, and to have betaken himself to the same hotel, and there remained for two or three days as the servant of Pierri. He then about the 10th or 11th of January quitted that hotel and went to the Hotel de Saxe Coburg, in order to make way for a fourth person who now appeared on the scene, Carlo Rudio.

I will now state to you all that I feel warranted in stating to you concerning Rudio. Let me first say that throughout the whole of this proceeding, as far as we can collect, the man of money and resources was Orsini. Of course these articles could not be purchased, neither the grenades, nor the powder, nor the revolvers, nor, I was going to say, could Rudio be purchased, or could Rudio be hired to proceed to Paris and connect himself with this nefarious scheme, unless some person was provided with money. Bernard was living by teaching, and was not a man of resources; but we find that on the 26th November—the very day that the passport in the name of Allsop was *visé*—Orsini presented himself at the Bank of England, and producing 435*l.* in gold, demanded bank-

notes to that amount. He received twenty 20*l.* notes, three 10*l.* notes, and one 5*l.* note. On the 28th November he left England, the very day, as you will find, when Bernard, the prisoner, put himself in communication with Rudio, and commenced the treaty which resulted in Rudio proceeding to Paris. When money had become necessary, the prisoner presented himself at the office of Mr. Spielman, a money-changer in the City, and changed one of these 20*l.* notes, writing his name on the back of the note, which was one of those very notes received by Orsini on the 26th November at the Bank of England. This was on the 2nd January. On the 7th, he presented another of these 20*l.* notes at Spielman's, and a third of these 20*l.* notes was found on the person of Pierri when he was apprehended on the night of the attempt. You have, therefore, besides the chain of evidence touching the grenades, the purchase of the material for the fulminating mercury and the revolvers, the receipt by Orsini of these bank-notes, two of which are traced to the prisoner, and a third found on the person of Pierri; and those which were unspent were found on Orsini when he was arrested. The prisoner having thus possessed himself of the notes proceeded to the lodging, in Bate-man's-buildings, of the fourth of the parties to this deed—Carlo Rudio. Rudio was, like the rest, a native of Italy and a refugee. At the time that Bernard went to him he was in the deepest distress, his clothes were pawned, and his wife—a young person only 18 years of age, and having a child—was living with him in these lodgings in a state of the greatest

penury. To this man the prisoner applied. He began by putting some questions as to their condition, and wants, and necessities. The result was, that Rudio left London and proceeded to Paris, and put himself in communication with Orsini. The wife was to be allowed 12s. a week during the absence of her husband, and went to Nottingham, the place of her birth. Rudio, like Orsini, went to Paris with a false passport which Bernard obtained for him in the name of Da Silva. He left London on the night of the 8th January, arrived in Paris on the 9th, and about the 10th or 11th presented himself at Madame Ronil's. Gomez removed from the Hotel de France and Champagne, and Rudio took his place. We have now the four in Paris, and it seems to have been the scheme that by these four should the attempt be made. They had the five grenades, amply sufficient to deal out destruction not merely to the sovereign of France and his consort, but to almost every human being who might be assembled on the spot. Of the sixth grenade we have no further account: but five are in the possession of Orsini, and three revolvers. But the number of those who were to act at the moment was four. You will find accordingly that Orsini proceeded on the 8th January to the shop of a manufacturer of revolvers, named Devisme, and purchased of him another revolver, with six chambers; so that they have now five of these instruments, the requisite quantity of fulminating mercury, and they have now each a revolver. Pierri had also, in case the grenades and the pistols should fail, a poniard which will be produced to you, and which

there is no doubt he intended, if the other means should fail, to plunge into the heart of the Emperor. This brings us to the day itself of the attempt, the 14th January. On that day between 11 and 12 o'clock Orsini proceeded from the Rue Monthabor to the Rue Montmartre, where Pierri and Rudio dwelt, and they were together for more than an hour in council. At 5 o'clock three of the four had gone. It was known that the Emperor and Empress were to visit the opera that night; the time at which they usually arrived there was between 8 and 9 o'clock. At half-past 6 the whole four were assembled at Orsini's lodgings in the Rue Monthabor, one of them, I think Gomez, being seen to carry something in a pocket handkerchief, obviously a heavy article. It might be one or two of these grenades. From half-past 6 o'clock, when they were thus seen together leaving the lodgings of Orsini, we have no account of them till just before the carriage of the Emperor arrived. At that time some hundreds of persons were assembled as spectators on the spot. From some circumstances of suspicion, a police officer went to the very spot, close to the private entrance of the Emperor, by which it was expected the Emperor would in a few minutes enter, and there found Pierri, who was immediately apprehended. At the station he was searched, and one of these instruments charged with fulminating mercury, a revolver, and a poniard were found upon him. In another quarter of an hour the carriage of the Emperor arrived, and three of these grenades were thrown. But for Pierri's arrest there might have been, and probably would have been, four. Only three, however, were thrown, and

516 wounds were inflicted; for it is the property of these instruments of death to burst into so many minute fragments that it is almost impossible to calculate the extent of the destruction they will effect; and it will be shown that one of them exploded near one of the horses and nearly shattered the creature to atoms. The three projectiles were thrown in rapid and almost immediate succession. Of course there was general confusion, a general cry, and general fright. Orsini, who must have stood in the very front, near to the Emperor's carriage, was himself struck—strange retribution—by one of the fragments. Orsini was tracked by the blood which dropped from his wound, and on his track was found the fifth of the grenades. Pierri or Gomez was apprehended in a café where was found one of the revolvers: Rudio was arrested at his lodgings and there were found in his room another revolver, a poniard, and 260*l.* in gold, and also two pistol-cases belonging to the revolvers. This concludes the history of this unhappy transaction.

The prisoner, upon intelligence being received which led to strong suspicion, was apprehended, and that passed on his apprehension which tends, like other evidence in the case that will be laid before you, to show the sentiments that he held towards the Emperor of the French. He was apprehended, and he now stands before you to take his trial. I believe that every one of the facts which I have felt it my painful duty to detail to you, will be completely proved in evidence, and it will be for you to say, when you find that this man, the prisoner at the bar, was in actual possession

of these instruments of destruction by which this murder was effected; that he forwarded or conveyed them to Brussels, and there delivered them to Orsini himself, an actual party to the murder; that he, acquainted with chemistry, and knowing, therefore, the effect of them, purchased at various periods the ingredients which it will be shown actually composed the powder by which these instruments were exploded; that though he was not the purchaser, he became the possessor of two, at least, of the revolvers by which it was intended that the life of the Emperor of the French should be sacrificed; and that he forwarded those revolvers with a false statement to Paris, and so passed them into the possession of Orsini; that he, moreover, during that time, possessed himself of two 20*l.* notes of Orsini's money, necessary for the expenditure inevitably to be incurred; that he, too, hired and persuaded Rudio to proceed to Paris to join in this confederacy—it will be for you to say whether any doubt can rise in your mind as to the guilt of the prisoner. Should such doubts arise, it will be for you, as men of justice, to give the prisoner the benefit of those doubts, and send him a free man from this court; but if you find yourselves compelled to come to an opposite conclusion, if the evidence be such that you feel it impossible to resist it, then you must do your duty to God and your country, and find him guilty.

At the sitting of the court on the fifth day, Mr. Edwin James commenced his address to the jury for the prisoner. The learned counsel began by an allusion to the noble men—Erskine, Brougham,

Denman, Pollock—who had, from the very spot on which he then stood, displayed their eloquence in the defence of those against whom had been brought to bear the influence of the Crown for asserting the liberty of the subject. The present case came before the Court under peculiar circumstances. His learned friend, the Attorney-General, had opened the case with the moderation and calm dignity which became its importance and his own high position as a minister of justice; but he could not but remark that in that opening there was a portentous silence upon one point—his learned friend omitted altogether to explain how it was that now, for the first time in the annals of our jurisprudence, a case of this nature had been brought before an English jury. His learned friend had never explained how it was, before they were asked to find a verdict—how it was that, at the bidding of those who were not content with the blood of Orsini and Pierri, they were asked to stain an English scaffold with the blood of the prisoner at the bar. It was right they should have it distinctly stated on what principle it was, on what ground it was, that this prosecution was based upon this particular Act of Parliament, which he trusted he should be able to show was perverted, and wrested from the object which those who framed it had in view, to serve a purpose of which they never dreamed. The Attorney-General had observed a significant silence on this point, and had carefully abstained from all allusion to the Act of Parliament, or to the circumstances which had brought about this extraordinary prosecution. He should be able to satisfy the jury

that this was a prosecution not on account of any injury of which Her Majesty had to complain, or of which any British subject had to complain—but it was a prosecution directed by foreign dictation, to bring about a state of political subserviency to foreign Governments, which the Government of this country had not the courage to submit to the English House of Commons and to the English people. The consequence was, that the Treasury solicitor had been directed to ransack the archives of Parliament to find an Act under which a prosecution and a conviction could be obtained for the crime of wilful murder against a man—not to vindicate justice, but to gratify a political object, which the Government of the day wanted the courage to submit to the consideration of the English people and the Commons House of Parliament. The Attorney-General had told the Court nothing of the origin of this prosecution. He had listened in vain to hear how it had come about—how it was that a charge of conspiracy had been brought against the gentleman at the bar—and he was a gentleman by birth, education, and station—that charge having been hanging over him for many, many days, and prosecuted with all that ingenuity which distinguished one of the ablest criminal lawyers at the bar—how it was that after the case had been heard and re-heard before the magistrate, and the evidence brought forward in support of it published all over Europe, the advocate of the Crown had said, “Let us take that evidence”—which he (Mr. James) considered was not evidence that could be received on a charge of wilful

murder—"Let us take that evidence, and speculate upon the chances of conviction upon the more serious charge of murder—let us try and get a verdict against the prisoner upon the capital charge, and that, perhaps, will relieve us from a disagreeable political difficulty." Let them stop for a moment to inquire into the origin of this transaction.

The learned counsel then, at great length, went over the political circumstances which had attended this case, to the resignation of Lord Palmerston's Ministry on the 19th of February.

At that time, proceeded the learned gentleman, the proceedings in this case were going on, the prisoner having been arrested on the 14th. On the 13th of March, weeks and weeks after the prisoner had been in custody, and after he had been repeatedly examined on the charge of conspiracy—a charge, in reference to which the opinions of lawyers differed, whether he could be convicted or not, without ransacking the statute-book for some forgotten musty old Act of Parliament—on the 13th of March, for the first time, the counsel for the Crown got up and stated in the police-court that the charge for conspiracy, on which all the evidence had been given, was to be—not abandoned, but cast aside for the moment; and upon that evidence, which he (Mr. James) contended was not admissible upon a charge of wilful murder—under a statute that was never intended to apply to a case of this kind, the charge of wilful murder was founded. On the 13th of March the prisoner was charged with having been an accessory before the fact to the crime of murder, and the

attempt was made to proceed against him for the penalty of death. Let them see what had taken place between the time of the commencement of the prosecution and this 13th of March. Lord Derby had succeeded to power. What was he to do? The House of Commons had virtually declared, we will not pass this Conspiracy Bill. Lord Palmerston's Government had been wrecked and shattered upon it. Lord Derby knew very well that he could not again submit it to the House of Commons. What, then, was to be done? The demand of the Emperor Napoleon had been made—the Conspiracy Bill had been brought in to please him; but the House of Commons rejected it—they would have nothing to do with it. Something must be done, so the Treasury lawyers were directed to ransack the statute-book for some musty Act, which somebody or other had heard of, upon which to found a special commission, to try whether they could enforce an Act of Parliament that was no more intended by its framers to apply to a case such as this than it was to bring any one of the jury who were trying it within the meshes of an indictment for treason. By the Conspiracy Bill it was attempted to abolish the right of asylum, which was odious to, and rendered miserable, every continental despot. The Government could not proceed with the Conspiracy Bill, for the House of Commons rejected it. An able criminal lawyer, Mr. Bodkin, who had been conducting, for weeks and weeks, an inquiry against the prisoner, on the charge of conspiracy, turned round on the 13th of March, and, not abandoning the charge of con-

spiracy—because they would see presently it was hanging over the prisoner's head, but Lord Derby, not daring to bring the bill into the House of Commons, and the Government feeling that the difficulty must be got rid of—on the 13th of March, for the first time, Mr. Bodkin made this charge against the prisoner, and it was determined that the prisoner should be tried under a special commission. Was not that an outline of the history of this case? Now, this Act of Parliament under which the prisoner was charged, had nothing to do with this case, and had no bearing upon it; it was intended to apply to a totally different state of things. But this was an experiment on the part of the Crown, to see if, with their aid, the Government could be delivered from their difficulty, and if the right of asylum of the foreign exile in this country could be destroyed by means of their verdict. His friend, the Attorney-General, was silent about that part of the case; he had filled up that space which his learned friend left vacant, and their hearts and consciences would tell them whether he had rightfully done so, and they would decide upon the matter. He had said that they could not fairly appreciate the feelings which animated men, the liberties of whose country had been suppressed and destroyed; they might imagine them, but they could not realize them. Were they to wonder, then, that Italians, who had seen the liberties of their country utterly prostrated—could they wonder that the Italian, who, perhaps, had some relic in his heart of Roman courage, should desire to take measures for the deliver-

ance of his country? Was not allowance to be made for men in such circumstances? The attempt which was made upon the life of the Emperor Napoleon was made chiefly by Italians; and those who were familiar with contemporaneous history, knew that everything like freedom of opinion—freedom, he might almost say, of action—was utterly destroyed in Italy. The French army kept the Pope upon his throne. Italy, the seat of the Roman republic, the mistress of the world in the Middle Ages, having municipal institutions which we had loved to imitate—Italy, the birth-place, he might say, almost of liberty, had become now, as regarded freedom, a political waste and desert. And although they could not sanction, perhaps, the combinations which these men entered into, they must look at all the circumstances of the case, and any attempt to restore their liberties by an organization of warfare against a tyrant who was oppressing them—where there was no crime of assassination—any organization on the part of the oppressed against the tyrant had ever been sanctioned in this country. So much for Italy, and the feelings of Italians, who were exiles from their country. Then take for one moment France, and sketch her history very shortly. In 1848 the Government of Louis Philippe was upset, and a Republic was established. Louis Napoleon, who from this country had made an attempt on the Government of Louis Philippe in 1840, threw himself upon the free-will, or, as he called it, the sovereignty of the people, and was elected President of the Republic by 5,000,000 of votes, whereby he was placed in the grandest position that ever was

filled by man. What might he have done, placed as he was at the head of a constitutional government, and surrounded by the halo of a great name? Louis Philippe and he changed places. Louis Napoleon, from being a political exile in England, became the head of a constitutional government of France, and Louis Philippe, who had been at the head of a constitutional government in France, became a political exile in England. So much for the asylum which the Conspiracy Bill of Lord Palmerston sought to destroy, and which they were asked by their verdict utterly to annihilate. Louis Napoleon had been an exile in Switzerland, which country, they would remember, had refused to give him up, notwithstanding the threats of Louis Philippe; he had been exiled in America, and then he sought a refuge on the shores of England; and from the banks of the Rhine and the constitutional shores of England he had enunciated those principles of liberty which induced the enlightened people of France to confide their political destinies in his hands. Placed at the head of a constitutional government, he swore to maintain inviolate the freedom of France, and before the oath was cold on his lips he violated it. His learned friend, the Attorney-General, had tried to enlist their feelings by talking of 516 wounds which were inflicted on the bystanders on the 14th of January; but let him call their attention to the 2nd December, 1851. Talk of wounds! Why on the 2nd December, 1851, the drunken French soldiers were turned loose upon an unresisting mob, and men, women, and children were indiscriminately slaughtered. Louis

Napoleon had determined that he would not govern constitutionally any longer. There were men in Paris then who were more attached to order than himself, for they had never been guilty of treasonable practices against the existing government. There was Cavaignac, than whom no man ever did more to maintain order in France, and than whom a greater patriot and a greater lover of constitutional freedom never lived; and there were Changarnier and Thiers, and Lamoricière and Bedeau, who were lovers of order, but who were equally lovers of constitutional government. On the 2nd December, 1851, Louis Napoleon, by whom, he trusted he had shown them, this prosecution was instituted, without reason, caused the members of the representative assembly to be seized in their beds and confined in gaol. Without cause and without reason his drunken soldiery broke into the Cour de Cassation, where the judges of the court were sitting, and where an accusation of treason was being made against him, and these soldiery turned the judges into the streets. He erected himself a throne, and then went through the mockery of an election. Upon that occasion, and he was speaking from history well known, from able letters from Paris, which were published in the journals, thousands of persons were sent to gaol without trial, and transported to the arid plains of Algiers or to the deadly marshes of Cayenne. Such had been the conduct of the man who was the prosecutor in this case, and they were asked to convict this prisoner under some absurd and ridiculous threats that we were to have a war if he was not executed.

The prisoner was charged with being an accessory before the fact of the murder of Nicholas Battie. Of course he was not there to contend that if the prisoner and Orsini conspired to kill one person, and in the attempt to kill him killed another, he was not liable; but of course this particular occurrence must be proved to their satisfaction, and it must be shown, to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt, that this crime was "instigated, counselled, and planned," which, he believed, were the terms of the indictment, by the prisoner. That was the charge which the Government had undertaken to prove; and if it was consistent, as he would show them it was, with the whole of this case, that the prisoner had nothing whatever to do with this attack upon Napoleon, but that he believed that what they were about to be engaged in was an insurrection for the restoration of liberty in Italy, then, according to the dictum of one of the most able judges who ever sat on the English bench—Mr. Baron Alderson—the prisoner must be acquitted. They must be satisfied in their hearts and in their consciences, before they consigned the prisoner at the bar to an English scaffold, that he was a party in instigating this particular murder. Now he held that the facts were inconsistent with that view. No doubt they had proof that a murder had been committed in Paris—no doubt that Rudio and Gomez used the weapons with which they had come provided, for a different purpose, to commit a sudden attack upon the Emperor—no doubt of that. But the prosecution sought to establish the charge against the prisoner by three general pro-

positions, and although their witnesses were extremely numerous, many of them having been brought forward to establish that which nobody disputed, viz., the facts of the murder in Paris—they would find a vast deal of that evidence inapplicable to the three propositions he referred to, and which, as not bearing upon the salient points of the case, might be rejected from consideration. His learned friend, the Attorney-General, made out first a connection between the prisoner and Allsop, the Englishman, and through him with the grenades which, it would be remembered, were ordered by Allsop, and, if they pleased to say so, paid for by him in the months of October and November. They were ordered on the 6th of October, and delivered on the 23rd of November. The Crown sought to establish the connection with the prisoner by means of these grenades, and their case was this—"You," they said to the prisoner, "went to Giorgi, who was keeping the Café Suisse in London, and asked him to take over the grenades to Brussels." Now no one could doubt that in this part of their case the Government had utterly failed; and the woman whom they had called on the previous day, and whom they had brought over at the last moment from Brussels, had not only not proved their case, but had proved the direct contrary. But when they sought to make out the connection by means of the grenades ordered by Allsop of Taylor of Birmingham, and by the delivery of them to Giorgi to be carried to Brussels, they must establish the identity of the grenades, or there was no case. It must be proved

to the satisfaction of the jury beyond doubt that those grenades which were made by Taylor in Birmingham, and which it was proved did the mischief in Paris, were those which passed through Dr. Bernard's hands. The learned counsel proceeded to comment upon the evidence by which the identity of the grenades was sought to be proved; the chief points of discrepancy were the variations of the witnesses as to the number of the holes for the nipples.

The case for the prosecution was that Taylor made the grenades at Birmingham; and that Dr. Bernard was shown to have been in possession of them. He said they had failed in showing that, but, on the contrary, the instruments which were seen in the prisoner's possession were proved not to have been grenades, and the prosecution had not only cast a doubt, but had utterly negatived the evidence as to the identity of them.

And now they came for a moment to the question of the pistols. These pistols were bought, by Orsini and Pierri, of Mr. Hollis, of Birmingham. He was not there to deny that Orsini was calculating on some great *émeute*, and was preparing arms for it, and he was not denying that Dr. Bernard contributed in that preparation. But he did deny that Dr. Bernard was aware of this particular attempt. He wished it to be known, that he denied—and it could not be proved, because it was not the fact—that he was cognisant of and was privy to this attempt on the life of the Emperor; but that he and others were assisting Orsini to bring about an *émeute* he did not deny. That was consistent with every portion of the evidence against him, it was consistent *primâ facie*

with much of the evidence on the part of the Crown, it was consistent with the evidence that he knew he was assisting in the collection of arms at Paris; but he denied that the intention to murder Napoleon was known to, or was canvassed by, him. He was not disputing that fire-arms were being collected in France, and that the prisoner was engaged in sending them. But in a fatal moment Orsini and the men who were there made an attempt which everybody regretted. Then there was this letter of Mr. Allsop's, of the 1st January, 1857. Dr. Bernard was seen with him about raising money in July, 1857, and that was the only time on which he was seen with him. But they were not, as in the time of Sydney, to execute a man because a paper was found in his desk. Their Lordships had decided that the letter was admissible, and he bowed to that decision, but the effect—the weight of it—was not for their Lordships to determine. If a letter written a year ago, found under the table, was to be regarded as proof of the complicity of the prisoner in a transaction of the 14th January, 1858, what man was safe? Let them see what this letter was. "Riverhead, Kent, January 1st, 1857. — My dear doctor,—Many thanks for the two slips which you propose sending to the friends of Italy. I hope that some answers have been received in London. I am glad to learn that any difference of opinion is limited to one point. Difference of opinion is inevitable; it exists in every army, but unity of action is necessary for success. However, I have every confidence in the future. The abominable miscreant of the 2nd of December seems to have reached his culmi-

nating point. Have you seen the withering contempt with which Smith O'Brien alludes to the Queen's kissing this unconvicted felon?" Now, he did not endorse the opinion of Mr. Allsop, who seemed to be a wild enthusiast. But he had not said more than many ministers had said. He proceeded:—"He is not likely to give much more trouble, even if he should escape the retribution he so richly merits. If I was in California now, I would at once double the amount offered by Landor to the man who should perform an act of justice on that most wretched caiff." He was alluding to a letter by Mr. Landor, which at that time was attracting great public attention. "He must be killed," the letter went on to say, "and with him the system which he seems to be necessary to keep up." Now, because Mr. Allsop wrote the opinions of a wild enthusiast in January, 1857, was that any proof that Dr. Bernard shared in them? On the contrary, Rogers the spy said the speech he heard Bernard make was not worth a report, but this letter was read in evidence against the prisoner on a charge of murder. Men of literature must take care that no letters were found in their possession. If a letter which was found in a man's possession were to be proof of murder, was there a member of the House of Commons, or a man devoted to literature, or a journalist, who might have a letter or a pamphlet, which he read or did not read, counselling assassination, who would be safe? He believed that at first some of their Lordships thought that the letter was dated 1st January, 1858. In that case the letter would have been material; but it was January, 1857. The letter went on to say,

"I shall be glad to hear of Orsini's progress." Orsini had then been lecturing in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and, no doubt, it was to that that he alluded. He now came to the other letter that was found on the 7th of April, 1857, in which the only expression that called for remark was, as to "the red and company." Why, was there anything in that expression which exceeded in violence the terms applied, in what were called the Tory days, to the Radicals in this country? This letter was about as harmless a letter as was ever written by one gentleman to another.

The learned counsel then referred to the evidence of Mrs. Rudio, which showed, he said, that the destination of Rudio was not Paris but Italy, in order to join in an insurrection there; but, he suggested, either such was not the design of Orsini, or he had framed the attempt on the Emperor on a sudden impulse; but, however that might be, the evidence of Mrs. Rudio showed that, so far as Bernard was concerned, Rudio was engaged to go to Italy, not to Paris. The counsel for the Crown had produced letters from Orsini found at Bernard's lodgings: but they had produced none from Bernard found on Orsini or the other parties to the attempt. With all the power of the French police, not only was there not found on him any document, but there was not the trace of any letter through the post-office, or any communication which showed that the prisoner had any complicity in this fatal enterprise.

I am now, said the learned counsel, coming to the conclusion of my observations on this extraordinary case, and I ask you, is this a case in which you will wrest

the law and give a verdict of guilty? Is this a case in which you will consign to death the prisoner at the bar? I should have thought that under the twilight of that morning when Orsini and Pierri expiated their crime on the scaffold, enough had been done to vindicate French justice. I should have thought that the vengeance of Louis Napoleon, whose insulting demands on Sardinia and Switzerland you have heard so much of, demands which were also made on this country, but which were resisted by the firmness of our House of Commons—had been satisfied. But you have this unfortunate man indicted for conspiracy and for wilful murder also. I have a right to say—and it is not merely my opinion, but the opinion of jurists more able than myself—that the Act of Parliament under which he is indicted, does not apply to this case. I believe, that as regards the law, this trial is a mockery and a sham. The great object of the French Government is to establish the principle, that the French exile is not protected in this country. It has been the pride of Englishmen that this country is the refuge of all; as Cicero says, “*Regum, populorum, nationum portus et refugium.*” We have had exiled kings here; we have had exiled priests and exiled nobles. We have had monarchs of France in exile here; and Louis Napoleon himself was an exile here. The object of this prosecution is to make this country no longer the asylum of the exile; but I trust you will hesitate long before, by your verdict, you bring about such a result. I trust that you will find in this case, doubts which will justify, nay, compel you, to say that the particular crime which is charged is not proved to

your satisfaction. It has been a great advantage to this country that it has ever been open to political exiles. The inquisition, the persecutions of Philip, and the revocation of the edict of Nantes, sent to our shores many who enriched us by their knowledge of manufactures and arts, and from these refugees some of our best citizens, amongst whom I may mention the Laboucheres and the Romillys, have sprung. Will you destroy that asylum which exiles have ever enjoyed, and which, I trust, they will ever continue to enjoy? No, gentlemen, you will not. I implore you to pause, because I believe that at present you do not see the political results of your verdict. Gentlemen, I have done. I have discharged my duty in regard to this unhappy gentleman, to the best of my ability. I have discharged it as an English advocate, and I trust that I have discharged it fearlessly, and as I should in an English court of justice. And I am proud to say, that though the liberty of the press is extinguished in France—though a man cannot there record his opinion, if it be unfavourable to the imperial Government—I am glad that it is the pride of the French bar that freedom of speech still lingers there, and that the tyrant cannot destroy it. I have discharged my duty to the best of my ability, little equal to the magnitude of the case. Let me urge you to discharge yours fearlessly, conscientiously, and firmly. You will have the case left in your hands, after the reply of the Attorney-General, by one who will hold the scales impartially. Let me implore you to discharge your duty unintimidated by the French army, and by threats of French invasion. Tell the French Emperor that he can-

not intimidate an English jury. Tell him that the jury-box is the sanctuary of English liberty. Tell him that on this spot your predecessors have resisted the power of the Crown, backed by the influence of crown-serving and time-serving judges. Tell him that under every difficulty and danger your predecessors have secured the political liberties of the people. Tell him that the verdicts of English juries are founded on the eternal and immutable principles of justice. Tell him that panoplied in that armour, no threat of armament or invasion can intimidate you. Tell him that though 600,000 French bayonets glittered before you, though the roar of French cannon thundered in your ear, you will return a verdict which your own hearts and consciences will sanctify and approve, careless whether that verdict pleases or displeases a foreign despot, or secures or shakes and destroys for ever the throne which a tyrant has built upon the ruins of the liberties of a once free and mighty people.

The Attorney-General replied on the address of the prisoner's counsel, repudiating the idea that the present prosecution was in any way instigated by subserviency to the Emperor of the French, or by any other motive than the desire of bringing to justice an accomplice in a great crime. To Mr. James's inquiry, why a prosecution had now, for the first time, been instituted under this Act, he answered, that it was the first time since the Act was passed that such a crime had been perpetrated in this country. He then replied generally to the comments made on the evidence, again presenting the leading points for the consi-

deration of the jury; concluding, "If they had any fair doubt of the prisoner's guilt, they should say so by their verdict, and send him forth a free man; but if the evidence satisfied them of the guilt of the prisoner, their duty to God and their country demanded that they should find him guilty."

On the sixth day of the trial the Lord Chief Justice summed up. He said that during the trial several questions of law had been raised; but these were for the consideration of another tribunal; the jury were judges of the facts alone; and the important fact for their consideration was, whether or not the accused was an accomplice in the design to assassinate the Emperor of the French upon the 14th of January by the explosion of the missiles that had been produced in court. Technically the prisoner was charged with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of Nicholas Battie; and though the death of Nicholas Battie might not have been in his contemplation, yet if it were a natural and probable consequence of the attempt to assassinate the Emperor, the charge would, in point of fact, be established against those who were accessory to that attempt. The prisoner was not liable on this charge for anything he might have done out of the United Kingdom; they must consider whether he had been proved to have done anything in the United Kingdom which made him an accomplice in this design. Although he certainly did not contemplate the death of Nicholas Battie, did he authorize the employment of the grenade for the purpose of assassinating the Emperor? If he did, and the death of Battie was the probable con-

sequence of that act, he would be just as much an accomplice in the death of Battie as if he had been specially involved in compassing the death of that individual. The Lord Chief Justice, stating that he should discard from his comments every part which appeared to him to relate to irrelevant matter, went over the evidence. He concluded—Now, gentlemen, I must tell you at once, that if you should come to the conclusion that those grenades were to be used for military purposes your verdict ought, in my opinion, to be one of Not Guilty; because, although it might be an offence against the laws of this country for either natives or foreigners to plot here and to prepare the means of invading a foreign country, that is not the offence which is now laid to his charge. The offence with which he is now charged is that of being accessory to a plot for assassinating the Emperor of the French which produced the death of Nicholas Battie, one of the Gardes de Paris, whose life was sacrificed upon that occasion; and unless you believe that the prisoner was implicated in that conspiracy, I think that he is entitled to your verdict. But if you believe that he—as there is strong evidence to show—being acquainted with Allsop's views, and knowing that Allsop had got these grenades, assisted in having them transported to Brussels; if you believe that he bought in this country the materials for making the fulminating powder with which those grenades were charged; if you believe that, living in this country and owing a temporary allegiance to the Sovereign of this country, he sent over the revolvers with the view that they should be

used in the plot against the Emperor of the French; and if you believe that he incited Rudio to assist the three others assembled in Paris, knowing what their design was, and that he gave him money for that purpose, then it will be a fair inference, I think, to draw that he had a guilty knowledge of that plot. But, gentlemen, it is for you to draw your own conclusions. The verdict must be yours, and yours alone, based upon the evidence which has been adduced, without any consideration of our Government at home or of any foreign Government. I will only advise you, if you come to the conclusion that the party accused had that guilty knowledge, and that he was an accomplice in that conspiracy, not at all to be led away or to be deterred from doing your duty by any apprehension that your verdict will interfere with that asylum which it has been the glory of this country to afford to persecuted foreigners. That is a glory which I hope ever will belong to this country. That asylum however, remember, amounts to this—that foreigners are at liberty to come to this country and to leave it at their own will and pleasure, and that they cannot be disturbed by the Government of this country so long as they obey our laws; but they are under the same laws as native-born subjects, and if they violate those laws they are liable to be prosecuted and punished in the same manner as native-born subjects of the Queen. Treat Simon Bernard in this case as if he had been born within the metropolis of the empire to which you belong; let this case be exactly the same as it would have been (and I don't believe that in point of law it makes any diffe-

rence) if he had been a native-born subject. I advise you, at all events, to treat him as a native-born subject, and if you find that he was implicated in the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor of the French,—that he had a guilty knowledge and a guilty purpose, and that he did plot with others the death of the French Emperor,—I think it will be your duty to find a verdict of Guilty. With these observations, gentlemen, I leave the case in your hands. If you have any reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, give him the benefit of that doubt; but if you have not, it will certainly be a duty which you owe to yourselves and to your country to find the prisoner guilty of the offence with which he is charged in the indictment.

As the Lord Chief Justice concluded, the prisoner, with great vehemence of gesture and rapidity of utterance, exclaimed:—I declare that the words which have been spoken or quoted by the judge with reference to the balls are not correct, and that the balls which were taken by Giorgi to Brussels were not those which were used in Paris. I have brought no evidence here because I am not accustomed to compromise any person. I declare that I am not a hirer of assassins, and that Rudio, as he stated on his trial in Paris, himself asked to be sent to Orsini. I

declare that I have not hired assassins, and that of the blood of the victims of the 14th of January there was nothing in my heart more than in that of anyone here. My only wish is to crush despotism and tyranny everywhere. To effect that I have conspired, and I will conspire ever, because it is my duty, my sacred duty, and the duty of every lover of liberty to do so. But never, never will I be a murderer.

The jury retired at 20 minutes to 3 P.M. to consider their verdict, and returned into court about 4. They found the prisoner *Not Guilty*. On this announcement an extraordinary scene ensued. The persons in court burst into a vehement cheer; the prisoner waived his handkerchief over his head; and instantly the audience also waived their handkerchiefs and hats, and renewed their cheering. The efforts of the officers to repress the tumult were useless.

When this exultation had abated, the law officers of the Crown were seen to consult together, and presently the Attorney-General informed the Court that it was not their intention to proceed on the other charges. At this announcement the cheering was renewed. The prisoner (apparently very much to his astonishment) was again placed at the bar to plead to the other indictments, and a formal verdict of *Not Guilty* was taken.

TRIAL OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK FOR CONSPIRACY.

THE trial of eight persons hitherto holding a very high position, one of them a member of Parliament and a member of the bar, another also of the bar, a third an alderman of the first commercial city of the world, and at the time of the alleged offence serving the office of sheriff, on the charge of having conspired to turn their public estimation to purposes of fraud and deceit, was necessarily a very melancholy spectacle. Unhappily recent events had had the effect of merging the commiseration which must have been felt for persons in their position in a feeling of indignation. The enormous failures which had taken place, the disgraceful disclosures of commercial dishonesty which had been made, and above all the circumstance that the most astounding revelations had been derived from the failures of joint-stock banks, had roused great indignation: and the public vehemently inquired whether no law could reach the delinquents and whether no reparation or security could be exacted. It must further be remembered that a joint-stock bank is a public institution, that the confidence reposed in it is wide, and that its failure is fraught with a double mischief—the losses of the depositors and the liabilities of the shareholders. The disgraceful swindle of the London and Oriental Bank, and the flight of its managers; the impunity of the officers of the Liverpool Borough Bank; and the astonishing manner in which a body of the nobility and notables of Scotland had assem-

bled to vote the directors of the Glasgow Bank paragons of injured virtue—had thrown the public into dismay; and it was, therefore, with a feeling of satisfaction that the directors of the Royal British Bank—although possibly their moral guilt may not have exceeded the guilt of the others—were placed at the bar to answer for their delinquencies.

As the trial of the parties accused commenced on the 13th February, and did not terminate until the 27th (occupying thirteen entire days), any abstract of the proceedings is impossible.

The trial took place in the Court of Queen's Bench, Guildhall, before Lord Chief Justice Campbell and a special jury. The proceedings excited the greatest interest, and the court was daily crowded by persons of eminence in the general and commercial world. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attended on the first day, and was seated on the bench beside the Lord Chief Justice.

Humphry Brown, Edward Esdaile, H. D. Macleod, Alderman R. H. Kennedy, W. D. Owen, James Stapleton, and Hugh Innes Cameron, were placed at the bar charged with a conspiracy to defraud. Loran de Wolfe Cochran was included in the indictment; but he did not surrender.

The indictment was framed on an *ex officio* information filed by Her Majesty's late Attorney-General (Sir Richard Bethell), and was in substance as follows:—The first count charged a conspiracy to publish and represent to such of

the shareholders as were ignorant, &c., that the bank and its affairs had been during the half-year ended the 31st of December, 1855, and then were, in a sound and prosperous condition, producing profits divisible, &c., the defendants well knowing the contrary, &c., with intent to deceive and defraud such of the shareholders as were not aware of the true state of its affairs, and to induce them to continue to hold shares therein and to become or continue customers and creditors of the bank. The count then set out the following overt acts:—

1st overt act,—publishing a false report for the half-year to December 31, 1855, declaring a dividend of six per cent., and that new shares would be issued at a premium.

2nd overt act,—issuing new shares knowing the bank to be in a failing condition.

3rd overt act,—publishing a balance-sheet for the year false in the amount of assets, in the provision for bad debts, and in the profit and loss account.

4th overt act,—paying a dividend when no profits were made.

5th overt act,—buying the bank shares with the bank's money to keep up the price.

6th overt act,—publishing a circular, September 10, 1855, to the shareholders, to induce them to buy new shares, when the bank was in a failing condition.

7th overt act,—publishing an advertisement inviting persons to open accounts when the bank was approaching insolvency.

8th overt act,—publishing an issue of 2000 more shares, when the bank was failing.

The 2nd count charged a similar conspiracy against the custom-

ers and creditors of the bank, and contained seven overt acts similar to Nos. 1 to 7 in the 1st count.

The 3rd count charged a similar conspiracy against the Queen's subjects generally. The overt acts were similar to those in the 1st count.

The 4th count charged a conspiracy to cheat and defraud such of the shareholders as were ignorant of the true state of the bank by inducing them by false pretences to purchase and hold additional shares in the bank, the defendants knowing the bank to be in a bad and dangerous condition and approaching insolvency, and that the shares were unsafe and might be ruinous to the holders. The overt acts were the same as Nos. 1 to 5 in the 1st count.

The 5th count charged a similar conspiracy against the Queen's subjects generally; the overt acts were the same as Nos. 4, 5, and 7 in the 1st count.

The 6th count charged a general conspiracy to cheat and defraud John Arundel, and several other persons named, of their money.

The Attorney-General (Sir Frederick Thesiger, who had lately succeeded Sir R. Bethell) laid the case before the jury in a speech which occupied one whole day. The bare facts, so far as they can be abstracted, were these. The information, the learned gentleman said, was for a conspiracy—a charge which applied to a case where persons combine together to do an unlawful act, or who combine to do a lawful act by unlawful means. The defendants were the directors of a joint-stock banking company, which had obtained an unhappy notoriety, viz., the Royal British Bank. The bank was established under a charter from the Crown, on the

17th of November, 1849. It continued to carry on its business till it was closed on the 3rd of September, 1856, when proceedings in bankruptcy were awarded against it, and its affairs are now being wound up by the Court of Chancery. Four of the defendants—viz., Esdaile, Kennedy, Owen, and Cameron—were among the original promoters of the undertaking. A prospectus was issued by the defendants to form the company, with a capital of 500,000*l.*, liberty being reserved to increase the capital to 1,000,000*l.* The prospectus contained numerous conditions, which were afterwards embodied in the charter and the deed of settlement. The capital proposed to be immediately raised was reduced to 100,000*l.*, of which only 50,000*l.* was to be paid up; and a charter was obtained under which the Company was incorporated under the title of “The Royal British Bank.” Cameron was appointed general manager, at a salary of 1250*l.* for the first year, 1500*l.* for the second year, and 2000*l.* for the third to the seventh year, with an allowance for house-rent, and a commission on the profits. The scheme did not take readily; but, by urgent addresses from the directors to the commercial classes, shares were subscribed for, and deposits were paid up, though but slowly. Out of these deposits draughts were drawn by which a sum of 7000*l.* was paid to the solicitors, and 1100*l.* to the directors themselves, for their services down to the time of granting the charter. The capital was thus diminished, so that in November the required capital of 50,000*l.* was deficient by the sum of 4300*l.* The directors then made an arrangement with Cameron, the manager, by which he gave his

promissory note for 4300*l.*; and having by means of these notes and others made up a deficiency of 7402*l.*, which then existed, the defendants Esdaile, Kennedy, and Owen, and others, signed a certificate to the Board of Trade, that the sum of 50,000*l.* had been paid up, and thus the bank was opened on the 17th November, 1849. At that time Mr. M'Gregor (then M.P. for Sandwich, and since dead) was the governor, and Mr. Alderman Kennedy the deputy-governor, which office he resigned in January, 1850; but he returned in 1854. Owen was a director till 1854, when he went out of office till 1855, when he was re-elected, and became deputy-governor. Cameron remained general manager down to a period beyond that embraced by the information. Brown became a director in 1853, and continued so until the closing of the bank. Macleod was a barrister, and son-in-law of Cameron, and became a director in August, 1853, and continued so till the end. The defendant Cochran has left the country, and has not pleaded; so that you will not have to pronounce an opinion on his case. The defendant Stapleton joined in July, 1855, and continued down to the closing of the bank, and took a very active part in its affairs, and during the latter part he was deputy-governor. These gentlemen were men of ability, and were intrusted with the full control and management of the bank under the deed, which prescribes their duties in the most minute manner. By the twenty-ninth clause of the charter the directors were required to sign a declaration, pledging themselves “to observe strict secrecy on the subject of all transactions of the company with their customers, and

the state of accounts with individuals, and in all matters relating thereto;" and it was provided, "that every such director should, by such declaration, pledge himself not to reveal or make known, in any way whatsoever, any of the matters or affairs which might come to his knowledge as a director of the company, except when officially required so to do by the court of directors for the time being, or by any general or extraordinary meeting of the company, or by a court of law." By the thirty-sixth clause it was provided, "that the court of directors should cause all necessary and proper books of account to be provided and kept," in which "true, fair, and explicit entries should be made of all receipts, payments, transactions, and dealings" of the company, and of "all profits arising therefrom," &c.; that once, at least, in every month, they should settle and adjust and balance the said books, and publish as the court should direct, "a full, true, and explicit statement and balance-sheet, exhibiting the assets and liabilities of the company, and the amount and nature of the capital and property thereof, and the then fair estimated value thereof, and the amount of the company's negotiable obligations then in circulation, and the profits and losses of the company, and all other matters and things requisite for fully, truly, and explicitly manifesting the actual state and position of the affairs thereof." By the forty-seventh clause, at every general meeting the directors were "to exhibit a true and accurate balance-sheet and report of the profits and accumulations of the joint-stock, or capital, from the time of the commencement of the business of the com-

pany, or the end of the period included in the last preceding report," &c. By the sixtieth clause, the directors were half-yearly to declare a dividend "out of the clear profits of the company then actually accrued and reduced into possession." By the sixty-third clause, "the net profits, after making deduction and allowance for bad and doubtful debts, should, after setting apart such proportion of such profits as the directors should think requisite for forming and maintaining the said surplus fund, be divided among the proprietors," &c. By the seventy-first clause it was provided, that if at any time the directors should find that the losses of the company had exhausted the surplus fund, and also one-fourth part of the paid-up capital, they should call a special general meeting of the proprietors, and submit to them a full statement of the affairs of the company; and if the majority of such meeting should resolve that the losses of the company had exhausted the said fund and one-fourth part of the paid-up capital, the chairman should declare the company dissolved, except for the purpose of being wound up. With such powers for the control of their affairs, it was difficult for the directors to go astray. The board meetings were held weekly, and the "Finance Committee" met daily, and there was also a "Past-due Bills Committee," as well as other committees for special purposes. What, then, was the conduct of the directors, and how had they fulfilled their trust? The charge now made against them was, not that they engaged in large and ruinous speculations, and incurred losses which by common prudence might have been avoided, but that

having by their mismanagement brought the bank into a state of hopeless insolvency, they, by a series of frauds and misrepresentations, deceived the shareholders and customers and the public, and led them to believe the bank was in a sound, safe, and flourishing condition, and so induced them to continue customers and shareholders of the bank, to the utter ruin of the fortunes of many. He would therefore proceed to point out to them—1st, what was the state into which the bank was brought by mismanagement; 2ndly, he would show that the defendants were aware of its condition; and 3rdly, he would ask them whether, with that knowledge, they did not make fraudulent misrepresentations, and do fraudulent acts, in order to conceal the true state of its affairs; and whether they had not thus brought themselves within the charge of conspiracy? First, then, what was the state of the bank? It would be found that all the hopeless debts which had been incurred, instead of being represented in their true light, were represented as assets of the company. It was the duty of the directors to see that the bills discounted should be those of solvent persons, and that loans should be advanced only on sufficient security; but it would be found that at an early period this duty was entirely disregarded. The directors themselves were allowed to have large advances on very indifferent securities. Thus M'Gregor, the governor, had an advance of 13,700*l.*, the whole of which, except about 700*l.*, was lost. Mullins, the solicitor and first secretary, had 10,000*l.*, and he died hopelessly insolvent, and not a fraction had been paid. Cochran had 10,300*l.*,

and of that 7000*l.* had been lost. The cases of Cameron and Brown were extraordinary. Cameron's debt originated in that note for 4300*l.*, which he gave to make up the deficiency in the paid-up capital. That note was discounted by the bank, and formed the first item in the account opened against him. The amount swelled to the sum of 36,000*l.*, of which 33,000*l.* had been wholly lost. The directors were not allowed to purchase shares with the bank's money, but they discounted Cameron's notes to the extent of 10,600*l.*, to enable him to purchase shares. In February, 1855, Cameron was taken ill, and Esdaile took his place. At that time Cameron's debt amounted to 27,000*l.*, and was subsequently permitted to reach 36,000*l.* As security, Cameron had mortgaged to the bank, property at Dingwall worth 6000*l.*, but already mortgaged for 3000*l.*; he had assigned two debts, which were denied, and certainly were not due; he had assigned another debt where none was due, and eleven policies of life assurance, of which three had lapsed, three had been sold, three had been assigned to his son-in-law, and two pledged to their full value. The case of Humphry Brown was even more remarkable. He became a director in February, 1853, when he took some shares, for which he paid with his promissory note. He then opened an account by paying in 18*l.* 11*s.*, and on that very day he borrowed 2000*l.* of the bank. Within three months he had borrowed other sums of 3000*l.* and 4000*l.*, making a total of 9000*l.* He next purchased ships with money borrowed from the bank, and then borrowed more money from the bank on the security of

the ships, which he had already mortgaged to Walton, the governor. Walton had become liable to the bank for 44,000*l.*, but an arrangement was made by which Walton should be relieved of his liability on his surrendering his security on the ships, and Brown agreeing to stand in his place. Brown was required to register these ships in the name of the bank; but, instead of that, he mortgaged two to the Gloucester Banking Company, and sold another. By these means his debt amounted to 74,000*l.*, upon which the ultimate loss was 40,000*l.* In 1851 the Islington Cattle Company obtained advances, and a bill for 8600*l.* was accepted by one Harrison and other directors. Harrison was the only solvent person, but he went to France, and the company authorized a person named De Tarte to sue him. De Tarte opened an account with the bank, and obtained 10,000*l.*, but, having failed in his suit, he died, and his estate could not pay. The bill for 8600*l.*, however, was retained by the bank, and though it was worthless, it regularly figured among the "assets" of the bank until its close, as did also De Tarte's debt of 1143*l.* The same course was pursued in reference to the debt of Oliver of Liverpool, and of a William Tarte, who owed 23,000*l.* Then came the advances on the Welsh mines, which being subsequently sold, produced 6000*l.* only, and thus a loss of 120,000*l.* had accrued to the bank in September, 1856. Of the 112,847*l.*, the amount of bills held by the bank at the end of the year 1855, 26,501*l.* were bad, 67,372*l.* were doubtful, and only 18,974*l.* were good. The bank had begun business with a capital of only 25,000*l.*,

it had made no profit, but had lost more than 100,000*l.* in the Welsh mines, and from 80,000*l.* to 90,000*l.* in bad or doubtful bills, and yet the directors declared dividends of 4, 5, and 6 per cent. till the very last. The next question, then, the jury would have to consider was, whether the state of things into which they had brought the bank at the end of 1855 was known to the defendants. It could not be otherwise. They attended the meetings of the Board, of the Finance Committee, and of the Past-due Bills Committee. A letter, written by Esdaile, would be produced, wherein he stated that bills of "men of straw" had been discounted by the bank. An action had been brought against the bank by a person named Clark; though the action was without foundation, the Company, to prevent exposure, compromised the action by paying 2000*l.*, and 267*l.* for costs. Mr. Walton, the governor, had become indebted to the bank in 60,000*l.*, and, being refused further assistance, he, on the 11th of January, wrote such a letter to them, that it was difficult to exonerate the defendants. He said:—

"I beg to tell you plainly that it is absolutely necessary that you should continue to discount such bills as we receive from persons who owe us money, not only to prevent us stopping payment, but for the safety of the bank itself, which must fail if the governor and two of the directors fail, with whom will also stop six or seven other persons connected with the bank."

The learned counsel then reviewed the history of the bank from the 16th of January, 1855, when it was resolved that an account should be drawn up of its assets, down to the 27th of March, 1855, when Brown called the attention of the

Board to the fact that they had incurred losses to the extent of one-quarter of their paid-up capital, and told them it was their duty to call a meeting of the shareholders, and that if they carried on the bank any longer, it would be on their personal responsibility. At that time Brown's debt was 77,000*l.*, but he was not satisfied, and felt that he had got the directors in his power. Alderman Kennedy was present at that meeting. It would be said he attended very little, being at the time sheriff for London; but that plea would not avail, for, by a memorandum, dated the 15th of May, 1855, which Alderman Kennedy gave to Cameron, it would appear he knew well the state of affairs. In October, 1855, Macleod wrote a letter to Cameron, in which he stated that their balance in the Bank of England had been reduced from 57,000*l.* to 25,000*l.*; that the 4th was upon them, and that though they might make up 25,000*l.*, that was their "last shot." Stapleton became a director on the 31st of July, 1855, but he was not active till October. He was a gentleman of station, a barrister, and M.P.; and when he became a director, he could not have been aware of the condition of the bank. I don't complain of him that he brought the bank into that condition, but that, having become acquainted with the state of its affairs, he gave the authority of his name and station to assist in deceiving the public. He was a member of the Finance Committee, before whom the Past-due Bills book was brought, and he was present when Oliver's estate was reported as having paid 3*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, when the estate of Mullins was reported insolvent, and Brown's account was reported

as insufficiently secured. The resolution to realize Brown's securities was drawn up by Stapleton. I now proceed to the all-important and most painful part of the inquiry—viz., that which relates to the false representations made from time to time by the directors. Though the bank had never been, from the beginning, in a sound state, and had made no profit, the directors declared dividends out of capital, or rather out of the deposits. In 1855 they issued new shares, and published advertisements to induce people to become purchasers. A person named Marcus, who wished to purchase some shares, was induced, by Esdaile's description of the flourishing condition of the bank, in Kennedy's presence, to pay 1000*l.* for twenty of the new shares. In a similar manner a gentleman named William Nicol was induced by Kennedy to purchase some new shares at par, on the 10th of September, 1855. Blunton, a poor man, removed all his money from a saving's-bank, and purchased shares, on the assurance that the British was as safe as the Bank of England, and lost all as a necessary consequence. On the 10th of September, 1855, a circular was published, offering the new shares at 5*l.* premium; but when a tradesman named Cantrill applied, and was unwilling to pay a premium, he was informed, by the authority of Macleod, that he could have some at par; and twenty-eight old shares, which were in the bank, were sold to him under the pretence that they were the property of a deceased shareholder. The general meeting on the 1st of February, 1856, was now approaching. Brown had given the directors a second warn-

ing by a letter on the 22nd of December, 1855. One director, Vaillant, had retired, rather than face the meeting. Esdaile became alarmed, and on the 15th of May, 1856, he wrote a letter to Owen, the deputy-governor, in which he said:—

“If you or the general manager cannot satisfy me by personal assurances from each of my co-directors that they will support me with their presence and countenance, on our forthcoming annual meeting, I shall abstain from entering the court-room again; and in that case you will, if you please, officially place the accompanying notice of my resignation in the hands of the general manager.

“Our highest policy is to present a solid front to the public; our weakest conduct is to dangle a rope of sand before them.

“Believe me, &c.,
“EDWARD ESDAILE.”

The postscript ran thus:—

“We want courage and coolness, and, with God’s blessing, our difficulties will be surmounted.”

He would now come to the balance-sheet, laid before the general meeting on the 1st of February, 1856, by Cameron, and with it an explanatory tabular statement. In the “assets” was this item:—“By loans on convertible securities for short periods, advances on cash, credit accounts, bills discounted, &c., 986,272*l.* 1*l.* 1*d.*” The tabular statement was the interpreter of that account, and it showed that all the debts of the bank, good, bad, and indifferent, all went to swell up the amount. There was the debt of the Islington Cattle Company, 8600*l.*; and De Tarte’s debt, 1193*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* There were the “suspense account,” which was the receptacle of all items which it was desirable to conceal—such as purchases of shares, advances on the Welsh works, costs of actions, &c. There was also the “adjusting

account,” amounting to 17,769*l.*, which consisted of interest calculated upon bad debts. There were also the past due bills, against which, in the handwriting of the directors, there was written “bad,” “hopeless,” “let him be executed,” &c. On the other side of the balance-sheet there was this item, —“Gross balance for the year ended 31st December, 1855, after making a provision on account of bad debts, and paying interest (25,320*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*) on deposits, promissory notes, and balances, 30,551*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*” The bad debts being, in fact, ten times the amount of the gross profits, the directors declared a dividend of 6 per cent., while, according to the charter, they could only declare out of profits accrued and in possession. At the meeting at which that balance-sheet was presented, Esdaile was in the chair, and all the other defendants were present. Cameron read the report and the balance-sheet, the shareholders following him with the reports which they had received. There was nothing to show that the bank had not the “assets,” to the extent stated, in all 1,178,812*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* The questioning was therefore mild, and the remark was even made that it was rather imprudent to offer the new shares so low as at 5*l.* premium. The evil day being thus tided over, the first thing the directors did was to advertise in the newspapers, and to force the new shares on the public. Kennedy induced a druggist named Dakin to buy twenty shares for 1000*l.*; but Dakin, having in the meantime heard of the Welsh mines, would not accept the transfer, and insisted on the bank paying the money back, which they did. The *Joint-Stock Journal* then be-

ganto publish articles on its affairs; but the directors said the charges were false and malicious. A clergyman named Gosset, who had purchased twenty shares, threatened that if the directors would not take his shares back, he would convene a meeting of shareholders, and under this threat they were repurchased by Sydney Kennedy in his own name for 980*l.*, and that amount went into the "suspense account." Another clergyman, named Ruston, being dissatisfied, entered into a contract for the sale of his shares; but, unfortunately, in the meantime, he went to the bank, and saw Esdaile, and the result was that he went back and paid 10*l.* to be off the bargain, kept his shares, and was ruined. Thus the bank struggled on, till at last the evil day overtook them, and on the 3rd of September, 1856, the doors were closed, and bankruptcy and the Court of Chancery fell upon them. It was then found that their liabilities were 700,000*l.*, and assets only 300,000*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 400,000*l.* The learned gentleman concluded an address of nearly five hours in these words: — "Gentlemen, you can now appreciate the truth of the balance-sheet presented on the 1st of February, 1856, in which the defendants represented their affairs to be in a most flourishing condition. Wide-spread ruin has been scattered over the whole of the country, houses have been brought to destruction, families have been plunged from affluence into poverty, the hard earnings of industry, collected by long labour, have been entirely lost, and every one who has had connection with this bank has had to rue the day in which he trusted to the assumed fidelity and truthfulness of its directors. The

jury must keep the leading marks of the case steadily in view; and then to ask themselves, 1st, What was the condition of the bank? 2ndly, Could the defendants have been ignorant of it? And 3rdly, had not the defendants by false, fraudulent, and deceitful acts and contrivances, induced the public and the shareholders to believe that the institution was solvent, when in fact it was not so?"

The affairs of the bank were then examined through many days, by means of witnesses, with the utmost minuteness, the principal witness being Mr. Paddison, the former solicitor and secretary of the bank. This gentleman was in the witness-box on several successive days; and the proceedings in the Court of Bankruptcy and in Chancery having placed full information in the hands of the attorneys and counsel, they were enabled to make a most searching examination. Mr. Paddison's testimony, aided by that of several clerks of the late bank, exposed a course of dealing, mismanagement and deceit, of which the address of the Attorney-General gives but a very faint idea.

The several prisoners were defended by the most able counsel at the bar, who each of them addressed the jury for his client, at great length, and with great acumen. It must be stated, however, that their appeals were directed not so much to show the innocence of their clients, as to reduce the comparative amount of guilt of each.

The Lord Chief Justice, in his charge to the jury, adopted much the same view. Assuming from the evidence, which he carefully went over, that the charge of conspiracy was proved, he then sought to guide the jury to a discrimination

of the degrees of guilt which the evidence attached to each. With regard to Stapleton, his Lordship, though he thought the law officers of the Crown had done right in including him in the indictment, intimated his expectation that the case as against him would have been abandoned at the close of the evidence; adding that if the jury took the same view of the case that he did, Stapleton would leave the court without a stain on his character, and that if he should at any time return to his profession of a barrister, he should be glad to see him practising in any court over which he presided. With regard to Macleod, although there was more evidence against him there was no positive proof: he was not a speculator, and he had obtained no advances from the bank. He had purchased a large number of shares, and invested in them 5000*l.*, and instead of speculating in them he had made them the subject of

his marriage-settlement. Against Owen, he thought a more serious case had been made out; but he had invested all his savings in the bank, and had not derived any benefit from it. His Lordship bore strongly against the other defendants, acquitting Esdaile of having derived any benefit from the bank, or obtained any money from it.

The jury found all the defendants *Guilty*, recommending Stapleton, Kennedy, Owen and Macleod strongly to mercy. On Brown, Esdaile and Cameron the Lord Chief Justice passed a sentence of one year's imprisonment, adding that they had been convicted "on the clearest evidence, of an infamous crime." On Kennedy, nine months' imprisonment; on Owen, six months; on Macleod, three months; on Stapleton, "I cannot conscientiously order you to do more than pay a fine of 1*s.* to Her Majesty, and be discharged."

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

The MINISTRY, as it stood on the 1st of January, 1858.

IN THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Cranworth.
President of the Council	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
Lord Privy Seal	Most Hon. Marquess of Clanricarde.
Home Secretary	Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bt.
Foreign Secretary	Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon.
Colonial Secretary	Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.
War Secretary	Right Hon. Lord Panmure.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bt.
President of the Board of Control	Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines.
Postmaster General	His Grace the Duke of Argyll.
	Most Hon. Marquess of Lansdowne.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

General Commanding-in-Chief	H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Paymaster of the Forces and Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Robert Lowe.
First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings	Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, bt.
Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law	Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie.
President of the Board of Health	Right Hon. William Monsell.
Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Education	Right Hon. William Francis Cowper.
Attorney-General	Sir Richard Bethell, knt.
Solicitor-General	Sir Henry Singer Keating, knt.
Judge-Advocate-General	Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Right Hon. James Moncreiff.
Solicitor-General	Edward Francis Maitland, esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Right Hon. Earl of Carlisle.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
Chief Secretary	Right Hon. Henry Arthur Herbert.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. John David Fitzgerald.
Solicitor-General	Henry George Hughes.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	Right Hon. Earl of St. Germans.
Lord Chamberlain	Most Hon. Marquess of Breadalbane.
Master of the Horse	His Grace the Duke of Wellington.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Sutherland.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGE TOOK PLACE DURING THE YEAR.

Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Education, to be also President of the Board of Health, *vice* Right Hon. William Monsell, resigned.

The MINISTRY, as formed by the Earl of Derby in February, 1858.

IN THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Earl of Derby.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford.
President of the Council	Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury.
Lord Privy Seal	Right Hon. Earl of Hardwicke.
Home Secretary	Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole.
Foreign Secretary	Right Hon. Earl of Malmesbury.
Colonial Secretary	Right Hon. Lord Stanley.
War Secretary	Right Hon. Jonathan Peel.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, bt.
President of the Board of Control	Right Hon. Earl of Ellenborough.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley.
First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings }	Right Hon. Lord John Jas. R. Manners.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

General Commanding-in-Chief	H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	His Grace the Duke of Montrose.
Postmaster General	Right Hon. Lord Colchester.
Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade }	Right Hon. Earl of Donoughmore.
President of the Board of Health and Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Education }	Right Hon. Charles Bowyer Adderley.
Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law }	Right Hon. John Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron Estcourt.
Attorney-General	Sir Fitzroy Kelly, knt.
Solicitor-General	Sir Hugh M'Calmont Cairns, knt.
Judge-Advocate-General	Right Hon. Robert John Mowbray, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Right Hon. John Inglis.
Solicitor-General	Charles Baillie, esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Right Hon. Earl of Eglinton.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Joseph Napier.
Chief Secretary	Right Hon. Lord Naas.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. James Whiteside.
Solicitor-General	Edmund Hayes, esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	Most Hon. Marquess of Exeter.
Lord Chamberlain	Earl De La Warr.
Master of the Horse	His Grace the Duke of Beaufort.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Manchester.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TOOK PLACE DURING THE YEAR.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley to be President of the Board of Control, *vice* the Earl of Ellenborough, resigned.

After the passing of the Government of India Act, Lord Stanley became Secretary of State for India.

Right Hon. Sir Edward G. E. L. Bulwer Lytton, bart., to be Secretary of State for the Colonies, *vice* Lord Stanley.

Right Hon. Charles Baillie to be Lord Advocate of Scotland, *vice* Right Hon. John Inglis, Lord Justice Clerk.

David Mure, esq., to be Solicitor-General for Scotland, *vice* Right Hon. John Inglis.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1858.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire	John Sambrook Crawley, of Stockwood, esq.
Berkshire	Henry Rich. Eyre, of Shaw Place, near Newbury, esq.
Buckinghamshire . . .	Matthew Knapp, of Little Linford, esq.
Camb. and Hunts . . .	Christopher Robert Pemberton, of Newton, esq.
Cheshire	George Fortescue Wilbraham, of Delamere House, near Northwich, esq.
Cornwall	John Francis Buller, of Morvall, esq.
Cumberland	Anthony Ben Steward, of Chapel House, esq.
Derbyshire	Gladwin Turbutt, of Ogston Hall, esq.
Devonshire	Sir Edw. Marwood Elton, of Widworthy Court, bt.
Dorsetshire	George Frederick Will. Miles, of Ford Abbey, esq.
Durham	Timothy Hutchinson, of Eggleston Hall, esq.
Essex	Ogswood Hanbury, of Holfield Grange, Coggeshall, esq.
Gloucestershire	Thomas Beale Browne, of Salperton Park, near Cheltenham, esq.
Herefordshire	Rich. Snead Cox, of Pembridge and Eaton Bishop, and of Broxton, near Kingston, esq.
Hertfordshire	William Wilshire, of the Frythe in Welwyn, esq.
Kent	Edward Ladd Betts, of Preston Hall, Aylesford, esq.
Lancashire	George Martin, of Capernwray Hall, esq.
Leicestershire	Charles Thomas Freer, of Billesdon Coplow, esq.
Lincolnshire	George Nevile, of Stubton Park, esq.
Monmouthshire	Godfrey Charles Morgan, of Tredegar Park, esq.
Norfolk	Stephen Lyne Stephens, of Lynford, esq.
Northamptonshire . . .	John Christopher Mansel, of Cosgrove, esq.
Northumberland	Lancelot John Hunter Allgood, of Nunwick.
Nottinghamshire	Jonathan Hardcastle, of Blidworth Dale, esq.
Oxfordshire	Henry Lomax Gaskell, of Kiddington Hall, esq.
Rutlandshire	William Rudkin Morris, of North Luffenham, esq.
Shropshire	Edmund Wright, of Halston, esq.
Somersetshire	Sir Alexander Acland Hood, of St. Audries, bt.
Staffordshire	Philip Williams, of Tipton, esq.
Southampton, Co. of . .	Thos. Smith, of Droxford, near Bishops Waltham, esq.
Suffolk	Peter Robert Burrell, of Stoke Park, Ipswich, esq.
Surrey	The Hon. George John Cavendish, of Lyne Grove, Chertsey.
Sussex	Edward Smith Bigg, of the Hyde Slangham, esq.
Warwickshire	Owen Pell, of Radford Semele, near Leamington, esq.
Westmoreland	Robert Addison, of the Friary, Appleby, esq.
Wiltshire	Francis Alexander Sydenham Locke, of Bowdeford, esq.
Worcestershire	Samuel Baker, of Thorngrove, near Worcester, esq.
Yorkshire	J. Walbanke Childers, of Cantley, near Doncaster, esq.

ELECTED BY THE LIVERY OF LONDON.

London and Middlesex .	{ Warren Stormes Hale, esq., Ald.
	{ Edward Conder, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey	Richard Davies, of Bwlch-y-fen, esq.
Breconshire	Thomas Wood the younger, of the Lodge, esq.
Carnarvonshire	John Nanney, of Maesneuodd, Merionethshire, esq.
Cardiganshire	William Morris, of Coomb, esq.
Denbighshire	Thomas Hughes, of Noyadd fawr, esq.
Flintshire	John Jocelyn Ffoulkes, of Erriviatt, Denbigh, esq.
Glamorganshire	Phillip Bryan Davies Cooke, of Gwysaney Hall, esq.
Montgomeryshire	Henry Lewis, of Green Meadow, esq.
Merionethshire	Richard Penruddock Long, of Dolforgan, esq.
Pembrokeshire	Edmund Buckley, of Plasyndinas, esq.
Radnorshire	Nicholas John Dunn, of Westmoor, esq.
	Howell Gwynne Howell, of Llanelwedd Hall, esq.

IRELAND.

Antrim	Andrew Mulholland, Springvale, Ballywater, esq.
Armagh	Stewart Blacker, Carrickblacker, Portadown, esq.
Carlow	Denis W. P. Beresford, Feragh Lodge, Bagnelstown, esq.
Carrickfergus T.	William J. C. Allen, Carrickfergus, esq.
Cavan	James A. Dease, Turbotstown, Castlepollard, esq.
Clare	James O'Brien, Ballynalackan, Lisdoonvarra, esq.
Cork	Thomas St. John Grant, Killmurphy, Killworth, esq.
Cork City	Godfrey Thomas Baker, Fort William, Cork, esq.
Donegal	Horatio G. M. Stewart, Whitehouse Kellybegs, esq.
Down	Samuel Murland, Woodlands, Castlewellan, esq.
Drogheda Town	Richard Gradwell, Dowth Hall, Drogheda, esq.
Dublin	Charles Vesey Colthurst, Lucan House, Lucan, esq.
Dublin City	Samuel Law, Kilbarrack House, Raheny, esq.
Fermanagh	Francis J. Graham, Drumgoor, Maguire's Bridge, esq.
Galway	Pierce Joyce, Merview, Galway, esq.
Galway Town	John W. Lynch, Renmore Park, Galway, esq.
Kerry	Charles Blennerhassett, Ballyseedy, Tralee, esq.
Kildare	Pentthony O'Kelly, Borristown, Newbridge, esq.
Kilkenny	Howard St. George, Kilrush, Freshford, esq.
Kilkenny City	George P. Helsham, John-street, Kilkenny, esq.
King's County	James Drought, Banagher, esq.
Leitrim	Edward Maguire, Gortoral House, Swanlinbar, esq.
Limerick	Cabel Powell, Clonshavoy, Barrington's Bridge, esq.
Limerick City	Thomas Kane, George-street, Limerick, esq., M.D.
Londonderry	Samuel M. Alexander, Newtownlimavady, esq.
Longford	Sir Thomas J. Fetherston, Prospect, Enniscorthy, bt.
Louth	Michael Carraher, Cordistown, Ardee, esq.
Mayo	Hon. George Yelverton, Haycock, Westport.
Meath	Samuel Garnett, Arch Hall, Navan, esq.
Monaghan	John Leslie, Lara, Carrickmacross, esq.
Queen's County	John Grace, Gracefield, Athy, esq.
Roscommon	Daniel H. Irwin, Beechwood, Roscommon, esq.
Sligo	Roger Charles Parke, Dunally, Sligo, esq.
Tipperary	Hon. George S. Gough, Rathronan, Clonmel.
Tyrone	Sir John M. Stewart, Ballygawley, bt.
Waterford	Sir Henry W. Barron, Barron's Court, Waterford, bt.
Waterford City	Francis H. Devereux, Ringville, Waterford, esq.
Westmeath	Thomas James Smyth, Ballinagall, Mullingar, esq.
Wexford	John Rowe, Ballycross, Wexford, esq.
Wicklow	Joseph Salkeld, Connore, Rathdrum, esq.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

1857.

AUGUST.

27. In the garrison of Lucknow, the lady of the late J. Bensley Thornhill, esq., Bengal Civil Service, prematurely, a dau., who died on the 3rd Sept.

1858.

JANUARY.

1. At Swakeleys, near Uxbridge, the lady of Capt. Thomas Cochran, R.N., a son.

2. In Lower Grosvenor-st., the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, a son.

— In Park-crescent, the lady of Major-Gen. Sandys, a son.

3. At Stobo Castle, the lady of Sir Graham Montgomery, bart., M.P., a son.

4. At Wrockwardine, Salop, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Herbert, a dau.

5. At Ayott St. Laurence, Lady Emily Cavendish, a son.

— At Chateau de Salenstein, Switzerland, the lady of Sir Grenville Leofric Temple, bart., a son.

7. In Russell-sq., Mrs. Charles Edward Mudie, a dau.

— At 67, Mount-st., Park-lane, prematurely, Mrs. W. S. Broadwood, a dau.

8. In Eaton-pl. West, Lady Isabella Whitbread, a son.

9. In Brompton-cres., the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Lane Fox, a son.

10. The Hon. Mrs. Augustus Byron, a dau.

11. At Meean Meer, Punjaub, the lady of Col. Renny, H.M.'s Eighty-first Regt., a dau.

— At Woolwich, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Burrows, R.A., a son.

12. In Upper Brook-st., the Hon. Mrs. Monckton Milnes, a son.

14. At Glanyrafon Hall, near Oswestry, the lady of Maurice Jones, esq., of Fronfraith, a dau.

15. At Duffryn, Aberdare, the lady of H. A. Bruce, esq., M.P., a son.

17. At Auckland, New Zealand, the lady of Capt. Frederick R. Stack, Sixty-

fifth Regt., Maj. of Brig., Auckland, a son.

17. In Lowndes-sq., the Lady De L' Isle and Dudley, a son.

18. In the Circus, Bath, the lady of Capt. Willes Johnson, R.N., of Hannington Hall, Wilts, a dau.

19. In Eccleston-sq., the Viscountess Ingestre, a dau.

— At Beeston Hall, Norfolk, Lady Preston, a son.

22. At Kilkea Castle, the Marchioness of Kildare, a son.

— In New Burlington-st., the lady Charlotte Neville, a dau.

23. In Grafton-st., New Bond-st., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Bruce, Second Queen's Royal Regt., a dau.

24. At Blacklands, Cavendish, Suffolk, the lady of Capt. Sir William Parker, bart., a dau.

— In Onslow-sq., the lady of Rear-Adm. Fitz Roy, a dau.

26. At Worthing, Lady Armstrong, a son.

27. At Hyndford House, Brompton, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Carmichael, C.B., a dau.

28. In New Burlington-st., Lady Hulse, a dau.

— At Gayton, Norfolk, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. John Harbord, a dau.

29. At Dundanion Castle, Cork, the lady of Sir Thomas Deane, a son.

— In Upper Belgrave-st., the Hon. Mrs. Brand, a son.

— At Maristow, near Plymouth, Lady Lopes, a dau.

31. At Leamington, the lady of Chandos Wren Hoskins, esq., of Wroxhall Abbey, Warwickshire, a dau.

— At Uffington House, near Stamford, the lady of the Hon. Capt. Bertie, a dau.

FEBRUARY.

2. In Rutland Gate, the Lady Alfred Churchill, a dau.

4. At 68, Eccleston-sq., the lady of Charles W. Curtis, esq., a dau.

5. At Orton Longueville, the Marchioness of Huntly, a dau.

— In Eaton-sq., the lady of the Hon. W. H. Wyndham Quin, a dau.

6. At Pau, France, the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, of St. Martins and Rossie Castle, a son.

— The Marchioness of Winchester, a son and heir.

BIRTHS.

9. In Cavendish-sq., Lady Catherine Petre, a dau.

— At Ballarena, county of London-derry, the lady of Sir Frederick William Heygate, bart., a dau.

11. In Leinster-st., Dublin, the Lady Lurgan, a son.

— In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., Lady Belford Wilson, a son.

12. At 15, Great Stanhope-st., May Fair, the lady of Edward Marjoribanks, jun., esq., a son.

— At Corfu, the lady of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Edward Gage, R.A., a son.

— At Bognor, the lady of Lieut.-Col. A. E. Holcombe, H.M.'s first Royals, a dau.

13. In Nelson-crescent, Ramsgate, the lady of Lieut.-Col. William Hunter, a dau.

14. At Rushbrooke Park, Bury St. Edmunds, the lady of Maj. Rushbrooke, a son and heir.

— In Kensington Palace-gardens, Lady Peto, a son.

— In Upper Seymour-st., the Lady Louisa Dillon, a son.

— At Kimmel Park, the Hon. Mrs. Hughes, a dau.

16. In the Rue St. George, Paris, the Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild, a dau.

— In Chester-pl., Regent's-park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. M. A. Biddulph, Roy. Art., a son.

— At Ampthill Park, Bedfordshire, the Hon. Mrs. W. Lowther, a son.

17. At St. Leonards-on-Sea, the lady of Rear-Adm. Bethune, a son.

19. In Eaton-pl. West, Lady Elizabeth Russell, a son.

21. At Mersham House, Bittern, the lady of Capt. Heath, R.N., C.B., a son.

— At Knipton Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. A. Campbell, a dau.

— At Clifton, the lady of Sir F. H. Doyle, bart., a son.

22. The lady of Thomas Ellames Withington, esq., of Culcheth Hall, Lancashire, a son and heir.

— In Upper Grosvenor-st., the Lady D. F. Nevill, a son.

— At Healaugh Hall, the lady of Capt. Brooksbank, a son.

23. The lady of Francis Howell, esq., of Ethy House, Lostwithiel, a son.

— At Foulmire Rectory, near Royston, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Saville, a son.

24. At Pembroke-terr., Dublin, Lady Harty, a dau.

— In Upper Grosvenor-st., the lady of J. Walter, esq., M.P., a son.

25. At Roundhay Lodge, near Leeds, the Hon. Mrs. William Beckett Denison, a dau.

26. In Harley-st., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Reynell Pack, C.B., a dau.

27. At Sattara, Bombay, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Herbert Jacob, a son.

28. At Claremont, Bradford, Yorkshire, the lady of John Gurney, esq., a son.

MARCH.

1. In Princess-st., Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Drummond, a son.

2. At Arthur Lodge, the lady of Fenton Aylmer, esq., late Ninety-seventh Regt., a son.

— At sea, off Vingora, the wife of the Hon. Captain Leopold Grimston Paget, R.A., a son.

3. The Hon. Mrs. William Byron, a son.

4. At Mold, the lady of John Jocelyn Ffoulkes, esq., of Eriviatt, a dau.

— In Berkeley-sq., the Lady George Pajet, a son.

— At Camis Eskan House, Dumbar-tonshire, the lady of Major Middleton, seventh Dragoon Guards, a son.

5. In Grosvenor-sq., the Lady Louisa Mills, a dau.

— At Paris, Berthe, the lady of the Rt. Hon. W. Monsell, a son.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs. Guthrie, a son.

6. At Upper Grosvenor-st., the lady of Percival Pickering, esq., Q.C., a son.

— At Balbegno Castle, Kincardineshire, the lady of James Paton, esq., a dau.

7. In Chester-sq., the lady of C. Jasper Selwyn, esq., Q.C., of Richmond, Surrey, a son.

— At Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Phayre, Bombay Army, a dau.

9. At Gloucester-ter., Hyde-park, the lady of Lyttleton H. Bayley, esq., a son.

— At Dorset-st., Portman-sq., the lady of Walter Lord, esq., a dau.

— At Perth, N.B., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hugh Troup, a son.

10. The Countess of Stradbroke, a dau.

11. The lady of Col. Henry Cartwright, M.P., of Park-st., a son.

12. At Upper Gower-st., Bedford-sq., the lady of Stephen Temple, esq., Q.C., a dau.

13. At Laverstoke House, Hants, the Lady Charlotte Portal, a son.

BIRTHS.

APRIL.

13. At Stoke Albany House, Northamptonshire, the lady of Rowland Hunt, esq., of Boreaton Park, Salop.

14. At Overbury Court, Worcestershire, the Lady Catherine Berkeley, a dau.

— At Argyll House, the Hon. Mrs. A. Gordon, a dau.

— At Randolph-cres., Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Edward Hunter Blair, bart., a son.

— At Moreton House, the lady of R. Fetherstonhaugh, esq., a dau.

15. Near Esher, Surrey, the wife of John William Brotherton, esq., a son.

— At Walmer, the wife of Capt. F. B. Montresor, R.N., a dau.

— In Eaton-sq., the lady of George Moffat, M.P., esq., a dau.

17. At Taliaris Park, Carmarthenshire, the lady of William Peel, esq., a dau.

— At Brecon, S. Wales, the wife of Major Gordon Cameron, of Nea House, Christchurch, Hants, a dau.

18. At Woolwich, the lady of Col. G. J. L. Buchanan, R.A., a son.

— At Portsmouth, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Shakespeare, R.A., a dau.

19. At Nynehead Court, the lady of William Ayshford Sandford, esq., a dau.

— At Leamington, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Duberly, a son.

— At Heatherton Park, near Taunton, the lady of Hugh Edward Adair, esq., M.P., a son.

22. At Chester, the wife of William Wynne Ffoulkes, esq., a son.

— At Hampstead, Mrs. Francis Hoare, a dau.

23. In Royal-cres., Bath, the Hon. Lady Abercromby, of Birkenbog, a son.

25. At Balbirnie, N.B., the Lady Georgiana Balfour, a son.

26. At Shrigley Hall, Cheshire, the lady of the Rev. Brabazon Lowther, a son.

27. In Warwick-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Vereker, a son.

28. At Creebridge House, N.B., Mrs. E. Heron Maxwell, a dau.

29. At Arlington-st., the Lady Walsingham, a son.

— At Oxford, the lady of the Rev. W. Thomson, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, a son.

— In Wilton-st., Belgrave-sq., the lady of Commander C. J. Balfour, R.N., a dau.

31. The wife of Capt. W. Conran, Ousden Hall, of twins (a boy and girl).

— At Woolwich, the wife of Major G. Shaw, R. Art., a son.

2. The lady of the Rev. C. J. Phipps Eyre, Rector of Marylebone, a dau.

3. At Aston Hall, near Oswestry, the lady Frances Lloyd, a dau.

— In Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, the lady of J. G. T. Sinclair, esq., of Ulbster, a son and heir.

— At Dublin, the lady of Capt. Turner, of Turner Hall, Aberdeenshire, a son.

4. At Calke Abbey, Derby, Lady Crewe, a son.

6. In Chester-ter., Regent's-park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hume, C.B., ninety-fifth Regt., a son.

9. At Busby Hall, Cleveland, Yorkshire, the lady of George Murwood, esq., a son and heir.

11. At Sherridge House, near Malvern, the Hon. Mrs. Norbury, a dau.

— In Park-cres., Lady Robert Cecil, a dau.

— At Richmond, the wife of John Charles Sharpe, esq., of Fleet-st., London, a son.

12. At Heidelberg, the Countess of Carnwath, a son and heir.

— At Eversley Rectory, Mrs. Charles Kingsley, a son.

— At Croydon, the lady of Capt. James Strange, R.N., a son.

— At Scilly, Kinsale, the lady of Capt. R. C. Dalrymple Bruce, a dau.

13. The lady of Capt. Sir Arthur Halkett, of Pitfirrane, bart., Third Light Drag., a dau.

14. At Shawford Lodge, Putney Heath, Mrs. Edw. H. St. John Mildmay, a son.

16. At Hodnet Hall, Shropshire, Mrs. Heber Percy, a son.

17. At Wheeler's Court, Hants, the lady of V. Douglass Vernon, esq., a dau.

18. At Woodborough Hall, Nottingham, the lady of Mansfield Parkyns, esq., a dau.

— At Daldowie, Lanarkshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. R. D. Campbell, Seventy-first Highlanders, a dau.

— At Rock Cottage, Skull, co. Cork, the lady of William B. Baldwin, esq., J.P., a son and heir.

19. Viscountess Folkstone, twins (boy and girl).

— The Countess of Arran, a dau.

— In Portman-sq., Lady Login, a dau.

— At Rothes, Elspet Gordon gave

BIRTHS.

birth to three male and two female children. The three boys were born alive, and lived till the following morning, but the two girls were still-born.

19. In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. William Napier, a dau.

20. At Harewood House, Leeds, the Hon. Mrs. Egremont Lascelles, a dau.

21. At the Queen's House, Lyndhurst, the lady of Lawrence Henry Cumberbatch, esq., a dau.

22. At the house of her father, Sir H. Ferguson Davie, bart., M.P., the lady of Major Thompson, King's Dragoon Guards, a son.

— At George-sq., Edinburgh, the lady of Henry Lushington, jun., esq., B.C.S., a son.

— In Lower Seymour-st., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Smyth, Bengal Art., a dau.

— At Adlington Hall, Cheshire, the lady of Charles Richard Banastre Legh, esq., a son and heir.

23. At Waltham Abbey, the lady of Major Baddeley, R.A., a dau.

— The Lady Margaret Beaumont, a dau.

24. At Ashbourne, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Holland, a son.

26. At Penlu Cottage, Devonport, the lady of Capt. William Houston Stewart, C.B., R.N., a dau.

27. At Lynburn, near Ratho, N.B., the lady of Capt. the Hon. G. H. Douglas, R.N., a son.

— At Brompton, the lady of Capt. Rose, Northamptonshire Militia, a son.

— In Princes-ter., the Viscountess Somerton, a son and heir.

28. In Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Lady Bateman, a dau.

— At Paris, the Rt. Hon. Lady Eli-bank, a dau.

29. In Cadogan-pl., the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald of Clanronald, a son.

30. At Packolet, co. Down, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Chesney, a son.

MAY.

1. At Hampstead, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Drummond, a dau.

2. At Naples, Lady Milliken Napier, a son.

— At Dresden, Mrs. Augustus Wellesley, a dau.

3. At the Currah, the lady of Major Fattnall, Second Royal Lanark Militia, a son.

— At the Manor House, Piddletren-

thide, the lady of John E. Bridge, esq., a son.

4. At Brompton, the lady of Major Robert Pitcairn, a dau.

5. At Beyton Rectory, Bury St. Edmunds, the lady of Capt. Fisher, Royal Eng., a dau.

6. At Ballyglan, Waterford, the lady of Sir Robert Paul, bart., twin daus.

8. At the Strand, Mrs. Samuel Harvey Twining, a dau.

9. At Hatton Castle, Aberdeenshire, Mrs. James Duff, a son.

— At Imperial-sq., Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Glyn, third Batt. Rifle Brigade, a dau.

— At the Grange, Bedale, the Hon. Mrs. T. J. Monson, a son.

11. At Sandgate, the lady of Major Hoste, C.B., 'Roy. Art., a dau.

13. At Bangalore, Madras, the lady of Capt. Alfred Torrens, H.M.'s sixty-sixth Regt., A.D.C. to the General Commanding Division, a dau.

15. At Aldbar Castle, N.B., Mrs. Chalmers, a dau.

— At Roxeth Lodge, Harrow, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Chase Parr, a dau.

— At Friar's-pl., Acton, the Hon. Mrs. Harvie Farquhar, a dau.

16. In Grosvenor-sq., Lady Anna Gore Langton, a son.

— At Blairgowrie House, the lady of Allan Macpherson, esq., jun., of Blairgowrie, a son.

— At Madras, the lady of John Van Agnew, esq., a son.

17. At West Huntington, near York, the lady of Lieut.-Col. George Lister Kaye, a dau.

— At the Camp, the Curragh of Kildare, the lady of Major J. Blaquiére Mann, Major of Brigade, a son.

18. At the Manor House, Aylesbury, Bucks, Mrs. Acton Tyndall, twin daus.

— At Cambridge-sq., Hyde-park, the lady of Spencer Follett, esq., a dau.

19. Lady Margaret Leveson Gower, a son.

20. At Orleigh Court, the lady of Capt. Audley Mervyn Archdale, a son.

21. At Ashintully Castle, Perthshire, Mrs. Rutherford Aytoun, a dau.

22. At Shottesbrooke Park, Berks, the lady of George H. Haslewood, esq., a dau.

— At the residence of her father, Adm. Carter, C.B., the lady of Augustus Henry King, esq., Capt. Roy. Horse Art., a son.

23. At Bath, the lady of Capt. Brenton von Donop, R.N., a dau.

BIRTHS.

23. Lady Harriet Vernon, a son.
 25. At Longford, the Lady Hester Lecke, a dau.
 26. The Lady Louisa Douglas Pennant, a dau.

— At Denbigh-st., Pimlico, the lady of James Cook Evans, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

— At Lansdowne-road, Kensington-park, the Hon. Mrs. W. Knox Wigram, a dau.

— The lady of Miles Lockhart, esq., Ardsheal, Argyll, a son.

— At Greystoke Castle, Cumberland, Mrs. Howard, a dau.

27. At Sedgeford Hall, Lynn, Norfolk, the lady of John de Courcy Hamilton, esq., a son.

31. At Woolwich, the lady of Major W. H. R. Simpson, R.A., twins (son and dau).

JUNE.

1. In Sloane-st., Viscountess Bury, a son.

— At the residence of her father, the Attorney-General, Mrs. Bromley, a dau.

— At Wakes Colne Rectory, Essex, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Grimston, a dau.

2. The Hon. Mrs. Strange Jocelyn, a dau.

— At Stoke Hamond, Bucks, the Lady Julia Bouwens, a son.

— In Upper Montagu-st., Montagu-sq., the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford, a son.

— At Notton, Lady Awdry, a son.

— At Oakley-sq., the lady of Major Bellairs, a dau.

— The Hon. Mrs. Portman, a dau.

3. At Durham House, Chelsea, the lady of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., a son.

— At Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Major R. Wilberforce Bird, a son.

4. Lady A. Paget, a dau.

— In Fitzroy-terr., Regent's-park, the lady of Col. Edward Biddulph, a dau.

6. At Edwinstford, the lady of Sir James Drummond, bart., of Hawthornden, a son.

— At Edinburgh, Lady Alexander Russell, a son.

— At Butleigh Court, Glastonbury, the lady of R. Neville Grenville, esq., a son.

— At Bolarum, Secunderabad, the lady of Major Cureton, Twelfth Roy. Lancers, a dau.

7. At Le Chateau de Zouafques, France, the lady of Capt. Mortimer H. Rodney, R.N., a dau.

7. At Haigh Hall, Wigan, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lindsay, a dau.

11. At Betshanger, the lady of the Rev. R. F. W. Molesworth, a son.

— At Rutland Gate, the lady of J. Farrer, esq., late Capt. first Life Guards, a son.

13. At Freshford, near Bath, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Younghusband, Bombay Army, a son.

14. At Drayton Villa, Leamington, the lady of Col. William Henry Vicars, a son.

15. At Hafod, Carnarvonshire, the lady of J. P. Hamer, esq., a son and heir.

— At the Dowager Lady Wenlock's, Berkeley-sq., the Hon. Mrs. James Stuart Wortley, a dau.

16. At Shrubbs Hill, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, the Lady Margaret Lushington, a dau.

17. In Eaton-pl., the lady of C. Darby Griffith, esq., M.P., a son.

— The Countess Bernstorff, a son.

— At Stanmore Park, Mrs. St. Leger Glyn, a dau.

— At Bays-hill-lawn, Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Shubrick, Fifth Regt. M.N.I., a dau.

19. The lady of Maj. Reginald Knatchbull, a son.

20. In Berkeley-sq., the lady of John Martin, esq., a son.

— In Hanover-sq., Viscountess Hardinge, a son.

22. At St. Leonard's-terr., Maida-hill, West, Paddington, the lady of Maj. P. S. Campbell, a dau.

— At Welwyn Rectory, Lady Boothby, a son.

24. The lady of William Peter Jolliffe, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

25. At Wensley Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. T. Orde Powlett, a dau.

— In Stanhope-st., Hyde-park-gardens, the lady of Col. Edward Ward, Roy. Art., a son.

26. At Elmfield Lodge, Southall, Lady Cooke, a dau.

— In Gloucester-sq., Hyde-park-gardens, the lady of the Lord Bishop of Ripon, a son.

— At Earn-bank, Bridge of Earn, the Hon. Mrs. Rollo, a dau.

27. The Hon. Mrs. Ashley Ponsonby, of Rutland Gate, a dau.

— In Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, the Countess of Kintore, a dau.

28. At Holne Park, Devonshire, the lady of Henry B. T. Wrey, esq., a son.

29. At Hong Kong, the lady of the Hon. Henry Tudor Davis, a son.

BIRTHS.

30. At Efford Manor, near Plymouth, the lady of Henry Lopes, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

— At Marlborough-hill, St. John's-wood, the lady of Professor Creasy, a dau.

Lately, Mrs. Polhill Turner, of Howbury Hall, Bedfordshire, a son and heir.

JULY.

2. At Sidmouth, the lady of Col. Harvey Mercer, a son.

— At Banchory Lodge, Kincardineshire, N.B., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Burnett Ramsay, a dau.

3. At Watford, Northamptonshire, Lady Henley, a son.

— At Kirtlington Park, Oxfordshire, Mrs. Charles Cholmondeley, a son.

4. At Admiralty House, Sheerness, the lady of Commander Henry Harvey, R.N., a son.

— In Lower Brook-st., the Duchess of Marlborough, a son.

— The Viscountess Nevill, a dau.

5. In Wimpole-st., the lady of Capt. Anstruther, Grenadier Guards, a son.

— At Billacombe, Plymstock, the lady of Major H. J. Frampton, a dau.

6. At Mortimer Hill, near Reading, the lady of Sir Paul Hunter, bart., a son.

— In Upper Seymour-st., the lady of Col. Goulburn, of Betchworth House, Surrey, a son.

— At Bathwick, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Grove, a son.

9. At Colchester, the lady of Capt. Henry Pratt Gore, sixth Roy. Reg., a dau.

— At Broomlands, Kent, the lady of Capt. Henry Godolphin Rooper, a son.

— In Upper Merrion-st., Dublin, the lady of the Hon. Robert Handcock, a son.

10. At the Lawn, Teignmouth, Lady Haggerston, widow of the late Sir John Haggerston, bart., of Ellingham, Northumberland, a dau.

11. At Wemyss Castle, Mrs. Erskine Wemyss, of Wemyss, a son and heir.

— Mrs. Le Gresley, of St. Owen's, lady of Capt. Le Gresley, of the *Canopus*, of Jersey, three daus.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. Prendergast, a dau.

12. At Canterbury, the lady of Lieut.-Col. William Payn, H.M.'s Fifty-third Regiment, a dau.

— At Bellefield House, Parson's Green, Middlesex, the lady of Henry B. Sheridan, esq., M.P., a dau.

13. In Chesham-st., Belgrave-sq., the Lady Mary Hope Vere, a son and heir.

— At Shrubhurst, Oxted, Surrey, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Burdett, Coldstream Guards, a dau.

— At Chester-sq., Belgravia, the lady of Ralph Ludlow Lopes, esq., a dau.

— At Ainslie-pl., Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Lewis Grant, a dau.

14. At South Audley-st., the lady of Capt. Labalmondière, a dau.

— At Pentre House, Leighton, Montgomeryshire, Mrs. C. Pugh, a son.

15. At Morden Lodge, Surrey, the lady of Col. D. Lysons, C.B., twin sons.

— At Bourtie Manse, Aberdeenshire, the lady of H. Campbell Raikes, esq., of the H.E.I.C.'s Civil Service, a son.

— At Little Hothfield, the lady of Capt. Leslie, a son and heir.

16. The lady of Sir Courtenay Honeywood, twin sons.

— At Montague-sq., the lady of Edward Holland, esq., M.P., a son.

17. At Putney, the Hon. Mrs. Erskine, of Dryburgh, a son.

18. The lady of Col. Henry Atwell Lake, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, a son.

— At the Vicarage, Barrow-on-Humber, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Machell, a dau.

19. The Hon. Mrs. James Drummond, a dau.

20. In Charles-st., Lowndes-sq., Lady Anne Sherson, a son.

— In Eaton-pl., Lady Cairns, a son.

21. At Eton, the lady of the Rev. J. W. Hawtrej, a son.

— At Somerset House, Leamington, the lady of Major Browne, late Thirty-fifth Regt., a dau.

— At Fringford Rectory, the lady of the Rev. H. J. De Salis, a son.

22. At Quendon Hall, Essex, the lady of Henry Byng, esq., a dau.

— At Chepstow-villas West, Bayswater, the lady of Capt. George C. Mends, R.N., a dau.

— At Balmoral House, Avenue-rd., Regent's-park, the lady of Robert Lush, esq., Q.C., a son.

23. At Westbourne Park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. Yolland, R.E., a son, prematurely.

— The lady of Major Spicer, a dau.

— In Green-street, Mrs. Henry Cust, a dau.

24. At Downton Hall, Shropshire, Lady Rouse Boughton, a son.

— At Brompton-cres., the Countess Alfred de Bylandt, a son.

BIRTHS.

24. At Hurstbourne Park, the Countess of Portsmouth, a dau.

— At Barton Fields, Derby, the lady of H. Chandos Pole, esq., twin daus.

— At Odell Castle, Beds., the lady of Crewe Alston, esq., a dau.

25. At Gibraltar, the lady of Major Chapman, Forty-eighth Regt., a son.

26. At Leckie, Stirlingshire, Mrs. Graham Moir, a son and heir.

27. At Horfield, near Clifton, the lady of Major Shervington, Brig. Maj. Military Train, a son.

— At Oak Park, Carlow, the lady of Henry Bruen, esq., M.P., a dau.

29. At Hotham Villa, Putney, Mrs. Levinge-Swift, lady of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Oporto, a son.

— At Winterdyne, Worcestershire, the lady of Major F. Gresley, a dau.

30. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady of Henry Brabazon Urmston, esq., Indian Army, Assist. Com. in the Punjaub, a dau.

— At Elderton Lodge, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Harboard, a son.

— At Heron Court, Rugeley, Staffordshire, the lady of Joseph Robert Whitgreave, esq., a son.

31. At Radstock Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Horatio Nelson Ward, a son.

AUGUST.

2. At Bognor, the wife of Col. William Napier, a son.

— At Wickwar Rectory, Gloucestershire, the Lady Georgina M. L. Oakley, a son.

— At Sidmouth, the lady of Col. Harvey Mercer, a son.

3. At Kensington Gate, the Lady Augusta Fiennes, a son.

4. In Lowndes-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Claude Lyon, a son.

— In Grosvenor-st., the Lady Frederick FitzRoy, a dau.

— In Regent's-park, Lady Don, a dau.

— At Chamber Hall, Bolton, Lancashire, the lady of Joseph Cook, esq., M.P., a dau.

5. At the Vicarage, Holwell, Oxfordshire, the lady of the Rev. Cunningham Boothby, a dau.

— At Danesfield, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Scott Murray, a son.

— At Torquay, the widow of Lieut.-Col. Griffin, a son.

6. At Puckaster, Niton, Isle of Wight, the wife of Maj.-Gen. H. T. Tucker, a dau.

6. At Mottram Hall, Cheshire, the lady of Capt. James J. Street, a dau.

8. At the Rock, South Brent, the lady of Capt. Kuper, R.N., C.B., a dau.

9. At Birdsall House, the Lady Middleton, a dau.

10. In the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the lady of Capt. T. Inglis, R.E., a dau.

11. At Hill House, Bridgewater, the Countess of Cavan, a son.

— At Berrington, Herefordshire, the Lady Rodney, a son.

13. At Kensington, Lady Audley, a dau.

14. In Baker-st., Portman-sq., the lady of Lieut.-Col. A. Macleod, Madras Cav., a dau.

15. At Arlington House, Turnham Green, Lady Troubridge, a dau.

— At South Kensington, Lady Magnay, the lady of Sir William Magnay, bart., a dau.

— At Northallerton, the widow of the late Sir Matthew Dodsworth, bart., of Thornton Hall, and Newland Park, Yorkshire, a son.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Lady Louisa Alexander, a son.

— At Galatz, on the Danube, the lady of Major Stokes, R.E., Her Majesty's Com. for the Danube, a dau.

17. In Southwick-cres., Hyde-park, the lady of Money Wigram, jun., esq., a dau.

— At Woodlands, Red Hill, the wife of Philip Hanbury, esq., a dau.

18. At the Baths of Lucca, the lady of Alexander Macbean, esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Leghorn, a son.

— At Clifton, the lady of Col. Montagu M'Murdo, a dau.

19. In Green-st., the Hon. Mrs. Seymour Dawson Damer, a son and heir.

— At Flowerfield, Coleraine, the lady of S. Lawrence Cox, esq., a son.

21. At Youlston Park, Lady Chichester, a dau.

22. At Goldborough Hall, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. James Lascelles, a son.

— At the Abbey, Woodbridge, the lady of Charles Austin, esq., of Brandeston Hall, Suffolk, a son.

23. At Springfield, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, the lady of Colonel Hennell, a son.

— At Hemingstone Rectory, Suffolk, the lady of the Venerable Robt. Henry Cobbold, a son.

24. In Wilton-cres., Belgrave-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Nugent Bankes, a dau.

— At Hodnet, Salop, the lady of the Rev. S. H. Macaulay, a son.

BIRTHS.

24. At Vinter's, the lady of James Whatman, esq., M.P., a dau.

25. In Chester-square, the lady of Col. Steele, Coldstream Guards, a son.

— At Worthing, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Charles Townsend Wilson, a dau.

— At Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., the lady of J. Bonsor, esq., a dau.

26. At Brighton, the lady of Col. Arthur Becher, C.B., a son.

— At Castle Fraser, Mrs. Robert Drummond, a dau.

27. At Stoke Rochford, Lady Caroline Turner, a dau.

28. At Brunts-field House, Edinburgh, the lady of George Baillie, jun., esq., of Mellerstain, a son.

29. In Portland-pl., Brighton, the lady of Maj. M. H. Dowbiggin, a dau.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Wentworth Woodhouse, the Countess Fitzwilliam, a dau.

2. At Holne Chase, near Ashburton, the widow of Major Coker, Bicester House, Oxfordshire, a dau.

— At Scarthingwell Hall, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Constable Maxwell, a son.

3. In South Audley-st., Lady Burghersh, a son.

— At Bracklyn Castle, Westmeath, Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, a son.

5. At Appleton Hall, Warrington, the lady of R. A. Cross, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Chancellor House, Tunbridge Wells, the Marchioness of Abercorn, a son.

6. At Walton-on-Trent, Derbyshire, the lady of Thomas Matthew Gisborne, esq., a dau.

— In Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., the lady of James Edward Pollock, M.D., a son.

8. At the Lodge, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, the lady of the Rev. James Pulling, D.D., a son.

9. At Coles Hill, Warwickshire, the lady of Major W. L. Merewether, a son.

12. At Bath, the lady of Major-Gen. W. Freke Williams, K.H., a son.

— The Hon. Mrs. Harbord Harbord, a dau.

13. At Brighton, the lady of Col. Kemeys Tynte, M.P., a son.

— At Upton Park Villas, Slough, the lady of E. M. Ward, esq., R.A., a son.

14. At Blake Hall, Essex, Mrs. Robert Capel Cure, a dau.

15. At Belle Vue House, Halifax, Nova

Scotia, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Trollope, C.B., twin sons.

15. At Quebec, the lady of Col. Munro, C.B., Thirteenth Regt., Commandant of the Garrison, a son.

16. At the Uplands, East Sheen, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, a dau.

17. At Abbotsford, Mrs. Hope Scott, a dau.

18. At Calehill House, Kent, the lady of William Baring Bingham, esq., a son and heir.

20. At the Hotel de l'Ecu, Geneva, Lady Mordaunt, a dau.

21. At Great Cumberland-st., the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Chichester, a son.

— At Castle Grove, Bampton, the lady of Major Vials, late Forty-fifth Regt., a dau.

22. At Devonshire-pl., Haverstock-hill, Dona Manuela de Rosas de Terrero (General Rosas' daughter), a son.

— At Cranmer Hall, Norfolk, the lady of Sir Willoughby Jones, bart., a dau.

25. At Calcutta, the lady of William Ritchie, esq., Advocate-General, a dau.

— At Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. George Browne, a son.

— At Mersham House, Hants, the lady of Capt. O. A. Grimston, a dau.

— At Redhall, Carrickfergus, the lady of the very Rev. George Bull, Dean of Connor, a son and heir.

26. At Upper Grosvenor-st., the lady of Charles Penruddocke, esq., of Compton Park, Wilts, a son and heir.

— At Wrotham Park, the Viscountess Enfield, a son.

— At Hamilton-pl., the Lady Adeliza Manners, a son.

28. In Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park, Mrs. Lyon Playfair, a dau.

— At Elmhurst Hall, Lichfield, the lady of Newton John Lane, esq., a son.

— At the residence of the Marquess of Donegal, Grosvenor-sq., Lady Harriet Ashley, a dau.

29. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Graves, a dau.

30. At Upper Seymour-st., Portman-sq., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Whittingham, C.B., a dau.

— At Carlton House-terr., Mrs. Dudley H. Ryder, a dau.

OCTOBER.

1. At Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, the Lady Mary Hood, a son.

BIRTHS.

1. At Gloucester-terrace, London, the Hon. Mrs. Philips, a son and heir.
 — At Scottow Vicarage, Norfolk, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. J. H. Nelson, a son.
 — At Farrance's Hotel, Mrs. Dunkinfield Astley, a dau.
 3. In Upper Brook-st., the Right Hon. the Lady Rollo, a dau.
 — At Reading, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby Shaw, a son.
 4. At Green Heys, Manchester, the lady of Comm. T. B. Lethbridge, R.N., H.M.S. *Renown*, a dau.
 — At Cliftonville, Belfast, the lady of Col. Charles Crutchley, a dau.
 5. In Chester-sq., Lady Rachel Butler, a dau.
 — At Fremantle, Western Australia, the lady of the Hon. the Compt.-Gen., Maj. E. Y. W. Henderson, R.E., a dau.
 — At Sale Hall, the lady of John Peel, esq., a dau.
 6. At Matford House, Exeter, the lady of Frederick Milford, esq., a dau.
 — In Eaton-sq., the lady of William Jones Loyd, esq., a dau.
 7. At the Rectory, Rock, Worcestershire, the lady of the Rev. D'Arcy Irvine, a son.
 — At Sandgate, the lady of Capt. Talbot, Roy. Art., a son.
 8. At the Palace, Salisbury, the lady of the Bishop of Salisbury, a dau.
 — At Stockwell Common, Mrs. Edward Sturt, a dau.
 — At the British Consulate-General, Buenos Ayres, the lady of Frank Parish, esq., a son and heir.
 9. In Tilney-st., Park-lane, Lady Whichcote, a son.
 — At Stone Lodge, Suffolk, the Hon. Mrs. George Dashwood, a dau.
 — At Ryde, the Hon. Mrs. Adolphus Liddell, a dau.
 — At Milford, Pembrokeshire, the lady of Harry FitzGerald Shute, esq., Compt. of Her Majesty's Customs, a son.
 — At Skiffington Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Richard Sutton, esq., a dau.
 — At Tilney-st., Park-lane, Lady Whichcote, a son.
 — At Bulby House, near Bourn, Lincolnshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Reeve (late Grenadier Guards), a dau.
 — At Brentmoor, Devon, the lady of Fras. Meynell, esq., a dau.
 10. At London, Canada West, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Portman, a son.
 — In Eaton-pl., Lady Perry, a son.
 — At Northampton, prematurely, the

lady of Maj. de Havilland, Bengal Art., twin daus.
 11. At Penally House, near Tenby, the lady of Nicholas John Dunn, esq., High Sheriff for Pembrokeshire, a dau.
 12. At Claybrook Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of H. Sholto Douglas, esq., twin daus.
 — At South-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Frances Stuart Wortley, a son.
 — At Richmond-terr., Clapham-road, Kennington, the lady of Major Segar, Eighth Hussars, a son.
 13. At Gibraltar, the lady of Major Pitcairn, Twenty-fifth Regt., a son.
 14. In Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park-gardens, the lady of William Penrose Mark, esq., H.M.'s Consul for Granada, resident at Malaga, Spain, a dau.
 — At Horsell, Surrey, Mrs. Spencer Compton, a son.
 15. In Porchester-terr., the lady of Sir James Macaulay Higginson, K.C.B., a son.
 16. At Hatt House, Wilts, the lady of J. W. Balfour, esq., late Capt. seventh Drag. Guards, a dau.
 — In Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Holdar, Scots. Fusil. Guards, a dau.
 — At Grosvenor-sq., the lady of the Rev. John A. Blackett Ord, a son.
 18. At Coates House, Edinburgh, the lady of Archibald R. Cockburn, esq., a son.
 19. At Charter House, the lady of the Rev. Richard Elwyn, a son.
 20. Lady Bishopp, the lady of Walter Long, esq., M.P., a son.
 21. In Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., Lady Sitwell, a son.
 — At Cork, the lady of Major Hammersley, a son.
 22. At Lowestoft, the lady of H. S. Waddington, jun., esq., a son.
 — At Clare Park, Farnham, the lady of George Schater Booth, esq., M.P., a dau.
 23. At Newstead, Wimbledon Park, the lady of John Murray, esq., a dau.
 — At Cambridge, the lady of the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D., a son.
 24. At Eccleston-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Frederic Hobart, a dau.
 25. At Norwich, the lady of Major Brandling, C.B., R. H. Art., a dau.
 27. At Glenarm Castle, N. Ireland, the Countess of Antrim, a dau.
 — In Portman-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Hay, a son.
 30. At Ball's Park, Hertfordshire, the Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn, a son.
 — The lady of Sir Edwd. Strachey, bt., of Sutton Court, a son.

BIRTHS.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Temple Port Rectory, co. Cavan, the Lady Olivia Fitz Patrick, a dau.

— At Bedale Hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. Beresford Pierse, a son.

2. At Barford House, near Warwick, the lady of Capt. Eyton, a son.

— At Twyford, Winchester, the lady of Professor Owen, Bombay, a son.

— At Fareham, the lady of Rear-Adm. R. Patton, a dau.

3. At Eaton-pl., the Hon. Mrs. George Denman, a dau.

— At Barnes, Surrey, the lady of G. A. F. Shadwell, esq., a dau.

— In Forres-st., Edinburgh, Lady Colebrooke, a son.

— At Wilton-st., Belgrave-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Rowland Winn, a dau.

4. At Stewart's Hotel, Belgravia, the Countess de Lalaing, a son.

— At Newcastle-on-Tyne, the lady of Cuthbert G. Ellison, esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, a dau.

— At Preston Hall, the lady of Edward Ladd Betts, esq., a dau.

5. At Hertford-st., Mayfair, the lady of Sir A. Duff Gordon, a dau.

— At Somersal Herbert, the lady of Sir W. Fitz Herbert, bart., a dau.

— At Cefn, St. Asaph, North Wales, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Williams Wynn, a dau.

6. At Kirkdale, N.B., the lady of Maj. F. Rainsford Hannay, a dau.

7. At New Lodge, St. Leonards' Forest, Horsham, the Hon. Mrs. Keith Falconer, a dau.

— In Harley-st., London, the Hon. Mrs. Waldegrave, a dau.

9. At Oxford-terr., Hyde Park, the lady of Capt. Henry Edwards Handley, a dau.

10. At Convamore, Mallow, Ireland, the Lady Emily Becher, a dau.

— At Gay-st., Bath, the lady of Capt. Hugh Hay Kennedy, a dau.

— At Marlyn, the Hon. Mrs. Newdegate Burne, a son.

— At Elm Grove, Southsea, the lady of George Long, esq., a son.

11. At Poona, Bombay, the lady of Edwin Arnold, esq., M.A., Principal of the College, a son.

— At Upper Grosvenor-st., Lady Maria Ponsonby, a son.

12. At Hanwood House, Shrewsbury, the lady of John Lloyd Jones, esq., a son.

13. In Cadogan-pl., the lady of Lieut.-Gen. Aitchison, a dau.

13. At Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Gray, a dau.

14. In Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea, the lady of Robert Douglas Hale, M.D., a son.

— At Carnousie Cottage, Banffshire, Lady Bertha Clifton, a son.

— At Calveley Hall, Cheshire, the Lady Constance Grosvenor, a dau.

15. At Malta, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hallewell, Assistant-Adj.-Gen., a dau.

— At Sarawak (Borneo), the lady of J. Brooke Brooke, esq., a son.

— At Tullock Castle, N.B., the lady of Major Hirst, a son and heir.

— At Devonshire-pl., Portland-pl., the Hon. Mrs. Beauchamp, twin daus.

16. At Malta, the lady of Col. Ramsay Stuart, C.B., Twenty-first Fusiliers, a son.

18. At Grafton-st., London, the Countess of Cork, a dau.

— At Dorchester House, Park-lane, Mrs. Holford, a dau.

19. At Pittodrie, Aberdeenshire, N.B., the lady of Col. Knight Erskine, a son and heir.

20. At Seafeld, Gorey, Ireland, the Viscountess Stopford, a son.

— At Wimpole-st., Cavendish-sq., the lady of W. P. Rodney, esq., a son.

21. At Avon Tyrol, Hants, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Henry Edward Fane, a son and heir.

— At Gunton Park, the Lady Suffield, a dau.

— In South-east Circus-place, Edinburgh, the Hon. Lady Stopford, a dau.

22. In Eaton-terr., Lady Elizabeth Romilly, a dau.

— In Upper Grosvenor-st., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Mellish, a dau.

23. In Chester-sq., Mrs. Jermyn Pratt, a dau.

— In Royal Parade, Cheltenham, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Conran, a son.

— In Grosvenor-st., Lady Smith, a dau.

24. At Hartford, Connecticut, U.S., the lady of Col. Samuel Colt, a son.

— At Knockglass, county Mayo, the Hon. Mrs. Algernon Moreton, a son.

25. At Stoke, the lady of Capt. Furneaux, R.N., a dau.

— At Harley-st., the Hon. Mrs. Leveson Randolph, a dau.

26. At Kibworth Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Col. Boulton, late Col. Roy. Art., a dau.

27. At Springwood Park, Kelso, Lady Scott Douglas, a son.

A A

MARRIAGES.

28. In Harley-pl., Clifton, Lady Manning, a dau.

— At Exeter, the lady of the Hon. W. A. Hobart, Third Bombay European Regt., a son.

— At Bowerswell, Perth, the lady of John Everett Millais, A.R.A., a dau.

29. At the Ryes, Sudbury, Suffolk, the Lady Florence Barnardiston, a son.

— At Lyall-st., Belgrave-sq., the Viscountess Malden, a dau.

30. At Raheny, near Dublin, the lady of Capt. W. Crofton, C.B., a son.

— In Hill-st., Berkeley-square, the Countess of Caithness, a son and heir.

— At Brandeston Vicarage, Suffolk, the lady of the Rev. Henry Meade Smythe, a son.

DECEMBER.

1. At Yealmpton, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Bewes, Seventy-third Regt., a son.

— At Lilleshall, Shropshire, the lady of the Rev. Henry G. de Bunsen, a dau.

2. At Portsea, the lady of Capt. Henry Babington Rose, a dau.

3. At Moncrieffe House, Perthshire, the lady of Louisa Moncrieffe, a dau.

— At Melbourn Vicarage, Cambridge-shire, the lady of the Rev. F. G. Jenyns, a son.

4. At Poona, the lady of F. B. Pemberton, esq., C.E., Asst. Superintendent Engineers, C.C., a dau.

— At Farnham, Surrey, the lady of Maj. Dundas, a dau.

— At Wrenbury Hall, the lady of Maj. Starkey, a dau.

5. At Caprington Castle, Ayrshire, the lady of W. S. Cuningham, esq., a son.

— At Heworth Villa, York, the lady of Capt. Philipps, Roy. Art., a dau.

6. At Ernespie, Castle Douglas, the lady of James Mackie, esq., M.P., a dau.

— At Great Barr Hall, Staffordshire, Lady Scott, a dau.

7. At Fulham Palace, the lady of the Lord Bishop of London, a dau.

11. At Maldern Vicarage, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. W. Chetwynd Stapylton, a son.

12. At Shoreham, Kent, the lady of Comm. W. N. W. Hewett, R.N., a son.

— At Stoke Talmage, Oxfordshire, the Hon. Mrs. William Byron, prematurely, a dau.

— The lady of Capt. F. A. B. Craufurd, R.N., a son.

— At Springfield, South Queensferry, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Henry Chetwynd, a son.

13. At the Willows, West Ham, Essex, the lady of Capt. Pelly, R.N., a son.

15. At Stanhope-st., Hyde-park-gardens, the lady of the Rev. Baden Powell, Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford, a dau.

17. At Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. St. John Methuen, a dau.

19. At Christ Church, Oxford, the lady of the Very Rev. the Dean of Wells, a son.

— At Dingle Bank, Liverpool, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Cropper, a dau.

— At Madeira, the lady of David Holland Erskine, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, a son.

20. In Belgrave-sq., Lady Digby, a son.

— In Grosvenor-crescent, Belgrave-sq., the lady of Charles Buxton, esq., M.P., a dau.

21. At Bebeck, on the Bosphorus, the lady of Edmund Hornby, esq., Judge of H.M.'s Supreme Consular Court of the Levant, a son.

24. At Madeira, the Viscountess Ebrington, a son.

— In Berkeley-sq., the Lady Lindsay, a dau.

25. At Everingham Park, the Right Hon. Lady Herries, a dau.

— In Chester-sq., the lady of Matthew Arnold, esq., a dau.

— At Elliston House, St. Boswell's, the Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple, a dau.

26. At Park-pl., St. James's, the Hon. Mrs. Best, a son.

— At Gibraltar, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Twenty-fifth Regt. (the King's Own Borderers), a son.

29. In St. James's, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Jervis, a son.

— At the Marquis of Abercorn's, Barronscourt, Ireland, the Countess of Lichfield, a son.

31. In Eaton-sq., Madame Rücker, the lady of the Hanseatic Minister, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

1857.

OCTOBER.

17. At St. Paul's Church, Landour, India, Capt. Pinckney, H.M.'s Carabineers, to Emma, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Reilly, Engineers.

MARRIAGES.

NOVEMBER.

18. At Rangoon, Capt. Christian Grant, Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, to Margaret Jessie, daughter of the late Major Thomson.

30. At Singapore, Charles Bell, esq., of Bangkok, Siam, to Charlotte Erskine, dau. of Mr. and the late Lady Frances Jemima Goodeve.

DECEMBER.

1. At Auckland, Alexander Clerk, esq., youngest son of the Rt. Hon. Sir George Clerk, bart., of Penicuik, to Edith, dau. of Dr. A. Buchanan.

15. At Demerara, Villiers W. Caesar Hawkins, esq., Assistant Com.-Gen., son of Sir John Caesar Hawkins, bart., to Emily, dau. of the Hon. John Daly, Administrator-Gen. of Demerara and Essequibo.

1858.

JANUARY.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS
ROYAL, JAN. 25.

THE Princess Royal of England is by our ancient feudal law regarded with peculiar honour, inasmuch as, besides rules which invest her with especial respect, the Sovereign is entitled to levy an aid for marrying her, and her only of his daughters. Probably few Englishmen, beyond some "black-letter lawyers," had any knowledge of these privileges, and the universal joy which accompanied the marriage of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter is attributable to the affectionate interest taken in the happiness of Her Majesty's family relatives, and the kindly feelings naturally felt towards an interesting and amiable Princess. Whatever may have been the sentiments which guided the Queen's subjects, it is certain that the interest felt by the nation in the marriage of the Princess Royal was spontaneous and universal; and the Act of Parliament which proposed to "levy an aid" was passed without one grudge.

The marriage thus universally acceptable was on the 25th January solemnized with all the dignity of a state ceremonial,

in the Chapel of the historic Palace of St. James's. This venerable and dingy place of worship was built by Holbein, in the reign of Henry VIII. It has seen many vicissitudes—has been a Roman Catholic chapel, a Protestant chapel, a store-room, a guard-room, a Protestant chapel, and lastly a Chapel Royal. Many Royal marriages have been solemnized within its walls. Here Anne married George of Denmark; here George III. married Charlotte of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz; here George IV. endured his ill-omened nuptials; hither William IV. led the amiable Queen Adelaide to the altar; here in 1840 Queen Victoria gave her hand—and the love of a people sanctified the gift—to Albert of Saxe-Coburg; and here the eldest beloved issue of that union was now about to give her hand, with the priceless treasure of her love, to the heir to the great Protestant throne of the Continent. The dark apartment had undergone all the improvements of which it was susceptible—the old pews had been swept away, and rows of seats substituted; a gallery had been erected; and the ancient window had been enlarged. The interior had received all the improvements possible to the art of the decorator—hangings of crimson silk with bullion fringes and tassels, gilt columns and scroll-work, gold beadings, shields and ciphers. By great skill, accommodation had been provided for about 300 peers and peeresses, and others the noblest of the land. The altar was magnificently set out with "services" of gold of Queen Anne's reign; near it were the stools intended for the Royal Families.

The marriage procession was formed at Buckingham Palace. It consisted of more than twenty carriages. The first detachment conveyed the Princes and agnates of the House of Prussia. Next, at a short interval, came the Bridegroom, attended by his *suite*. Next Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Bride, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family of England. Arrived at St. James's Palace, the procession was received by the Great Officers of State, and conducted through the magnificent, though somewhat gloomy *suite* of State apartments, whose furniture and decorations are of the time of Queen Anne. They were now made as gay as they would admit of, and crowded as they were with the nobles of England and numerous foreign visitors of high rank in magnificent costumes, and with a profusion of

MARRIAGES.

exotic plants, looked perhaps as lively as in their freshest days.

Soon after twelve o'clock the sound of trumpets from the inner apartments announced the approach of Her Majesty's procession to the chapel, in the following order :—

HER MAJESTY'S PROCESSION.

Drums and Trumpets.

Sergeant Trumpeter.

Knight Marshal.

Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms.

Equerry in Waiting to Clerk Marshal.
the Queen.

Controller of the Treasurer of the
Household. Household.

Keeper of the Privy Purse.

Groom in Waiting to Lord in Waiting to
the Queen. the Queen.

The Lord Steward.

Lord Privy Seal. Lord President of the
Council.

Two Ser- Lord High Chan- Two Ser-
geants- cellor. geants-
at-Arms. at-Arms.

Senior Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter.

Gentleman Garter, Principal Gentleman

Usher and King of Arms, Usher

Daily carrying his of the

Waiter to Sceptre. Black Rod,

the Sword bearing

of State. his Rod.

The Earl Marshal, bearing his Baton.

Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of
Cambridge,

her Train borne by

Lady Arabella Sackville West,

and attended by Major Home Purves.

His Royal Highness the Duke of

Cambridge,

attended by Colonel Charles Tyrwhitt.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of

Cambridge,

her Train borne by

Lady Geraldine Somerset,

and attended by Baron Knesebeck.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent,

her Train borne by

Lady Anna Maria Dawson,

and attended by Sir George Couper, Bart.

The Vice- The Sword of State, The Lord

Chamberlain. borne by Chamberlain.

Viscount Palmerston, K.G.,

First Lord of the Treasury.

His Royal Highness His Royal Highness

Prince Alfred. the Prince of Wales.

THE QUEEN.

His Royal ... leading ... His Royal

Highness Prince Highness Prince

Leopold.

Arthur.

Her Majesty's Train borne by the
Groom of the Robes and two Pages of
Honour.

Her Royal Her Royal Her Royal

Highness Highness Highness

Princess Princess Princess

Louisa. Alice. Helena.

The Master of the The Mistress of the
Horse. Robes.

The Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting.

Two Maids of Honour in Waiting.

Bedchamber Woman in Waiting.

The Lady Superintendent.

Captain of Gold Stick. Captain of
the Yeomen the Gentlemen-

of the Guard. at-Arms.

Master of the Buckhounds.

Master of the Household.

Silver Stick in Field Officer in

Waiting. Brigade Waiting.

Tutors to their Royal Highnesses the

Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred.

Six Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Six Yeomen of the Guard closed the

Procession.

Before the Queen's Procession entered the chapel the Princess of Prussia (the mother of the bridegroom) with the Princes Adalbert and Frederick Charles entered and took her seat by the altar. Then the procession entered. The appearance of Her Majesty, self-possessed and Queenly, with a magnificent crown of jewels on her head, with the young Princes on either hand, was greeted with a deep, prolonged, and reverential obeisance. Her Majesty passed to her chair of state on the left of the altar. Hereafter all remained standing. Soon after entered

THE PROCESSION OF THE BRIDEGROOM.

Drums and Trumpets.

Sergeant Trumpeter.

Master of the Ceremonies.

The Bridegroom's Gentlemen of Honour,
between Heralds.

The Prussian Minister with the Members
of his Legation.

Vice-Chamberlain Lord Chamberlain
of Her Majesty's of Her Majesty's

Household. Household.

THE BRIDEGROOM,

Supported by his Father, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, and by his

Royal Highness the Prince William

of Baden, followed by the

Attendants of their Royal Highnesses the
Prince and Prince William.

His Royal Highness was dressed in the
rather unpretending uniform of a Prussian

MARRIAGES.

general with the insignia of the Black Eagle—a costume which set off his tall figure and frank open countenance to great advantage. His Royal Highness on approaching the altar knelt and prayed with earnest devotion for a short space. He then took his position at the right hand of the altar, awaiting his bride, whose procession now entered.

THE PROCESSION OF THE BRIDE.

Drums and Trumpets.

Sergeant Trumpeter.

Officers of Arms. Officers of Arms.

Marquis of Abercorn, K.G.,

Groom of the Stole

to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Vice-Chamberlain Lord Chamberlain

of Her Majesty's of Her Majesty's

Household. Household.

THE BRIDE,

Supported by her father, his Royal

Highness the Prince Consort,

and by His Majesty

the King of the Belgians.

The Train of her Royal Highness borne by eight unmarried Daughters of Dukes,

Marquises and Earls :—

The Lady Susan The Lady Cecilia
Pelham Clinton. Gordon Lennox.

The Lady Emma The Lady Katherine
Stanley. Hamilton.

The Lady Susan The Lady Constance
Murray. Villiers.

The Lady Victoria The Lady Cecilia
Noel. Molyneux.

“Without these aids to recognition, even these Royal personages would pass to the altar unnoticed and unknown, so deep, so all-absorbing is the interest excited by the appearance of the Bride herself. The gorgeous veil she wears depending from her head-dress is thrown off, and hanging in massive folds behind, leaves the expression of her face completely visible as she walks slowly, her head slightly stooped in bashfulness, and her eyes cast down upon the ground. Her bright bloom of colour has completely deserted her, and even when compared with her snowy dress her cheeks seem pale, and her whole appearance denotes tremulousness and agitation.”

In the eyes of many the dress of the Bride is only next in importance to the idea of the Bride herself. It was composed of a rich robe of white moire antique, ornamented with three flounces of Honiton lace. The design of the lace was of bouquets in open work of the rose, thistle and shamrock in three medallions. At the top of each

flounce in front of the dress were wreaths of orange and myrtle blossoms—the latter the bridal flower of Germany—every wreath terminating with bouquets of the same flowers, forming a floral pyramid terminated with a large bouquet work at the girdle. The train, three yards in length, and ornamented in corresponding design, was borne by eight bridesmaids, the very gems of the English noblesse, each descended from a Royal House.

As Her Royal Highness advanced to the altar she paused, and made a deep reverence to her mother, and the paleness of her face flushed to a deep crimson; and next a similar observance to the Prince of Prussia. The Bridegroom advanced, and, taking her hand, dropped on one knee, pressed it with an expression of fervent love and admiration.

The marriage service commenced with a chorale, after which the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Oxford, Chester, the Dean of Windsor, and Dr. Wesly, performed the marriage service according to the form set forth in the Book of Common Prayer.

When the marriage had been completed, the conclusion of the Hallelujah Chorus was sung.

Then ensued a scene which showed (if any proof were needed) how deeply the feelings of family love are implanted in our common nature. The Bride, giving way to her pent-up feelings, threw herself on her mother's bosom, and her throbbing form showed how great was her agitation; while her royal mother, pressing her daughter again and again to her bosom, finally gave way to her emotions. Her royal husband now claimed his privilege with a gentle firm embrace, and next her father enfolded her in his arms. It is needless to describe the many congratulations which passed between the Bridegroom and his parents and relatives.

The departure of the bridal procession was not less formal, according to the prescribed rules of Kings-at-Arms, Pursuivants, and Heralds, than their entrance—but need not be described. Arrived in the Throne-room, the Bridegroom and Bride signed the register, which was witnessed by all the royal personages present, and every illustrious and noble individual who got a chance.

The Court then returned to Buckingham Palace, which was surrounded by a great crowd. To their repeated bursts of cheering Her Majesty appeared on the

MARRIAGES.

balcony with the royal children, and then retiring, led back the Bride by the hand, and presented her to her loyal subjects. The Bridegroom now stepped forward, and, placing himself by the side of his Bride, they received, hand-in-hand, the vociferous greetings of the spectators. As different members of the English and Prussian families appeared on the balcony, they received cordial greetings.

The wedding breakfast was spread in the state dining-room, not the least remarkable of the preparations being the wedding cake. In the afternoon the newly-married pair went to Windsor Castle. The festivities within the palace concluded with a state concert.

Without the palace the people had an ovation entirely their own in the shape of very splendid illuminations. As the public offices were not lighted up the demonstration was entirely popular. It was as general and, the darkness of the official buildings deducted, as splendid as the Peace illuminations. Immense crowds traversed the streets to a late hour, and the flags which hung from the windows and house-tops were allowed to remain some days. It must not be forgotten that throughout the United Kingdom the day was made a holiday, and that the bells were rung, flags hoisted, and suitable exhibitions of gladness seen in every city, town, and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of the land.

On Wednesday the 27th, Her Majesty invested her royal son-in-law with the insignia of the Order of the Garter at Windsor Castle.

On Tuesday, the 2nd of February, the Prince and Princess departed for their own home. Instead of driving from Buckingham Palace to the Bricklayer's Arms Station by the shortest route, the course taken was through the Strand, Fleet Street, Cheapside, and over London Bridge. Although this route was somewhat suddenly adopted, the houses were gaily decorated with flags, and the streets were crowded with people. The Prince and Princess Frederick William, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales occupied one carriage. The day was bitterly cold, and the snow fell heavily into the open carriage; but the young Bride bore it unflinchingly, and returned the greetings of the populace with happy smiles.

At Gravesend the royal yacht awaited them. Here the Prince Consort took an affectionate farewell of his daughter, and

the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred behaved in a very unsophisticated fashion. The heavy snow-storm made the passage to Antwerp somewhat perilous, but it was accomplished in safety.

1. At St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells, the Rev. Edmund Hobhouse, Vicar of St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford, to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of the late Gen. the Hon. John Brodrick.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lieut.-Col. Henry Torrens D'Agnilar, late Gren. Guards, to Frances Catherine, dau. of the Lady Elizabeth Dawson and of the late Hon. Lionel Dawson.

5. At St. George's Church, Hanover-sq., Alfred Buckley, esq., eldest son of Maj.-Gen. Buckley, M.P., to Geraldine Mary, dau. of the late Capt. St. John Mildmay, R.N.

— At Ammondell House, Linlithgowshire, James Young, esq., to the Lady Alicia Diana Hay, dau. of the late Rt. Hon. Henry David, Earl of Buchan, and relict of the Hon. and Rev. Somerville Hay.

— At Mooltan, F. Murray Hay Forbes, esq., B.N.I., second son of the Hon. Robert Forbes, B.C.S., to Honoria Matilda, dau. of the Rev. William Knox Marshall, B.D., Prebendary of Hereford and Incumbent of St. Mary's, Bridgnorth.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Herbert Crompton, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Herries, C.B., K.C.H., to Leonora Emma, dau. of Henry L. Wickham, esq., of Ghesterfield-st., Mayfair.

6. At Burley-in-Wharfedale, the Rev. John Simeon Hiley, M.A., of Woodhouse, Loughborough, to Mary, dau. of the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and widow of the late Aldred Twining, esq., of Gray's Inn.

— In St. Paul's Cathedral, London, C.W., Edward Blake, esq., of Toronto, barrister-at-law, son of the Hon. the Chancellor of Upper Canada, to Margaret, dau. of the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Huron.

7. At Lampeter, the Rev. Owen A. Nares, Junior Canon of St. David's Cathedral, to Emily Margaret, dau. of the Very Rev. Dr. Llewellyn, Dean of St. David's, and Principal of Lampeter College.

— At Berrynarbor, Lieut. Charles Williams, R.N., to Harriet Mary, dau. of Arthur D. Bassett, esq.

12. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Hon. Wm. Henry Sidney North, to

MARRIAGES.

Frederica Cockerel, step-dau. of the Earl of Eglinton.

13. At the Catholic Chapel, Warwick-st., Maj. the Hon. Alexander Edward Fraser, Scots Fusil. Guards, son of Lord Lovat, to Georgina Mary, dau. of George F. Heneage, esq., M.P.

— At Jullundhur, Major S. B. Faddy, Thirty-sixth Regt. N.I., to Eliza Sophia, dau. of Major J. C. Innes, Sixty-first Regt. N.I.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Thomas Kemp Story, esq., to the Hon. Helen Matilda, dau. of the late and sister of the present Visct. Dillon.

19. At the Church of the Sub-Deanery, Chichester, the Rev. Robert Sutton, to Lucy Turner Gilbert, dau. of the Bishop of Chichester.

21. At Hawkhurst, Kent, Reginald Dykes Marshall, esq., to Margaret Louisa, dau. of Sir John F. W. Herschel, bart.

22. In Drummond-pl., Edinburgh, Henry Lees, esq., to Jemima, dau. of Adam Black, esq., M.P.

23. At St. John's Church, Notting Hill, Alderman Rose, to Charlotte Grace, dau. of the late Capt. Edward Winterton Snow, Madras Army.

26. At Umballah, Richard Barton Hill, esq., Adjt. Twenty-third Punjaub Inf., Lieut. Sixtieth B.N.I., to Annie, dau. of Edmund Tritton, esq., M.D., C.B., Insp.-Gen. of Hosp. in North-West Provinces and the Punjaub.

— At the English Church, Heidelberg, Wilhelm Graf von Zeppelin, of the Austrian Service, to Mabella Frances, dau. of the Hon. John Henry and Lady Mabella Knox.

27. At Hope-under-Dinmore, the Rev. Berkeley Lionel Scudamore Stanhope, M.A., Vicar of Bosbury, to Caroline Sarah, dau. of John Arkwright, esq.

28. At Wateringbury, Robert Henry Earle, of St. John's Coll., Oxford, to Susanna, dau. of the late Wm. Henry Allchin, esq., of East Malling, Kent.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Bath, the Rev. J. L. Anstis, D.D., to Emma, relict of Major-Gen. Dubble, and dau. of the late Sir Henry Ross, K.C.B.

— At St. John's Church, Henry William Forester, esq., only son of Francis, brother of the late Lord Forester, to the Hon. Eleanora Alexandrina Fraser, dau.

of the late Hon. Wm. Fraser, and sister of Lord Saltoun.

2. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Hugh Charles Trevanion, esq., to the Lady Frances Bowes Lyon, dau. of the late Lord Glamis, and sister of the Earl of Strathmore.

— At Prestwich, Capt. John Grant, late Forty-second Royal Highlanders, to Anne, dau. of Robert Chadwick, esq., of High Bank, Manchester.

— At Prestwich, Salusbury Gillies Payne, esq., to Catherine Anne, dau. of Robert Chadwick, esq.

— At the British Embassy, Florence, the Rev. P. M. Sankey, Curate of Highclere, Hants, to Helen, dau. of the late Sir Edmund Filmer, bart., M.P.

— At the British Embassy, Florence, William Stuart Ferrers, esq., to Emilia, dau. of the late Sir Edmund Filmer, bt., M.P., of East Sutton, Kent.

— At Athlone Church, Capt. Caulfeild, Coldstream Guards, to the Hon. Annette Handcock, dau. of Lord Castlemaine.

— At Osmington, Dorset, the Rev. W. Francis Tregarthen to Harriet Fonblanque, dau. of the Rev. Sir James E. Philipps, bart.

— At Hull, the Rev. Isaac Close, Incumbent of Kirkby Ravensworth, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Richard Jackson, esq., of Welton.

— At Yazor, the Hon. and Rev. Arthur A. B. Hanbury, Rector of Shobdon, to Mary Ward, dau. of John Davenport, esq., of Foxley.

3. At the British Embassy, Paris, the Rev. William H. Priestley to Augusta, dau. of the late Col. the Hon. Sir Robert Le Poer Trench, K.C.B., K.T.S.

— At Auchterarder House, Perthshire, Thomas Jas. Graham Stirling, esq., of Strowan, to Jane, dau. of the late Wm. Hugh Hunter, esq., of Garry Cottage, Perth.

— At St. James's, Paddington, John Dunstan, esq., Governor of Chester Castle, to Emily Catherine, dau. of Cipriani Potter, esq.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Charles Hay, son of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoul, and Capt. in the Fusil. Guards, to Isabella, dau. of Col. Wm. Henry and Lady Laura Meyrick.

— At Noorpore, Punjaub, Lieut. C. W. Nightingale, late Eighteenth Regt. B.N.I., to Martha, dau. of the late Maj. James Stainbank Winfield, H.E.I.C.S.

— In Naas, co. Kildare, the Rev. Charles Elrington M'Kay, to Georgiana

MARRIAGES.

Frances, dau. of the late George Ogle Moore, esq., Kilbrade Manor, formerly M.P. for the City of Dublin.

8. At Trinity Church, Deanbridge, Edinburgh, the Hon. Henry Weylan Chetwynd, R.N., son of the Visct. Chetwynd, to Julia Bosville, second dau. of Duncan Davidson, esq., of Tulloch, and the late Hon. Mrs. Davidson.

— At Repton, Col. the Hon. Richard Curzon, C.B., Gren. Guards, to Isabella Katherine, dau. of the late General the Hon. George Anson.

9. At Plympton St. Mary, Devon, Capt. Arthur Lowe, R.N., H.M.S. *Implacable*, son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Exeter, to Florence, youngest dau. of the late George Strode, esq., of Newnham Park, Devon.

— At Radborne, Capt. Henry Bagot, R.N., son of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells and Lady Harriet Bagot, to Eleanor, dau. of Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby to the Lady Maria Coventry.

— At Palgrave, Charles John Martyn, esq., of Christ Church, Oxford, to Catherine Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Harrison.

— At Waresley, Huntingdonshire, the Rev. Lewis Woodward Lewis, M.A., to Louisa Anne Edie, dau. of Col. Elwyn.

10. At Garey, George, son of Henry Grazebrook, esq., Liverpool, to Charlotte Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Robert Owen.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Earl Euston, son of the Duke of Grafton, to Miss Baring, dau. of the Hon. Francis B. Baring.

— At Hallow, Worcestershire, the Rev. Henry Vere, son of Col. Packe, Twyford Hall, Norfolk, to Helen Sara, dau. of Stewart C. Bruce, esq.

11. At Spanish-pl., Manchester-sq., Samuel Charles Roby, esq., of Alvecote Priory, Warwickshire, to Flora Ross Condry, dau. of the late Major John Lockhart Gallie, Thirty-eighth Regt.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Nathaniel Barnardiston, esq., to the Lady Florence Legge, dau. of the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Dartmouth.

— At Husborne Crawley, Bedfordshire, Orlando Robert Hamond Orlebar, esq., Capt. H.M.'s Twenty-eighth Regt., Knight of the Legion of Honour, to Arabella Emily, dau. of Robert Orlebar, esq.

13. At Clifton, Capt. Maskelyne, Roy.

Fus., to Rosina Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Patton, Inspecting Field Officer, Bristol.

15. At the British Consulate, Bayonne, Clement T. Sneyd Kynnersley, esq., of Loxley Park, Staffordshire, to Ellen, dau. of the late J. Mallaby, esq.

16. At Cheltenham, Maj. Chas. Cooch, to Charlotte Hyacinth, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Kirwan.

— At Holy Trinity, Marylebone, the Rev. A. Blount Whatton, B.A., LL.B., curate of St. George's, Hanover-sq., to Maria Elizabeth, dau. of John Swift, esq.

— At St. Marylebone, Gordon E. Surtees, esq., of Devonshire-pl., to Jane, dau. of Wm. Chapman, esq.

— At Overton, Flintshire, the Hon. Brownlow de Grey, to Emma, dau. of the late George Kenyon, esq.

— At Edinburgh, Chas. B. Boys, M.D., Deputy-Inspector-Gen. Army Medical Staff, to Margaret Mary, dau. of the late Maj. Champion.

19. At Jamaica, Thomas Harrison Ridley, esq., Member of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, to Isabella Jane, dau. of the late Capt. William James Darling, H.M.'s Sixty-third Regt., and niece to the Governor of Jamaica.

20. At Calcutta, Horatio Senftenberg Ross, esq., B.C.S., to Caroline Delantour St. George, dau. of the late Sir Theophilus St. George, bart.

— At All Saints, Paddington, W. G. H. Morgan, esq., Lieut. R.N., to Marianne, eldest dau. of Sir Robert Gunning, bart.

25. At St. James's Church, Capt. Geoffrey Nightingale, Fourth Hyderabad Cavalry, to Annie, third dau. of the late Thomas John Knowlys, esq.

MARCH.

2. At Swanage, Dorset, the Rev. G. Alston, Rector of Studland, to Isabella, widow of the late Rev. Charles Smythies, and dau. of Adm. Sir Eaton Travers, K.H.

8. At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Lieut. Duncan Stewart, R.N., to Margaret Ferooz, dau. of the Rt. Hon. Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B., and Lady M'Neill.

9. At Whitehouse, near Edinburgh, Sir George Home, bart., of Blackadder, to Ann Oliphant, dau. of the late Graham Spiers, esq., Advocate Sheriff of Midlothian.

MARRIAGES.

9. At Victoria Church, Vancouver's Island, Alexander Grant Dallas, esq., to Jane, dau. of His Excellency James Douglas, Governor of Vancouver's Island.

11. At Thame, Oxfordshire, Duncan Graham Robertson, esq., of Torrie and Mid-Boreland, Perthshire, to Elizabeth Penelope, dau. of the Rev. Thomas B. Fookes, D.C.L.

16. At Sydney, Alfred Delves Broughton, esq., to Clemence, dau. of the late C. L. D. Fattorini, M.D.

— At Trinity, Paddington, Capt. T. A. Cowper to Jane Maria, dau. of Capt. J. W. Carnegie, H.E.I.C.S.

— At St. Peter's, Pimlico, the Hon. Richard Walter Chetwynd, son of Visct. Chetwynd, to Harriett Johanna, dau. of the late Walter Campbell, esq.

— At the parish church of Glasnevin, William O'Connor Morris, esq., barrister-at-law, to Georgiana Kathleen, dau. of George Lindsay, of Glasnevin, esq., D.L., and the Lady Mary C. Lindsay.

— At Walcot Church, Bath, John Gordon, esq., one of the Masters of the Court of Common Pleas, to Maria Jane, dau. of the late Henry Foskett, esq., Capt. Fifteenth Hussars.

17. At Bamford Chapel, Rochdale, Joseph John Armitage, esq., to Hannah, dau. of John Fenton, esq.

— At St. Mary, Woolnoth, Frederick Brodie, esq., to Ada Blanche, dau. of the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Walter Carden, M.P., Lord Mayor of London.

— At Walcot, Bath, J. MacGregor, esq., to Lucy, dau. of Col. Henry Poole, R.A.

23. At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. Stopford Augustus Brooke, to Emma Diana, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, esq.

25. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Christopher Armytage Nicholson, esq., to Frances Augusta, dau. of the Hon. Augustus Macdonald Moreton.

— At Watford, Herts, Richard Benyon, esq., of Englefield House, Berks, to Elizabeth Mary, dau. of Robert Clutterbuck, esq.

Lately. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Maj.-Gen. Yule, Roy. Eng., to the Hon. Ann Louisa Best, dau. of Lord Wynford.

APRIL.

6. At Banwell, Somerset, Edmond R.

Turner, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Mary Louisa Blackley Turner, dau. of the Rev. W. H. Turner.

6. At All Saints', Southampton, Chas. G. Burney, esq., R.N., to Eleanor Agnes, dau. of the late Rev. W. Addington Norton, M.A.

— At Shaw-cum-Donnington, Newbury, Capt. Hickman, Fiftieth Queen's Own Regt., of Gloucester-terr., to De Courcy Annie, dau. of the late Robert Dashwood, esq., Roy. Eng.

— At Monkton Manse, Edmund Lewis Hooper, esq., to Mary Louisa, dau. of the Rev. George James Lawrie, D.D.

— At Paignton Church, near Torquay, F. W. D. Bluett, esq., to Mary, dau. of Capt. Hodge, R.N.

7. At Umballa, Lieut. John Skynner Walters, First Bengal Fusiliers, to Sophia, dau. of the late Mary Fredk. Lloyd, Bengal Army.

— At Witham, Capt. Luard, R.N., of Witham Lodge, to Miss Du Cane, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Du Cane, of the Grove.

— At Hove, Brighton, John Drummond, esq., of Stragsath, Perthshire, late Tenth Hussars, to Charlotte Emma, dau. of Cornelius Smythe, esq.

— At St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill, Robert Ughtred, son of the late Lieut. Sir W. A. Hungate, bart., R.N., to Eliza Ann, dau. of the late D. Gardiner, esq., of Guy's Hospital.

— At St. Jude's Church, Southsea, Arthur John Stuart, esq., to Frances Emily, dau. of the late John Campbell Kennedy, esq.

— Constantine Griffith Wodehouse, esq., to Fanny Isabella Bridgman, dau. of the Rev. E. H. Sawbridge.

— At St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, John Turner Hopwood, esq., M.P., to Mary Augusta Henrietta, dau. of the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Coventry.

8. At St. John's, Paddington, William S. Deacon, esq., to Mary Sophia, dau. of Raikes Currie, esq.

— At Colwall Church, Herefordshire, George Wallace, esq., to Mary Sarah, dau. of the late Benjamin Heywood Bright, esq.

— At Loversall, Thomas Bosvile Bosvile, esq., of Ravenfield Park, to Emma, dau. of Francis Huntsman, esq.

— At St. Mary's Church, Richmond, Arthur Sperling, esq., to Adelaide Noel, dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir Henry Lorraine Baker, bart., C.B.

— At Torquay, the Rev. Hans Fredk.

MARRIAGES.

Hamilton, Vicar of Sidmouth, to Mary Georgina, dau. of Chas. Barry Baldwin, esq., late M.P. for Totness.

8. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, G. Peacock, esq., of Park-lane, to Augusta, dau. of Lady Charlotte Greville, and sister of the Countess of March.

— At Dalkeith Chapel, Capt. Douglas Jones, A.D.C. to Clementina Fleming, dau. of the late Col. Fullerton, Elphinstone.

— At St. Peter's, Dublin, the Rev. William O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, Antrim, to Elizabeth Grace, dau. of the late Venerable John Torrens, D.D.

— At St. Marylebone, Lieut.-Gen. Cannon, to Emma Beever, dau. of Rowland Ronald, esq., of Manchester-sq.

9. At St. Mary's, Lewisham, William Addis Delacombe, esq., Roy. Marines L.I., to Isabella Anne, dau. of Quarles Harris, esq.

10. At Cadiz, Arthur John Schreiber, esq., Capt. in Hill's Thirty-first Regt., to Amelia, dau. of Don. Francisco Sanchez di Pina, of Gibraltar, and sister of Lady Douglas.

13. At the Episcopal Chapel, Muthil, Perthshire, Capt. Greenhill, Coldstream Guards, to the Hon. Amelia Anne Drummond, dau. of the Visct. Strathallan.

— At Odiham, Edward Percy Thompson, esq., Seventh Hussars, to Charlotte Alice, dau. of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Josceline Percy, C.B.

14. At Stockton, the Rev. Slade Baker, Vicar of Clifton-on-Teme, to Anne, eldest dau. of Rev. W. F. Raymond.

— At Northfield, Eugene Gustavus Muntz, esq., of Umberslade, Warwickshire, to Emma Louisa, dau. of P. H. Muntz, esq.

15. At St. Paul's Church, Paterson, New South Wales, Frederick Holkam Danger, esq., to Eliza, daughter of J. C. Phelps, esq.

— At the Castle Chapel, Dublin, Greville Richard Vernon, esq., son of the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P., to Miss Susan Caroline Cockerell, step-daughter of His Excellency the Earl of Eglintoun and Winton.

— At Stone, near Aylesbury, Bucks, William Henry Flower, to Georgiana Rosetta, daughter of Rear-Adm. Smyth, K.S.F., D.C.L., &c.

— At Kedleston, Derbyshire, Lord A. Edwin Hill, M.P., to the Hon. Mary Catharine, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon, and sister of Lord Scarsdale.

15. At the Roman Catholic Church, Clapham, John J. T. Somers Cocks, esq., to Ann, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Simpson, Rector of Little Horsted, Sussex.

17. At Peshawur, H. Richmond Brownlow, esq., Bengal Art., to Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Blaikie, knt.

20. At Eton, in the College Chapel, John Patteson Cobbold, esq., to Adela Harriette, daughter of the Rev. George John Dupuis.

— At Froyle Church, Walter Henry Medhurst, esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Foo-Chow-Foo, in China, to Julian Tryphena, daughter of Henry Burningham, esq.

— At Achurch, Northamptonshire, Thomas Henry Burroughes, esq., to the Hon. Edith Galfrida Powys, daughter of Lord Lilford.

21. At Claverton Manor Church, Somerset, Walter, Bagehot, esq., to Eliza, eldest daughter of James Wilson, esq., M.P.

— At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, the Rev. Charles J. R. Cooke, Rector of Orton Longueville, to Frances Sarah Bowen, sister of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Harewood, to Miss Smyth, daughter of Col. J. C. Smyth, M.P.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., James Hatherell, to Eliza Emily, daughter of the Hon. Chas. Lennox Butler.

22. At the Parish Church, Brighton, the Rev. William Henry Hawker, to Eugenia, daughter of the late J. Jones, esq.

— At the Parish Church, Blackburn, Lieut.-Col. Feilden, late Forty-fourth Regt., to Louisa Willis, daughter of Jose. Feilden, esq.

— At St. John's Church, Hampstead, Frederick Bentley, esq., to Eliza, daughter of the late W. Thisilton, esq.

— At Long Ashton, Clement Cottrell Dornier, esq., to Florence, daughter of the late Thos. Upton, esq.

— At Beckenham, Herts, John Balguy, esq., to Harriet Ann, daughter of the late James Ogle.

— The Rev. Wellesley Pole Pigott, son of the late Sir George Pigott, bart., to Fanny, daughter of Bernard Granville, esq.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Reginald Capel, son of the Earl of Essex, to Miss Fazakerly, niece of Lord Rokeby.

MARRIAGES.

27. At Wargrave, Berks, Frederick Peel, esq., son of the Rev. F. Peel, to Sarah, daughter of J. W. Rhodes, esq.

— At St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Chelsea, John Stainforth, esq., jun., to Harriette Georgina, daughter of F. W. Slade, esq., D.C.

28. At Plymouth, Lieut.-Col. Salmon, Madras army, late Forty-seventh Regt. N.I., to Elizabeth Frances Warren, dau. of Adm. Devonshire, R.N.

— At St. Mary's Church, Chelsea, Viscount Castlerosse, M.P., to Gertrude Harriet, daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Thynne.

— At Ockham, Surrey, the Rev. John Pilkington Norris, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, to Edith Grace, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington.

29. At St. Saviour's Church, Jersey, Henrietta, second daughter of John Golden, esq., to Lieut.-Col. Spence, of the Thirty-first Regt.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, James G. Russell, esq., to Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of the late Sir William Lawrence Young, bart., of Marlow Park, M.P.

— At All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, Lieut.-Col. Fordyce Buchan, of Kelloe, Berwickshire, to Anne, daughter of Gen. Sir Hew D. Ross, G.C.B.

— At All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, Francis Coltman, esq., to Laura, daughter of Gen. Sir Hew D. Ross, G.C.B.

MAY.

1. At Cheltenham, George O'Grady, esq., of Plattenston, to the Hon. Jane Ruthven, daughter of Lady Ruthven and Walter Hore Ruthven, esq.

— At West Ham, George Head Head, esq., of Rickerby, Cumberland, to Sarah, daughter of the late Samuel Gurney, esq., of Upton, Essex.

— At Croydon, the Rev. Richard Baxendale, esq., to Mary Ann, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Fuller, C.B., late of H. M.'s Fifty-ninth Regt.

4. At Guernsey, Capt. Francis H. Shortt, R.N., to Emily, only dau. of John Thomas De Saumarez, esq.

— At Affpuddle, Dorset, the Rev. Charles R. W. Waldy, Vicar of Gussage All Saints, Dorset, to Laura, dau. of the late John Bendyshe, esq., grandniece of Horatio, 1st Visct. Nelson.

— At the Parish Church of Brighton,

Victoria, Frederick Hale Puckle, of Hamilton, Commissioner of Crown Lands, to Fanny Mary Anne, widow of the late Rev. Henry de la Condomine, and dau. of the Rev. Edward Selwyn.

4. At St. Anne's Church, Dublin, James William FitzGerald Butler, esq., to Adah, dau. of the late Lawrence Gwynne, esq., LL.D.

6. At Nuwara Ellja, Ceylon, Maj. G. A. Milman, R.A., to Frances Edith Chapman, dau. of the Bishop of Colombo.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. G. Crespigny Lamotte, Rector of Denton, Kent, to Caroline Jennetta, dau. of Rear-Admiral Digby, K.C.B.

— At Adel, near Leeds, Stair, son of Gen. Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., to Janet Mary, dau. of the late John Marshall, esq., M.P.

— At Adel, near Leeds, John Sumner Gibson, esq., to Katherine Alice, dau. of the late John Marshall, esq., M.P.

— At Hale, Robert Arthur Brooke, esq., late of the Eleventh Hussars, to Dora, dau. of Miles Ponsonby, esq.

7. At Edinburgh, John Turner Hopwood, esq., M.P., to Miss Augusta Coventry, dau. of the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Coventry.

11. At Hampton, Warner Charles, son of the late Col. Sir Samuel Gordon Higgins, K.C.H., Scots Fusilier Guards, to Sophia Susanna Portis, dau. of Henry Jepson, esq.

— At the British Embassy, Paris, Arthur R. Rodney, esq., to Alicia H. Salvey, dau. of Col. Salvey, Runnymede Park, Surrey.

— At Dharwar, Lieut. Thomas Ernst Britten, Twenty-eighth Regt. N.I., to Mary, dau. of T. C. Loughan, esq., Judge of the Dharwar Collectorate.

— At St. James's Church, Paddington, the Hon. Lucius Cary, son of the Viscount Falkland, to Sarah Christiana, dau. of the late Maj. Henry Peach Keighly, Judge-Advocate-General of the Madras army.

12. At St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Col. Henry Dalrymple White, C.B., to Louisa Mary, dau. of Martin Tucker Smith, esq., M.P.

— At St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, the Rev. Sir William H. Gibson Carmichael, of Skirling, bt., to Eleanora Anne, dau. of David Anderson, esq.

13. At St. Saviour's Church, Jersey, Capt. Henry D. Rogers, C.B., R.N., to Sarah Anne, dau. of Com.-Gen. Sir George Maclean, K.C.B.

17. At the Church of our Lady, St. John's Wood, Roger Linford, esq., to Isabella, dau. of the late Serjeant Spankie.

18. At St. Michael's Church, Chester-sq., John Wallis Alexander, esq., to Lady Lepel Charlotte Phipps, dau. of the late Earl of Mulgrave, and sister of the Marquis of Normanby.

— At George's, Tombland, Norwich, Charles Foster, esq., to Charlotte Willis, dau. of the late Capt. T. G. Willis, R.N.

19. At Hornsea, Yorkshire, John Pearson Kidston, esq., merchant, Glasgow, to Janet Maitland Bruce, dau. of the late James Bruce Jardine, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Lieut.-Col. James John Graham, son of the late Gen. Graham, Governor of Stirling Castle, to Isabella Louisa, dau. of the late Gen. Walker, R.A.

— At Fawley, Hants, the Rev. Henry Robinson Heywood, to Ella Sophia, dau. of the Rev. William Gibson.

20. At St. John's, Barbadoes, Capt. Dugald Stewart Miller, Sixty-seventh Regt., D.A. Quartermaster-Gen., to Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Bowcher Clark, knt., Chief Justice of that island.

— At St. John's Church, Guernsey, Louis de Schmid, esq., son of Chevalier de Schmid, Florence, Chamberlain to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to Eliza Ann Rochfort, dau. of Lieut.-Col. William Cowper Rochfort.

22. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lieut.-Col. John Dugdale Astley, Scots Fusilier Guards, to Eleanor Blanche Mary, dau. of Thomas George Corbett, esq., of Elsham, Lincolnshire, and Darnhall, Cheshire, and the late Lady Mary Corbett.

25. At York, the Rev. James William Massie, D.D., LL.D., of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, to Mary, dau. of the late J. Tindall, esq., and relict of the late Rev. George Balderston Kidd.

— At Newbold-upon-Avon, the Rev. William Ridding, to Caroline Selina, dau. of Charles M. Caldecott, esq.

27. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Henry Sargent, esq., to Jane Harriett, dau. of Sir Benj. Morris.

— At St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Capt. Charles Steel, esq., Seventeenth Lancers, son of Maj.-Gen. Sir Scudamore Winde Steel, K.C.B., to Anna Caroline, dau. of the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, bart.

29. At St. Mary Magdalen, Peckham, Capt. Charles Gayton, R.N., to Elizabeth, dau. of the late H. W. Hawkins, esq.

1. At Landport, the Rev. Hugh Wyndham, to Catherine Brouncker, dau. of the late Francis Sharp, esq.

— At St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, George E. Blenkins, esq., Surg.-Maj., Gren. Gds., to Louisa Harriet, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. George Swiney, Bengal Art.

— At Wimbledon Church, the Lord Henry Thynne, to the Lady Ulrica St. Maur, dau. of the Duke of Somerset.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Maj. Edward Newdigate, Rifle Brig., to Annie, dau. of the Rev. Thomas and Lady Caroline Garnier.

— At St. Peter's, Walthamstow, the Rev. Thomas Wetherhead Sharpe, M.A., one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools, to Maria Blandina, dau. of Robert Helme, esq.

2. At Aberdeen, James Clerk Maxwell, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, to Katherine Mary, dau. of Principal Dewar, of Marischal College.

— At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Arthur F. Egerton, Gren. Gds., to Helen, dau. of Martin Tucker Smith, esq., M.P.

— At Frensham Church, Maj. G. W. Bligh, Sixtieth Roy. Rifles, son of the late Adm. Bligh, C.B., to Jane, dau. of G. A. Moultrie, esq.

— At Rathaspeck, the Earl of Granard, M.P., to Jane Colcough, dau. of the late H. K. Grogan Morgan, esq., and Lady Esmonde.

3. At Hove, Henry Byerley Thomson, esq., to Sarita, dau. of the Count de Beaumont.

— At All Souls', Langham-pl., Frederic Chatfield Smith, esq., to Harriet Maud, dau. of Francis Pym, esq., and of the late Lady Jane Pym.

5. At Nynee Tal, in India, J. A. Tytler, esq., Sixty-sixth Goorka Regt., to Adelaide Anne, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Hugh Ross, E.I.C.S.

— At St. Mary's, Penzance, Walter J. H. Stevenson, esq., Bombay Art., to Charlotte Anna, dau. of Leonard R. Willan, esq., M.D.

8. At St. George's-Church, Hanover-sq., George Campbell, esq., to Margaret, dau. of Sir Edward Borough, bart.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Henry Walker, Vicar of Ludham, Norfolk, to Lydia, dau. of the late Ven. John Banks Hollingworth, D.D., Archdeacon of Huntingdon.

MARRIAGES.

9. At Hillmarton, the Rev. Francis Housemayne Du Boulay, to Adela Fisher, daughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Fisher.

— At St. Giles's, Colchester, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Street, C.B., Commandant of the 2nd Batt., at Colchester Camp, to Sophia Baker, dau. of the Rev. J. J. Holroyd.

12. At St. Gabriel's Church, Pimlico, John Bradford Cherriman, esq., M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy, University College, Toronto, to Julia, dau. of Edmund Malone, esq.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Henry Caldwell, R.N., C.B., to Mary Elenor, dau. of W. E. L. Bulwer, esq.

— At Montreal, Robert Miller, esq., to Marianne, dau. of Col. Savage, R.A.

16. At St. Mary's, Colchester, Major Lovell, C.B., R.E., to Catherine Schreiber, dau. of the late George Brock, esq.

— At Broomfield, Somerset, the Rev. George Fitzclarence Slade, to Eleanor Frances, dau. of Henry Warre, esq.

17. Capt. J. Borlase Maunsell, to Mary Isabella Viscountess Hood.

— At St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrapore, George O'Brien Carew, Indian Navy, to Harriett Hearsey, dau. of Maj.-Gen., Sir John Hearsey, K.C.B., commanding the Presidency Division of the Bengal Army.

— At Wendover, George Henry Watts, esq., of Thatcham, Berks, to Sarah Watson, dau. of Col. J. Graham, H.E.I.C.S.

— At Edinburgh, George Colley, esq., of Fowberry Tower, Northumberland, to Jane Arundell St. Aubyn, elder dau. of the late William Woodcock, esq.

18. At Stronvar, Campbeltown, William Alexander Campbell, of Ormsary, Argyllshire, to Helen, dau. of John Lorn Stewart, of Coll.

19. In Dublin, Maj. G. Cornwall, Ninety-third Highlanders, to Augusta Annie, dau. of the late Brig. Wilson, Sixty-fourth Regt.

— At St. George's Hanover-sq., the Lord Nigel Kennedy, to Catherine Anne, daughter of the late Major James Frere May.

22. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Richard St. John Tyrwhitt, to Eliza Anne Spencer, dau. of John Spencer Stanhope, esq., and Lady Elizabeth Stanhope.

— At Eccles, near Manchester, Charles James Heywood, esq., to Anna Margaret, dau. of William Langton, esq.

23. At Crawford's Hotel, Edinburgh, James Douglas, jun., of Cavers, to Mary Graham Agnew, dau. of the late Sir Andrew Agnew, bart.

23. At Wellow Church, Sir Henry Verney, bart., M.P., of Claydon House, Bucks, to Frances Parthenope, dau. of William Edward Nightingale, esq.

— At Clapham, Sir William Forbes, bart., of Fintray House and Craigvar Castle, Aberdeen, to Caroline Louisa, dau. of Sir Charles Forbes, bart.

24. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., London, Viscount Vaughan, son of the Earl of Lisburne, to Gertrude Laura, dau., and George Onslow Newton, esq., of Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire, to Florence Cecilia, dau., of Edwyn Burnaby, esq., of Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire.

— At St. Mary's, Windermere, the Hon. Albert Yelverton Bingham, son of the late, and brother of the present, Lord Clanmorris, to Caroline, dau. of James Begbie, M.D.

— At the Roman Catholic Chapel, St. John's Wood, John Reginald Talbot, esq., of Rhode Hill, near Lyme Regis, to Sarah Eliza, dau. of the late Rev. David Jones.

26. At the Episcopal Chapel, Trinity, near Edinburgh, the Hon. William Charles Yelverton, Maj. R.A., son of Visct. Avonmore, to Emily Marianne, widow of Prof. Edw. Forbes, F.R.S., dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B., K.T.S.

— At Sundridge Church, Kent, the Rev. John Worthington Bliss, son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bliss, Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia, to Maria, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Lindsay.

— At Wymering Church, Hants, Commander Frederick Pelham Warren, R.N., to Annie Charlotte, dau. of the late Capt. Sir Henry Blackwood, bart., R.N.

30. At St. John's Church, Pendlebury, Edward Sharp, esq., to Sarah Catherine, only surviving daughter of James Aspinall Turner, esq., M.P.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rev. William Wyld, Rector of Woodborough, Wilts, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Frederick Pleydell Bouverie.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-sq., Major John St. Ledger, late of the Fourteenth Lt. Drag., to Harriet Gooch, relict of the late Sir Edward Shirloch Gooch, bart.

MARRIAGES.

30. At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Commander Edward Wingfield Shaw, R.N., to Louisa Arabella, dau. of His Excellency Col. Hill, Governor of Sierra Leone.

— At Bryngwyn, Henry David Ricardo, esq., of Hyde, Minchinhampton, to Ellen, dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Crawley.

JULY.

1. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, bart., to Lady Agnes Grosvenor, dau. of the Marquis of Westminster.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. William Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Evarina Frances, dau. of Francis Ellis, esq., and widow of Sir Gilbert Affleck, bart.

— At Modbury Church, Devon, Capt. Charles L. Barnard, Roy. Marine Art., to Mary Ann Juliana, dau. of Capt. Nathaniel Frederick Edwards, R.N.

— At Castle Cary, John Alers Hankey, esq., jun., to Charlotte Henrietta, dau. of the Rev. R. J. Meade.

6. At Kensington, William Davenport Bromley, esq., to Augustus Elizabeth Campbell, dau. of the late Mr. Campbell of Islay.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Maj. George Skipwith, Dépôt Battalion, Jersey, to Margaret Jemima, dau. of the late David Boyd, esq., Surgeon-Gen., Madras Army.

— In the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle, John E. Severne, esq., of Thenford House, Northamptonshire, and Wallop Hall, Shropshire, to Katherine Florence Morgan, daughter of the Very Rev. H. U. Tighe.

8. At Kilnwick, Maj. William Forbes, Seventy-seventh Regt. Unattached, to Maria Emma, dau. of Col. Grimston.

— At St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, Capt. George Thomas Gough, Twelfth Roy. Lancers, to Mary Charlotte Stanley, dau. of Stanley Clarke, esq.

— At Bayford, Herts, James Hol- loway, esq., of Stanhoe, Norfolk, to Ida, widow of H. N. Burroughes, esq., R.N., and dau. of the late Henry Fynes-Clinton, esq., of Welwyn, Herts.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Earl Spencer to Miss Charlotte Seymour, dau. of Lady Augusta Seymour and the late

Mr. Fred. Charles William Seymour, and grand-dau. of the Marquess of Bristol.

10. At the Bavarian Roman Catholic Chapel, Warwick-st., Golden-sq., London, Lord Norreys, son of the Earl of Abingdon, to Miss Townley, dau. of Mr. Charles and Lady Caroline Townley.

13. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Capt. Henry Adair, Roy. Marine Art., to Elizabeth, dau. of the late William Naylor, esq.

— At Cranborne, Dorset, Robert Cotton Money, esq., of the second Bengal Grenadiers, to Selina Mary, dau. of William Douglas, esq., late of the Madras Civil Service.

14. At Astbury, Sir Charles Watkins Shakerley, bart., of Somerford Park, Chester, to Georgiana Harriott, dau. of George Holland Ackers, esq.

15. At Christ Church, Cambridge, the Rev. G. H. Sweeting, Principal of the Bishop's School, Perth, West Australia, to Ellen, eldest dau. of F. Page, esq.

16. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Lord Radstock, to Susan Charlotte, dau. of John Hales Calcraft, esq., M.P., and Lady Caroline Calcraft.

17. At the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-st., Lambert Louis Count D'Arras, of St. Valerie, Picardy, to Louisa Augusta, dau. of the late Sir Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, bart.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Arthur Walsh, esq., to the Lady Emily Somerset, dau. of the late, and sister to the present, Duke of Beaufort.

— At St. Swithin's, Winchester, the Rev. George Ridding, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, to Mary Louisa, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Moberley, Head Master of Winchester College.

22. At Quebec, Capt. W. H. W. Haw- tayne, Thirty-ninth Foot, to Julia, dau. of the late Thomas Healy, esq., Thirty-second Foot.

— At Edinburgh, the Rev. Hugh Francis Rose, Rector of St. Cross, to Isabella Baillie, dau. of the late Patrick Grant, esq. (Cerrimonie).

— At Hethersett, the Rev. W. R. Collett to Mary, dau. of the late Col. Sir George Hoste, Roy. Eng.

23. At Swanage, Dorset, Lieut.-Col. C. F. Campbell, Forty-sixth Regt., to Lilla, dau. of the late Francis Gibbes, esq.

25. At All Saints', St. John's Wood, Charles Edward Pollock, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Georgina, dau. of the

MARRIAGES.

late Hon. S. G. W. Archibald, Master of the Rolls of the Province of Nova Scotia.

25. At Newchurch, Isle of Wight, the Rev. John T. Nicholson, B.D., Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Rector of Aller, Somersetshire, to Mary Jane, dau. of Capt. Masters, B.N.

26. At the Episcopal Chapel, Trinity, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Wm. Charles Yelverton, Maj. Roy. Art., to Emily Marianne, widow of Professor Forbes, F.R.S.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., John Francis Basset, esq., of Tehidy Park, Cornwall, to the Hon. Emily Vereker, dau. of Visct. Gort.

— At Christ Church, Folkestone, the Rev. G. R. Roberts, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and of the H.E.I.C. College at Addiscombe, to Ann, dau. of George Keys, esq.

— At Mentmore Church, Francis Sibson, esq., M.D., to Sarah Mary, dau. of the late Peter Aimé Ouvry, esq.

27. At Morton Hall, near Edinburgh, Sir John Marjoribanks, bart., to Charlotte Atholl Mary, dau. of Richard Trotter, esq.

— At St. James's Church, Westbourne-terr., Edward Sebastian Woodhouse, esq., to Elizabeth Montagu, dau. of Gen. Sir John Fox Burgoyne, bart., G.C.B.

— At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Dundee, Nelson Rycroft, esq., to Juliana, dau. of Sir John Ogilvy, bart., M.P.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Augustus F. Bampfylde, son of Lord Poltimore, to Florence Sarah Wilhelmine, dau. of R. Brinsley Sheridan, esq., M.P.

— At Ventnor, Wm. Kingender, esq., to Henrietta Jane, dau. of the late Col. Weston, C.B., H.E.I.C.S.

28. At Dum-Dum, Major G. Moir, Bengal Horse Art., to Maria, dau. of the late Major J. D. D. Bean, Bengal Army.

29. At St. Peter's, Hereford, Henry Lewis, esq., of Green Meadow, Glamorganshire, High Sheriff of the co., to Sophia Antoinette Ximenes Gwynne, dau. of the late Col. Gwynne.

— At Fasque, Kincardineshire, the Hon. Charles Henry Rolle Trefusis, son of Lord Clinton and Save, to Harriet Williamina Stuart, dau. of Sir John Stuart Forbes, bart., and Lady Harriet Forbes.

— At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Jean Heinrich Ferdinand, son of the Baron Koser, Berlin, to Julie Marie, dau. of the late Very Rev. John Antony Cramer,

D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall, Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Dean of Carlisle.

29. At Seend, Wilts, the Rev. W. N. Heathcote, Rector of Ditteridge, to Juliana, dau. of the late W. H. Ludlow Bruges, esq., M.P.

— At the British Embassy, Brussels, R. Blachford Mansfield, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Sophie, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. L'Estrange, of Moystown, Ireland.

— At Moccas, the Rev. A. Chester Master, Rector of Brodwas, Worcester-shire, to Henrietta, sister of Sir Velters Cornwall, bart.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lieut.-Col. Higginson, Gren. Gds., to Florence, dau. of the Rt. Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick.

— At Fedamore Church, co. Limerick, Capt. H. Dyer, Eighth King's Regt., to Helen Maria, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Croker.

— At Fetteresso Castle, Thomas Fraser Duff, esq., to Marie Albertine, dau. of Robert Duff, esq.

30. At St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-sq., William Jenner, M.D., to Adela, dau. of Stephen Adey, esq.

31. At Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, Eugene Albert Kingsley, esq., of Wootton-under-Edge, to Louisa, only surviving dau. of the late Daniel Lloyd, esq.

— At Fittleworth, Maj.-Gen. James Whylock, R.M., of Sidon House, Mile-end, Portsea, to Lydia Ann, dau. of the late Gastrill Wilkins, esq., of Cosham, Hants.

— At the Romish Chapel, Spanish-pl., London, the Marchese Annibale Paulucci de' Calboli (Guardia Nobile of the Pope), to Marianne Jane, second surviving dau. of the late Sir Francis Simpson.

Latelly. At Malta, Simpson Hackett, esq., Capt. Twenty-eighth Regt., to Edith Mary, dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Bredin, Roy. Art.

— At Croft, Henry Chaytor, esq., of Witton Castle, to Caroline, dau. of the late Capt. Baker, R.N.

— At the Old Church Mission Row, Calcutta, Edward Bowles, Capt. Sixtieth Roy. Rifles, to Jane Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Henry Hutton, B.A., Junior Presidency Chaplain, Bengal.

— At Walcot, Bath, Alan Cameron Bruce, esq., of Exeter College, Oxford, to Louisa, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. J. H. Slade, First Dragoon Guards.

AUGUST.

2. At Farnham, Surrey, Major-Gen. Cecil Henry, Roy. Art., to Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Richard Garth.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lord Worsley, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Yarborough, to Lady Victoria Hare, dau. of Maria, Countess of Listowel.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Edward Waller Platt, esq., to Mary, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Butler.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Col. the Hon. R. Charteris, son of Earl Wemyss, and brother of Lord Elcho, to Lady Margaret Butler, eldest dau. of the Countess of Glengall.

— At Townstal, Dartmouth, Capt. Charles Luxmoore Hockin, R.N., to Jane Gloriana, dau. of the late Capt. George Stirling, H.M.'s Ninth Foot.

3. At the Church of St. Marylebone, John Thomas Norris, esq., M.P., of Sutton Courtney, Berks, to Selina Victoria von Dadelsen, dau. of the late Lieutenant M'Kenzie, R.N.

5. At Bridgnorth, the Rev. Legh Richmond Ayre, grandson of the late Rev. Legh Richmond, to Priscilla Martha Victorine, dau. of Henry Vickers, esq.

6. At Edgbaston, William Ledsam, esq., to Merelina Victoria, dau. of Col. Alexander Gordon, R.E.

9. At Coleshill, Warwickshire, Anne Eliza, dau. of the Rev. John Wingfield Digby, to Horatio Granville Murray Stewart, esq., of Cally, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Edward Henry Cooper, Lieut.-Col., Gren. Gds., to Charlotte Maria, dau. of Edward Mills, esq.

— At St. James's, Westminster, Frederick Edward Tighe, esq., to Lady Kathleen Ponsonby, dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Bessborough.

— At Milbourne Port, Somerset, Mary Hutchins Medlycott, dau. of Sir William Coles Medlycott, bart., to George Sydney Strode, esq.

10. At Buckfastleigh, Frederick Hendrike, esq., of Kildare-terr., Hyde Park, to Hortense Campbell, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hunter Littler, G.C.B., President of the Supreme Council of India, and Deputy-Governor of Bengal.

— At Great Malvern, Col. David Forbes, late of H.M.'s Ninety-first Regt., to Mary, dau. of the late Court Granville, esq.

11. Simeon Jacobs, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Ellen, dau. of the late Francis Belinfante, esq., of Kingston, Jamaica.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Viset. Grey de Wilton, son of the Earl of Wilton, to Lady Elizabeth Charlotte Louisa Craven, dau. of the Earl of Craven.

12. At Hunningford, Canada, East, the Ven. Henry Martyn Lower, M.A., Archdeacon of Newfoundland, to Alice Mary Fulford, dau. of the Bishop of Montreal.

— At Abbeyleix Church, Henry Fitz-George Colley, esq., to Elizabeth Isabella, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. William Wingfield, incumbent of Abbeyleix, Queen's county.

— At Taney Church, Gordon James, second son of the late Hon. and Rev. Charles and the Lady Isabella Douglas, to Louisa, dau. of James Turbett, esq.

— At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, T. Galbraith, Logan, M.D., of the Army Medical Staff, to Christiana Mary Ruth, dau. of Col. Ernest Christian Wilford.

— At Bradford Abbas, Dorset, John Pennington Legh, esq., of Norbury Booths Hall, Cheshire, to Jane Emily, dau. of the Rev. Robert Grant, Vicar of Bradford Abbas.

— At St. James's Church, Algernon, son of M. J. West, esq., and Lady Maria West, to Mary, dau. of Lady Caroline Barrington and the late Capt. the Hon. George Barrington, R.N.

— At Gibraltar, John Forest, esq., M.D., C.B., Dep.-Gen. Inspector of Hospitals, to Emma, dau. of the late George H. Jenkins, esq.

— At Trinity, Marylebone, Rowland Jones Bateman, Fellow of New College, to Jessy Jane Marianne, dau. of Col. William Burlton, C.B.

— At Cheltenham, Robert Craven Wade, esq., of Clonebrancy, county Meath, Ireland, to Frances S. A., dau. of the late Col. Thomas Francis Wade, C.B.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Matthew De Vitre, esq., of Moore Hall, Berks, to Caroline, widow of Capt. Barlow, late of H.M.'s Sixty-first Regt., and dau. of the late Frederick Pratt Barlow, esq.

14. At St. Peter's Church, Dublin, the Rev. J. H. Merle D'Aubigné, D.D., of Geneva, to Frances Charlotte, dau. of the late Rev. John Hardy, of Kilcullen.

16. At Dublin, Sir William Mackenzie, bart., of Coul, to Agnes, dau. of Ross Thompson Smyth, esq., of Ardmore, co. Londonderry.

MARRIAGES.

17. In the Cathedral at Chichester, Maj. the Hon. Gilbert Elliott, son of the Earl of Minto, to Katherine Ann, dau. of the Bishop of Chichester and Mrs. Gilbert.

— At St. James's Church, Augustus Thomas Hotham, esq., to Anne Byam, dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Miles J. Stapleton.

— At the Parish Church of Sefton, Capt. Edward Abbot Anderson, to Martha, dau. of the late Thomas Birkett, esq., of Walton-on-the-Hill.

— At Hursley, Thomas Cooke Trench, esq., of Millicent, co. Kildare, to Caroline Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Heathcote, bart., M.P.

— At Tettenhall, Staffordshire, James Prior, esq., of Sudstone Hall, Claverley, Salop, to Mary Hannah, dau. of Thos. Glover, esq.

— At St. Mary's Catholic Church, Edinburgh, Capt. Gibson Stott, Ninety-second Regt. of Highlanders, to Anna Maria Macdonell, dau. of the late Col. Macdonell, H.E.C.S.

19. At Stapleton, Salop, Rev. T. Burrowes Adams, of Aldridge Lodge, in the county of Stafford, to Catherine Frances, dau. of the Rev. Henry and the Lady Emily Harding.

— At Edgbaston Church, Birmingham, Edward Lynch Blossie, Major of 2nd batt. of the Eleventh Regt., to Louisa Eliza Grace, widow of the late Rev. Edward Illingworth, of Edgbaston.

— At St. Andrew's, Enfield, Capt. Walter Aston Fox Strangways, Roy. Horse Art., to Harriet Elizabeth, dau. of John Edward Buller, esq.

— At St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds, Louis Mallet, esq., to Frances Helen, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Pellew.

— At Trinity Chapel, Ayr, Capt. Wm. Bagenal Brewster, 1st Batt. Rifle Brig., to Georgiana Hay, dau. of James Campbell, esq.

— At Sutton, Surrey, Capt. George Allix Wilkinson, to Eliza, dau. of the late Francis Gosling, esq.

— At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Gilbert Love, esq., of Wimbledon, to Fanny Elizabeth, dau. of the late Capt. Gardiner.

21. At Aston, Warwickshire, Thomas Gregory Foster, esq., of Lincoln's-inn and the Temple, to Sophie, dau. of John Allday, esq.

23. At Edinburgh, John Dunn, esq., of Westbourne-terr., London, to Alicia M. C. Kingston, dau. of the late Benjamin

Kingston, esq., and step-dau. of Col. Phipps, K.H.

24. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Sir David Dundas, bart., of Dunira, Perthshire, to Lady Lucy Anne Pelham, dau. of the late Earl of Chichester.

— At St. Mary's, Leckhampton, near Cheltenham, Lieut. Wm. Travers Forbes Jackson, esq., to Mary Anne, dau. of Thos. Fishburn, esq.

— At Truro, Capt. John P. Luce, R.N., to Clara, widow of John Abernethy Warburton, esq.

25. At Wimborne Minster, Thomas Henry Evans, esq., to Mary Louise, dau. of Sir David Cunynghame, bart.

— At Alverstoke, Anglesea, Hants, Lieut.-Col. James Villers, to Lucy Elizabeth Drummond, dau. of F. H. Davies, esq., and the Lady Clementina Davies.

— At All Saints, St. John's-wood, Charles E. Pollock, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Georgina, dau. of the late Hon. S. G. W. Archibald, Master of the Rolls of the Province of Nova Scotia.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Col. Henry Armytage, late of the Coldstream Gds., to Frances Sarah, dau. of the late William Brandling.

— At St. Michael's, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, Francis Sharp Powell, esq., M.P., to Annie, dau. of Matthew Gregson, esq.

31. At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Edward Martin Hopkins, esq., to Frances Anne, dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Beechey, V.P.R.S., Pr. R.G.S., &c.

— At Chawton, Hants, the Rev. Frederick Pretzman, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and vicar of Great Carlton, Lincolnshire, to Georgina Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Knight, esq.

SEPTEMBER.

2. At Claremont, St. Ann's, Jamaica, Edward Remble, esq., Barrister-at-law, and Advocate of the Admiralty, to Charlotte, dau. of William Parke, esq.

— At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Hon. Gustavus R. Hamilton Russell, son of Visct. Boyne, to Lady Katherine Frances Scott, dau. of the late Earl of Eldon.

— At Penge, Henry Blackburn, to Kathleen, dau. of B. Waterhouse Hawkins, esq., F.G.S., F.L.S.

5. At King's Stanley, Gloucestershire, Allen Weare Gardiner, esq., M.A., to Eliza Rose, dau. of the Rev. S. Lloyd, M.A., of Stanley Hall.

B B

MARRIAGES.

6. At Withington, Capt. A. Hunt, Military Train, Knight of the Legion of Honour, to Sarah Jane, dau. of Nicholas Earle, esq.

7. At the Cathedral, Graham's Town, South Africa, Herbert Longlands, esq., of Balliol College, Oxford, to Janet Isabella Suffield Campbell, dau. of the Campbell of Barbreck, and granddaughter of the late Maj.-Gen. Charles Colin Campbell, Governor of Newfoundland.

— At Grasmere, Capt. Arthur Harrison, R. Art., to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of the late Thomas Thompson, esq.

— At Shildon, Durham, Henry Hird Forster, esq., only son of the late William John Forster, esq., of Tynemouth, grandson of the late Henry Scott, esq., brother of Lord Chancellor Eldon and Lord Stowell, to Mary Scott, dau. of the Rev. James Manisty, M.A.

— At Hanworth, Middlesex, Joseph William Chitty, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law and Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to Clara Jessie, dau. of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and Lady Pollock.

— At the Roman Catholic Church of St. Andrew, Westland Row, Dublin, Anthony John Cliffe, esq., D.L., to Amy, dau. of John Howley, esq., Her Majesty's First Serjeant-at-Law in Ireland.

9. At Longparish, Hants, Julian Baragus Younge, of Otterbourne, to Emma Frances, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Walter.

— At Simla, Capt. Julius George Medley, Bengal Eng., to Adelaide Charlotte Steel, dau. of Brig. Steel, C.B., Commandant at Umballa.

— In the Parish Church of Clontarf, the Rev. Ambrose Sneyd Cave Browne Cave, to Caroline Mary Anne Elizabeth Saurin, dau. of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Dromore.

— At Morval, Cornwall, Henry Hawkins Tremayne, to Charlotte Jane, dau. of the late John Buller, esq.

— At Grasby, Rev. Thos. Field, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Eleanor, widow of the Rev. C. A. West, and dau. of the late Dudley C. C. Elwes, esq.

10. At St. Saviour's, Upper Chelsea, Rev. Holden Donald Hill, son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hill, to Bessie, dau. of the Rev. Chas. Hargrove.

11. At Athy Church, Robert Exham Turbett, esq., to Lucy, dau. of Capt. Lefroy, J. P., and niece of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Field.

14. At Raymond Hall, St. Andrew's,

Jamaica, Maj. Frederick Cherburgh Bligh, H.M.'s Forty-first (Welsh) Regt., to Emily Matilda, dau. of the Hon. Hinton East, and niece of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, bart.

14. At Goostrey, Sandbach, Rev. R. Morris, Vicar of Easington, to Caroline, dau. of Egerton Leigh, esq., of Cheshire.

15. At Castle Macadam, John Talbot, esq., D.L., of Mount Talbot, co. Roscommon, to Gertrude Caroline, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Edwards S. Bayly.

— At Troutbeck, Windermere, Thos. Barham Foster, esq., to Mary Anne, dau. of Samuel Taylor, esq.

16. At Hitchin, Rich Rogers, esq., to Melicent, dau. of Frederick P. Delmé Radcliffe, esq.

20. At the British Legation, Stockholm, the Hon. William George Grey, H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, to Theresa Catherine, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Count Stedingk, Insp.-Gen. of Cavalry in Sweden.

21. In the Cathedral, Calcutta, James A. Mountford Patton, esq., of the Bengal Cavalry, to Constance, dau. of Philip William Le Geyt, esq., of the Legislative Council.

— At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Hugh Henry Robertson Aikman, esq., to Mary Joice, dau. of Thomas Stokes, esq., Leicestershire.

22. At Lyndhurst, the Rev. W. H. Lucas, M.A., to Alice, dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Burrad.

— At Dublin, Major Tremayne, Thirtieth Light Dragoons, to Lady Frances Margaret Hutchinson, dau. of the late Earl of Donoughmore.

23. At Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Frederick Connor, esq., Second or Queen's Roy. Regt., to Rosaline Mary Bowers, dau. of Henry Bowers, esq.

— At Stanmore Church, Henry Carr Glyn, Commander R.N., son of George Carr Glyn, esq., M.P., to Rose, widow of John Pennefather, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. Dennis Mahoney.

— At Edgbaston, near Birmingham, Major Henry Reynolds Werge, Her Majesty's Second Regt. of Queen's Royals, to Frances Henrietta, dau. of John Unett, esq.

— At Reigate, Arthur Kekewich, esq., to Marianne, dau. of the late Jas. William Freshfield, esq.

— At Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, the Hon. Charles Robert Blakiston, M.L.C., to Mary Anna Harper, second daughter of the Right Rev. the

MARRIAGES.

Bishop of Christchurch ; also, on the same day, Charles George Tripp, esq., Barrister-at-law, third son of the Rev. C. Tripp, D.D., Rector of Silverton, Devon, to Ellen Shephard Harper, third dau. of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Christchurch.

23. At Plymouth, Major Edward Sutherland, late Seventh Fusiliers, to Mary Bradford, widow of Lieut.-Col. John Saunders, of the Bombay Army.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William Gunton, esq., to Lady Maria Louisa Hume Turton, dau. of the late Capt. Denman, R.N., and widow of Sir Thomas Edward Michell Turton, bart.

28. At Thenford, Andrew B. Knight, esq., of Downton Castle, Herts, to Eliza, dau. of the late J. M. Leverne, esq.

— At Kingswood, Lieut.-Col. Fyers, C.B., of the Rifle Brigade, to Mary Stuart, dau. of Capt. Nepean, R.N.

— At the King's Chapel, Gibraltar, Jas. Thos. Earl of Cardigan, Maj.-Gen. K.C.B., to Adeline Louisa Mary, dau. of Spencer de Horsey.

— At Spring Bank, Tobermory, Maj. Robert Watson, Ceylon Rifles, to Margaret West, dau. of the late Adj. Roy. District Staff, Aberdeen.

— At St. Peter-Port, Guernsey, Cecil Smith, of the Inner Temple, esq., to Amelia, dau. of Peter Stafford Carey, esq.

— At St. Marylebone Church, J. R. T. Hastings Parker, esq., son of Capt. Henry Parker, R.N., and the late Lady Frances Parker, and nephew to the Earl of Huntingdon, to Elizabeth Rachel Rosalie, dau. of Maj. Randall.

29. At Kilndown Church, Kent, the Hon. Swynfen T. Carnegie, C.B., Capt. R.N., to Louisa A., dau. of Adrian J. Hope, esq.

— At Christchurch, John Coventry, esq., to Wyndham, dau. of Thomas Penruddocke, esq., of Winkton.

30. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, bart., of Rhydd Court, Worcestershire, to Louisa Rosamund, dau. of the late John Haigh, esq.

— At Uttoxeter, David Forbes, esq., M.D., of Sudbury, Derbyshire, to Mary Augusta, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Herring, C.B.

— A. S. Leslie Melville, esq., to the Hon. Albina Frances Brodrick, dau. of Visct. Middleton.

OCTOBER.

5. At Tunbridge Wells, Pascoe Charles, son of G. C. Glyn, esq., M.P., to Ho-

ratia Louisa, dau. of the Rev. Carew St. John Mildmay.

5. At Hastings, Capt. John Fraser Draper, Bengal Art., to Catherine Dawes, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. C. F. Head.

— At Bedford, West Chester County, New York, Henry Edward Pellew, esq., to Eliza, dau. of Hon. Judge William Jay, and granddaughter of the late John Jay, Governor of the State of New York.

6. At Camperdown House, Rt. Hon. Lord Abercromby, of Aboukir and Tullibody, to the Hon. Julia Duncan, dau. of Visct. Duncan, M.P., and granddaughter of the Earl of Camperdown.

7. At Sutton Colefield, Lord Walter Scott, late of the Fifteenth Hussars, son of the Duke of Buccleuch, to Anna Maria, dau. of Sir William Hartopp, bart.

— At Simlah, Lieut. Algar Bowdoin Temple, Adj. Kumaon Batt., to Minnie, dau. of the late Capt. Frederick Knowles, H.M.'s Third Drags.

— At Broxbourne, Horace Jas. Smith, esq., to Cecilia Jane Wentworth, dau. of George Jacob Bosanquet, esq.

— At Finchley, Major Hughes, Eighty-fourth Regt., to Mary Ann, dau. of James Lermite, esq., of Finchley.

9. At Buckfastleigh, Devon, J. Aston Cokayne, esq., of Great Berkhamstead, Herts, to Helen Olympia, widow of the late Gen. Sir John Littler, G.C.B.

— At Cheviton, Kent, Capt. Richard Henry Travers, of H.M.'s Twenty-fourth Regt., to Caroline Mary, dau. of Thomas du Bolay, esq.

11. At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., the Hon. Robert Bligh, brother of the Earl of Darnley, to Emma, dau. of Col. H. Armistage.

— At All Saints' Church, Ennismore Place, the Lady Isabella FitzMaurice, dau. of the Earl and Countess of Orkney, to Samuel Leo Schuster, esq.

12. At St. Mary's Church, Tenby, the Hon. Robert Francis Boyle, R.N., son of the late Earl of Shannon, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Capt. William Hole, R.N.

— At the British Legation, Stockholm, Audley Charles Gosling, esq., to Ida, dau. of Count Carl August de Gyldenstolpe, Chamberlain to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager of Sweden.

— At Much Dew, Herefordshire, Thos. Webb, esq., of the Berrow, Worcester-shire, late Capt. in the Ninetieth Regt., to Ellen Jane, dau. of the late Thomas Hampton Symons, esq.

13. At Colaba, Bombay, Lieut. W. A. J. Shortt, H.M.'s Fifty-seventh Regt.,

MARRIAGES.

to Emily Jane, dau. of the Rev. C. R. Dicken.

13. At Mount Aboo, East Indies, Eugène C. Impey, esq., Bengal Inf., and Political Agent at Ulwur, to Isabella Catharine, dau. of Brig.-Gen. G. St. P. Lawrence, Official Agent to the Gov.-Gen. in Rajpootana.

— At Higham Church, Kent, Joseph Trueman Mills, esq., to Eliza Anna, dau. of James Layton, esq.

— At Costessey Hall, Norfolk, Basil Fitzherbert, esq., to Emily Charlotte, dau. of the Hon. Mrs. Stafford Jerningham.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lt.-Gen. Roderick Macneil, to Eliza, widow of the late Charles J. Middleton, esq., and dau. of the late Gen. George Carpenter, of the H.E.I.C.S.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. (the Catholic marriage having been previously performed), John Fitz Stapleton, esq., of Harley Hall, Newton, to the Marchioness Anna de Sallmard, of the Château Bettonet, Savoie.

— At the Oratory, Brompton, Pierce Joyce, esq., of Mervieu, to Lizzie Sophia, dau. of Wm. de Normanville, esq.

18. At Belgaum, Lieut. G. A. Laugh-ton, Second Bombay European L.I., and Assist.-Superintendent Revenue Survey, to Euphemia Chitty, dau. of the late Capt. Erskine, of Kinnedder, county Fife, N.B., and granddaughter of the late Lord Kinnedder.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Wm. Knapp, esq., of The Hill, Wolverley, to Philadelphia, widow of the Rev. James Mackenzie, and dau. of the late Sir Percival Hart Dyke, bart.

— At St. John's, Oxford-sq., Capt. George Scott Day, R.N., Victoria Cross, Knight of the Legion of Honour, to Mary, dau. of the late James Ruddell-Todd, esq.

— At Upton-cum-Chalvey, J. M. Williams, esq., to C. Anna Wilson, dau. of Commander W. W. Wilson, R.N.

20. At Blythwood House, Renfrewshire, Alexander Henry, son of Colin Campbell, esq., of Colgrain, Dumbartonshire, to Agnes, dau. of the late John Campbell Douglas, esq.

— At Cottingham, Yorkshire, Capt. Matthew Connolly, R.N., son of Gen. Connolly, R.M., to Augusta Elizabeth, dau. of the late Joseph Carter, esq.

— At Hutt Valley, New Zealand, Thomas Coldham, son of the Ven. Arch-deacon Williams, to Anne Palmer, dau. of W. Beetham, esq.

21. At Alderbury Church, Beriah Bot-

field, esq., M.P., of Norton Hall, North-amptonshire, to Isabella, dau. of Sir Baldwin Leighton, bart.

21. At St. John's, Hoxton, Isaac Granger Rex, esq., to Caroline, dau. of Sir Benjamin Haworth.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sir Edmund Filmer, bart., of East Sutton Place, Kent, to Mary Georgiana Carolina, dau. of Lord and Lady Marcus Hill.

— At Ballyshean, Capt. Walker, West York Rifles, son of William Walker, esq., of Bollinghall, Bradford, Yorkshire, to Louisa Elizabeth Gordon, dau. of the late Henry M. Bingham, esq.

23. At the British Legation, Copenhagen, Col. Halkett, of the Coldstream Gds., to Margaret, dau. of the late William Kerr, esq.

— At St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, Capt. Lendy, to Sophia, dau. of Ashburnham H. Bulley, esq.

24. At Penang, Edmund Eyre Lloyd, esq., Twenty-second Regt. M.N.I., to Sophia, dau. of Sir Joseph Douglas, R.N.

26. At Idvies, Forfarshire, Arthur Charles, son of the Rev. G. T. Pretymann, Chancellor of Lincoln, and grandson of the late Bishop of Winchester, to Mary, dau. of the late Henry Baxter, esq.

— At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, James Henry Mangles, of the Bengal Civil Service, son of Capt. C. E. Mangles, M.P., to Isabella Sarah, dau. of the late William Walker, esq.

— At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Viscount Valletort, son of the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcombe, to Lady Katherine Elizabeth Hamilton, dau. of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn.

— At Bath, Capt. Patrick Hunter, esq., Ninety-sixth Regt., to Sophie Storme, dau. of the late Edmund Pome-roy Gilbert, esq., Twenty-sixth (Cameronian) Regt.

27. At the Unitarian Church, Hackney, Alfred Lawrence, esq., to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Ridge, esq.

— At Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, the Rev. W. Bonner Hopkins, Vicar of Wisbech, to Amelia Mary, dau. of Gen. Sir David Leighton, K.C.B.

— At St. Mary's, Windermere, William Edward Maude, esq., of New Brighton, Cheshire, to Ruth, dau. of the late Edward Swinburne, esq.

28. At Bishopsteignton, the Rev. Sydney Malet, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Scroggs, of Standen, Wilts, to Emma Frances, dau. of the late Henry William and Lady Frances Stephens.

MARRIAGES.

30. At St. Mary's Chapel, Dalkeith, Col. Philip Dundas, to Lady Jane Charteris, dau. of the late Francis, Earl of Wemyss and March.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Bangalore, Capt. Walter Clopton Wingfield, esq., to Alice Lydia, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Cleveland.

2. At the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, his Excellency the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, to Lady Adela Capel.

— At Tadcaster, Richard Silver Oliver, esq., of Bolton Lodge, to Isabella Anne, dau. of Henry James Ramsden, esq., of Oxton Hall, and cousin of Sir John W. Ramsden, bart., M.P.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. W. Crosbie Harvey, Ninth Foot, son of the late Henry R. Harvey, esq., of Kyle, Wexford, and great nephew of the late William, fourth Baron Brandon, to Rosa Cordelia, dau. of E. S. Horridge, esq.

— At Melville House, Thomas R. B. Cartwright, esq., to Lady Elizabeth J. Leslie Melville, dau. of the Earl of Leven and Melville.

3. At Christchurch, Byculla, Bombay, Jameson Alers Hankey, esq., Bombay C. Serv., to Minna Louisa, dau. of Col. H. Lyons, Town Maj. of Bombay.

4. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Peter Wells, esq., of Winkfield, near Windsor, to Julia, widow of Maj. Sutton, H.M.S., and dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Harvey, C.B.

6. At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Mowbray Morris, esq., Barrister-at-law, to Emily, dau. of the late W. F. A. Delane, esq.

11. At Bultih, Arthur Worsley, esq., H.E.I.C.S., to Winifred Sherring, dau. of the Rev. J. W. Evans, Vicar of Basingthorpe-cum-Westby, Lincolnshire.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major Chas. Warley, of South Carolina, to Julia Clara, dau. of the late Charles Rowcroft, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Cincinnati, United States of America.

— At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-sq., Beauchamp H. St. John, son of the Hon. Lady Pell and the late Sir Albert Pell, to Julia Caroline Maria, dau. of the late Edward Tyndale, esq., Lieut. R.N.

— Lord Ashburton, to Miss Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth.

12. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Geo. E. March, esq., to Florence, dau. of the late T. Wentworth Beaumont, esq.

15. At Christ Church, Byculla, Capt. David James Kinloch, H.M.'s Bombay Art., to Katherine Mary, dau. of Henry Young, esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Geo. Baird, esq., of Strichen, Aberdeenshire, to Cecilia, dau. of Vice-Admiral Hatton.

16. At Cheltenham, the Rev. M. H. Begbie, B.A., son of Maj.-Gen. Begbie, Madras Artillery, to Anna Eliza, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Swiney, Bengal Artillery.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. John Alexander Ewart, C.B., Ninety-third Highlanders, third son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Ewart, to Frances, eldest dau. of J. Spencer Stone, esq., of Callingwood, Staffordshire.

— At St. John's Church, Paddington, Sir George Baker, bart., of Loventor, Devon, to Augusta Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Sir Robert Fitz-Wygram, bart.

17. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Maj. Robert J. Lindsay, of the Scots Fusilier Gds., and Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Lindsay, of Balcarras, Fifeshire, to the Hon. Harriet Sarah Loyd, only dau. of Lord and Lady Overstone.

18. At Glasgow, Lieut.-Col. Archibald Alison, late Military Secretary to his Excellency Lord Clyde, to Jane, dau. of the late James Black, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Capt. Anderson, Seventy-eighth Highlanders, to Josephine, dau. of the late Col. D'Arcy, R.A., K.L.S.

— At Bath, Lieut. William Charles Palmer, Fourth Regt. M.N.I., son of Col. John F. Palmer, late of the Madras Army, to Anna Mary, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. F. Hickes, Bombay Army.

— At Castletown Arra, co. Tipperary, J. Heber Pemberton, son of John Herbert Koe, esq., Q.C., of Gloucester-pl., Hyde Park, to Mary Ada, dau. of William Bleazby Smithwick, esq.

19. At Cottingham, Yorkshire, Capt. Matthew Connolly, R.N., to Augusta Elizabeth, dau. of the late Joseph Carter, esq.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. Henry E. Hall, Thirteenth Light Inf., to Annie, only child of Col. Thomas Moore, Bengal Army.

— At Old Windsor, the Rev. Rowland Moseley, Rector of Eggington, Derby-

MARRIAGES.

shire, to Jane Charlotte Rose, dau. of the late Henry Every, esq.

24. At Heaton Mersey Congregational Chapel, James Carlton, esq., Whalley Range, Manchester, to Emma, eldest dau. of Sir James Watts.

25. At St. Michael's, Chester-square, Henry Thurstan Holland, esq., to Margaret Jean Trevelyan, dau. of Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Edgar Atheling Drummond, esq., son of Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, to the Hon. Louisa Theodosia Pennington, sister of Lord Muncaster.

— At Greenwich, Arthur Havers, esq., of Tenterden, Kent, to Matilda Lucy, dau. of the late Capt. George Franklyn, R.N.

— At Greenhithe, Kent, Thomas Way, esq., of Limerstone, Isle of Wight, to Mary Anne, dau. of the late Capt. J. Eveleigh, R.N.

28. At Newent, the Rev. Octavius Ogle, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Maud, dau. of John Burland Harris Burland, esq.

— At Trinity Church, Waltham Cross, Charlotte Rebecca, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Durnford, R.A., to the Rev. George Iliff.

29. At Bombay, Col. Shute, of the Enniskillen Dragoons, to Emma Caroline Rhoda, dau. of the Rev. H. T. Dowler.

30. At Calcutta, Capt. Fred. John Castle, H.M.'s Forty-eighth Regt., to Sophia Elizabeth, dau. of the Hon. Barnes Peacock.

DECEMBER.

1. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, esq., of Ardglass Castle, co. Down, Ireland, to Miss Evelyn Fitzroy, of Salcey Lawn, Northampton.

2. At St. Marylebone, Charles S. Geach, esq., of Brandesbury Park, Willesden, to Harriett Georgina, dau. of Fred. S. Burrell, esq.

— At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, D. S. Stewart, esq., Capt. Eleventh Hussars, to Anna Dowson, dau. of Joseph Earle, esq.

— In the Chapel of Galloway House, Wilbraham Frederick Tollemache, esq., to Lady Emma Georgiana Stewart, dau. of the Earl of Galloway.

— At St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, Montgomery Burnett, esq., to Mara-

val Georgiana, dau. of the late Henry Fuller, esq.

4. At Bangalore, Capt. E. H. Couchman, Madras Art., to Federata Harriet, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Whitlock, commanding Saugor Division.

— At St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster-sq., Edgar Alfred Bowring, esq., son of Sir John Bowring, H.M.'s Plenipotentiary in China, to Ellen, dau. of Lewis Cubitt, esq.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Robert Bell, esq., of Norris Castle, East Cowes, to Georgiana Helen, dau. of Robert Crosse, esq.

8. At Donnybrook, Dublin, Col. Lloyd, Roy. Eng., to Annabella Barbara, dau. of Col. Durnford, Assist.-Adj.-Gen.

— At Llandugwydd, Cardiganshire, Lieut.-Col. Lewes, to Mary Jane, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Griffith, of Llwyn-dunis.

— At Cowes, Isle of Wight, Capt. William Stewart Graham, Bengal Light Cav., to Mary Anne Elizabeth, dau. of T. P. Mew, esq.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Sir Wm. Hoste, bt., R.N., to Caroline Dorothea, dau. of Chas. Prideaux Brune, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. and Rev. George Wingfield Bourke, son of the Earl of Mayo, to Mary Henrietta, dau. of the Lord Bishop of Durham.

— At St. Michael's Church, Coventry, Thomas Marsh Horsfall, esq., fifteenth King's Hussars, son of Thomas B. Horsfall, esq., M.P., to Emily Sarah Lingard Ogilvy, dau. of James Ogilvy, esq., M.D.

10. At St. Mark's, Albert-road, Robert Augustus Atkins, esq., St. Asaph, Flint, to Jane Gregor, dau. of the late John Paris, esq., M.D., F.R.S.

11. At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, Gaspar Hugh Francois Dupuis, Assistant-Engineer H.M.S. in India, to Blanche Evelyn, dau. of the late William Medley, esq.

— At St. James's Church, Paddington, Col. T. Holmes Tidy, Deputy Adj.-Gen., Jamaica, to Margaret Jane, dau. of the late John Edwards, Receiver-General of Jamaica.

14. At Dublin, Lieut.-Col. George Browne, C.B., to Catherine, widow of James Patterson, esq.

— At St. Leonards-on-Sea, Francis Guillemaud Simpkinson, esq., son of the late Sir Francis Simpkinson, Q.C., F.R.S., to Emily, dau. of G. H. M. Wagner, esq.

DEATHS.—JAN.

14. At Hastings, Wm. John Grant, esq., to Augusta Caroline, dau. of Jas. George Lingham, esq.

15. At Wells, Somerset, Henry Hobhouse, esq., of Hopsden, to Frances, dau. of the late Very Rev. T. Gaisford.

— At Kirkby Wiske, Percy, son of the Hon. and Rev. Fitz-Roy Stanhope, to Helenora, dau. of Joshua S. Crompton, esq.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Stevenson Arthur Blackwood, esq., to Sydney, Duchess of Manchester.

— At Stoke Dameril, Devon, Joshua, second son of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., of Lucknow, to Isabella Louisa, dau. of the late William Creak, esq., Commander R.N.

— At Simla, Lieut. Edward Gawne, Seventy-ninth Highlanders, to Mary Anne Isabella Hamilton, dau. of the late T. Hodgson, esq., Commissioner of Simla.

18. At Leamington Priors, Robert Miller, esq., serjeant-at-law, judge of County Courts, to Louisa, widow of the late Edd. Dering Walker, esq., M.D., and only dau. of the late J. de Burgh Morris, esq., J.P.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Edward Macnaghten, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Frances Arabella, dau. of the Hon. Sir Samuel Martin, one of the Barons of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

— At Kempsey, near Worcester, James Irvine Walker, esq., to Jane, dau. of the late Joseph Toulmin Barlow, esq.

20. At Barrackpore, near Calcutta, Capt. J. Hearsey, H.M.'s Ben. Army, to Ann Maria, dau. of the late Robert T. Homfray, esq.

— At St. Pancras Church, Martin Shultz, esq., of New York, America, to Anne, widow of the late Sir H. R. Bishop.

21. At Christ Church, Craven Hill, Paddington, Markham Spofforth, esq., of Jermyn-st., St. James's, to Agnes, dau. of J. C. Loudon, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., R. S. Barker, esq., to Rosina, dau. of George Brooker, esq.

— At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Capt. George Hancock, R.N., to Maria, dau. of the Count and Countess Metaxa Anzolato of Cephalonia.

— At Barrowford, Alfred Ward Powles, esq., of Liverpool, to Caroline Mary, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Every Clayton.

— At St. George's, the Hon. John

Prendergast Vereker to Louisa, dau. of George Medicott, esq.

23. At Barwick-in-Elmet, Maj. Langley, of the Twenty-seventh Enniskillens, to Maria Ann, dau. of the late John Edward Wilkinson, esq.

28. At Baltimore, U.S.A., George Cavendish Taylor, late of H.M.'s Ninety-fifth Regt. Foot, to Louisa, dau. of Col. Charles Carrol, of Maryland.

— At Portsmouth, Capt. Richard Oldfield, Roy. Art., to Emma, dau. of the late John Hodge, esq.

30. At Windlesham Church, Charles Bathurst Fendall, esq., of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Frances Cecilia, dau. of the Rev. J. R. Pears.

— At St. James's Church, Hedworth Hylton Jolliffe, esq., M.P., eldest son of Sir William Jolliffe, bt., M.P., to the Hon. Agnes Mary Georgiana Byng, eldest dau. of Visct. Enfield.

— At Brompton, Col. the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, Coldstream Guards, to Mary Georgiana Frances, dau. of the late Col. the Hon. Augustus Frederick Ellis.

Lately. At Jersey, Prince Angilbert Vallory, second son of Prince de Visnes et de Ponthieu, to Augusta Adelaide, dau. of the late Rev. Richard Adolphus Musgrave (canon of Windsor).

DEATHS.

1857.

DECEMBER.

27. At Clifton, aged 72, Sir John Kerle Haberfield, knt.

Sir John was an eminent solicitor of Bristol, and one of the Registrars of the County Court of Gloucestershire. He was six times Mayor of Bristol. In March, 1851, he received the honour of knighthood from his sovereign, having been specially commended for that distinction by his zeal in promoting the local subscription in aid of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park.

1858.

JANUARY.

2. At the Bishop's Palace, Calcutta aged 79, the Right Rev. Daniel Wilson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The deceased prelate was the son of a silk manufacturer, in Church-street, Spitalfields. He received his early education at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and was a successful competitor for the Chancellor's prize for an English essay in 1803. He was ordained in the year 1801, when he became curate of Chobham and Bisley, Surrey. Here he remained till 1803, when he returned to Oxford, and till 1812 he held the post of Vice-principal or tutor of St. Edmund Hall, at the same time undertaking the ministerial charge of the small parish of Worton, Oxfordshire. In 1808 a wider sphere of duty opened itself to him; for in that year he was licensed as assistant-curate of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, Bloomsbury. In 1812 he resigned his college offices on becoming sole minister of that chapel, which, during the twelve years of his incumbency, was well-known as the headquarters of the Evangelical party in London. In 1824 he became Vicar of St. Mary's, Islington, which parish was then, and still remains, in the patronage of his family. In 1832, mainly through the influence of Lord Glenelg and his brother, the late Sir R. Grant, M.P., Mr. Wilson was nominated to the important episcopal see of Calcutta, with a diocese extending over the entire Presidency of Bengal, and exercising a quasimetropolitan jurisdiction over the entire sees of Bombay and Madras. Four predecessors in the see had died within four years, and the Bishop went to take possession, as he expressed it, "baptized for the dead." He was, however, mistaken respecting his term of office, for he held it just a quarter of a century, discharging its duties with much energy and firmness as a devoted minister of the Gospel. In 1803 he married a dau. of Mr. William Wilson, of Worton House, Oxfordshire, and was left a widower in 1827.

2. At the residence of his brother, Broekham Warren, Betchworth, Surrey, aged 52, William Hackblock, esq., M.P. for Reigate.

— The world of science has lost one of its distinguished members,—Dr. Forbes Royle, the botanist, who died at Acton, after a severe illness of several weeks' duration. Dr. Royle's profound knowledge of the material resources of India, especially in the vegetable kingdom, and the warm interest which he took in everything calculated to increase the industrial prosperity of our Eastern empire, render his death a public loss. He was a Fellow

of the Royal Society, and in his own department of science had an European reputation.

3. At Lara, Kildare, Æneas Macdonnell, esq. He occupied, for a considerable period, a conspicuous place in Irish politics, and was for many years agent of the Irish Roman Catholic body in England during the struggle for emancipation.

— At his seat, Melbury House, Dorsetshire, aged 69, the Rt. Hon. Henry Fox Strangways, Earl of Ilchester, a Privy Councillor, and D.C.L., Lord Ilchester, county of Somerset; Baron Strangways of Woodford Strangways, county of Dorset; and Lord Ilchester and Stavordale, and Baron of Redlynch, county of Somerset. His lordship was born in 1787, and succeeded to the titles in 1802. In 1812 his lordship married Caroline Leonora, second daughter of the Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, by whom he had four children. His two sons by this lady died in the prime of life; his lordship has left two daughters; but he is succeeded in his titles and entailed estates by the Hon. Wm. Thos. Horner Fox Strangways.

— Madame Rachel, the great French tragedian. To the genius of this great actress alone is to be attributed that predilection for the works of the French classical school which has distinguished modern playgoers from those of a former generation. Enured to the drama of *Shakspeare*, with its variety of character, its complicated action, and its address to the eye as well as the ear, we, as true Britons, prior to the year 1840, regarded the plays of *Corneille* and *Racine* merely as something alike intolerable to reader and spectator. The life infused into the Gallo-Greek heroines by the transcendent genius of Madame Rachel shook this opinion, but still left it doubtful whether the dramatic productions of the Augustan age of Louis XIV. had some little merit of their own, or whether all the emotions were the work of the actress, rather encumbered than assisted by her author. By her decease the connection between the English and these works, which in themselves are so alien to their sympathies, is brought to a close, and *Racine* and *Corneille*, after some fifteen years' good service, will be consigned to their shelves, never to re-descend till some new histrionic genius calls them once more from their hiding-place.

Madame Rachel was of humble origin. Her father was a hawker, of the Hebrew persuasion, and she was born on the 24th of March, 1820, at the Swiss village of Munf, while her parents were engaged on a professional tour. The family afterwards settled for some time at Lyons, where the eldest child, Sarah, pursued the vocation of a vocalist at the various *cafés*, while Rachel (the future actress) collected money from admiring connoisseurs. In 1830 Paris became the residence of the Felix family, and little Rachel, rising from the merely financial department, joined her sister as a singer at the *cafés* on the Boulevards. While thus employed, it seems she attracted the attention of M. Choron, founder of the Royal Institution for the study of sacred music, who at once took charge of her fortunes. However, he soon discovered that she was more suited for the dramatic than the musical profession, and he accordingly placed her under the tuition of M. St. Aulaire. In 1836 she was admitted as a pupil at the Conservatoire.

Her first appearance in public as an actress was in April, 1837, at the Gymnase, when she played in a piece called *La Vendéenne*, without making any particular sensation. It is from her performance as *Camille* at the Théâtre Français, on the 24th of June, 1838, that her European reputation is to be dated, and to the end this character has remained the most celebrated in her repertory. The mere reader of the tragedy will, indeed, regard the Roman father as the principal personage in *Les Horaces*, and look upon *Camille* as a comparatively minor part. But to those who have seen Madame Rachel, and know how elaborate a superstructure she raised on the small foundation afforded by the poet, *Camille* is the character with which she will always seem identified, notwithstanding the superior grandeur of her *Phèdre*. A series of characters, esteemed of the highest rank by the critics and annalists of the old French repertory, followed immediately upon *Camille*, and before the season of 1838 was ended, she had attained a reputation rarely gained upon the modern stage. Notwithstanding the value of tradition, the classical tragedy, which during the last century was regarded as a national glory, has now but slight hold on the French mind, save when it becomes a vehicle for the display of an exceptional talent. Such a talent was found in Madame Rachel, and the old tragedies remained on the French stage as her exclusive pro-

perty. New plays were, indeed, written with the view to illustration by her genius, and perhaps the *Adrienne Le Coureur* of M. Scribe was the work in which she drew the most money to the treasury of the St. James's Theatre. Nevertheless, her impersonations of the old classical characters will retain the longest hold on the memory, and that wondrous combination of the highest finish, with every appearance of a thorough abandonment to the passion of the moment, will for years be looked upon as a marvel to which few artists could offer even a proximate comparison. The Greek heroines of the play-book seemed artificial, courtly creatures, decked out in *rococo* attire; but, animated by Madame Rachel, they became intensely natural figures, inspired by those strongly-defined emotions that are so conspicuous in the mythical personages of antique Hellas.

Although of late years her London performances were confined to the St. James's Theatre, where her engagement usually followed a series of French *vaudevilles*, her first appearance, which was in 1840, took place at Her Majesty's Theatre. However, her permanent position as a regular London "star" began at the more western establishment.

After her last engagement in this country, which took place in the year 1855, Madame Rachel paid that visit to the United States which brings the record of her professional life to its close. Reports of declining health or of convalescence formed the staple of intelligence respecting Madame Rachel since her return from the other side of the Atlantic, until conjecture was dissipated by the intelligence of her death.

4. At his residence, Hambledon, Hants, aged 94, Admiral Hugh Downman.

Adm. Downman entered the Navy in 1776, and was a midshipman of the *Arethusa*, Capt. S. Marshall, which was wrecked, while chasing an enemy's frigate, off the island of Moulins, and was kept a prisoner of war in France from March, 1779, till Jan. 1780. In the *Edgar* he was present at the relief of Gibraltar, and in Lord Howe's partial action with the combined fleets of France and Spain, Oct. 20, 1782. As Lieutenant, he served on the East-India station. In 1793, in the *Alcide*, 74, Captain Linzee, he was present at the occupation of Toulon and the reduction of Corsica. Here he first personally distinguished himself by cutting out a French gunboat from under a battery at St. Fiorenzo, and by

heading a detachment of 100 seamen and marines, and planting the first gun on a mountain overlooking the defences of the enemy, and deemed by them to be inaccessible. After serving in the *Windsor Castle*, he was removed into the *Victory*, the flag-ship successively of Lord Hood, Rear-Admiral Robert Mann, and Sir John Jervis (afterwards Earl St. Vincent). In the *Victory* he was present in the actions of July 13, 1795, and Feb. 14, 1797, when the Spanish fleet was totally defeated off Cape St. Vincent. On July 20 following, Lieutenant Downman was promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the *Speedy*, brig, of 14 guns (4-pounders), and 80 men. On Feb. 3, 1798, the *Speedy* fell in with the French privateer *Papillon*, of 18 guns (12-pounders), and 160 men, off Vigo. The crew of the *Speedy* was reduced, by the absence of the Master, Mr. Marshall, and 12 men, in a prize. The action lasted for two days: on the second day, Capt. Downman, having expended all his shot, was obliged to substitute nails, pieces of iron hoop, &c. The *Papillon* was eventually beaten off. The loss of the *Speedy* was five killed, and four wounded. During his command of the *Speedy*, Capt. Downman captured five Spanish privateers, carrying altogether 17 guns, 28 swivels, and 162 men, and protected so effectually the Oporto trade, that he was presented by the British merchants of that city with a piece of plate of the value of £50, accompanied by a letter of thanks. On Dec. 26, 1798, he was advanced to the rank of Post-Captain, and was confirmed in the command of the *Santa Dorothea*, 36. In 1800, Capt. Downman, commanding a small squadron, blockaded Savona, and after forty-one days he compelled it to surrender. He then destroyed all the fortifications in the Gulf of Spezia, landed the Duke of Savoy at Naples, and saved the famed gallery of Florence from the hands of the French, by removing it in safety to Sicily. For these services the Grand Duke of Tuscany presented him with a diamond ring. In July, 1800, he conveyed troops to Egypt, and received the gold medal of the Turkish Order of the Crescent; he was then employed in enforcing the neutrality of Tripoli. During his command of the *Santa Dorothea*, Capt. Downman captured the *San Leon*, a Spanish man-of-war brig of 16 guns and 88 men; three vessels from Egypt, having on board Gen. Dessaix, and the Staff of Bonaparte; and cut out from under the battery of Hospitalier, with the loss of twelve men, the *Bulldog*, 16, formerly British. Capt. Down-

man next served as Flag-Captain to Sir Jas. Saumarez, in the *Cæsar* and *Diomedé*, on the Guernsey and Lisbon stations. In Nov. 1805 he was appointed to the command of the *Diadem*, 64, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Home Popham, and took an active part in the operations leading to the reduction of the Cape colony, landing at the head of Table Bay with the marines of the squadron and two howitzers, to co-operate with Sir David Baird. Capt. Downman brought home the despatches announcing the surrender of the Cape, and was then immediately ordered out to Rio de la Plata, and there resumed the command of his old ship the *Diomedé*. He was present at the assault and capture of Monte Video, and then returned to England, bringing home Gen. (afterwards Lord) Beresford. He was next appointed Superintendent of the prison-ships in Portsmouth harbour, which he held until Jan. 1811, when he was appointed to the command of the *Princess Charlotte*, 74. In her, he assisted at the destruction of the French frigate *Amazone*, 40, near Cape Barfleur,—convoyed a fleet of East Indiamen to Madeira, cruized in the North Sea, landed with his marines at Scheveling to support the Prince of Orange, and visited Spitzbergen. The *Princess Charlotte* was paid off in 1814. Capt. Downman remained unemployed till 1824, when he received the command of the *Windsor Castle*, 74; in her he served until his flag-rank, May, 1825. Admiral Downman was made a Vice-Admiral 1837, and an Admiral 1847, and received the service-pension of £150 per annum in 1851. Admiral Downman received the naval medal with two clasps, for the battle of St. Vincent, and the Expedition to Egypt.

Admiral Downman married Dorothea, youngest daughter of the late T. Palmer, esq., of Portsmouth, and has left issue.

5. At Milan, aged 91, the celebrated Austrian Commander Field Marshal Radetzky.

Joseph Wenzel, Count Radetzky, of Radetz, was born on the 2nd Nov. 1766, at Freyebnitz, in Bohemia, of a noble family. Having early displayed an inclination for the military profession, he entered the army in 1784, in Caramelli's Cuirassiers, and learnt his first lesson in actual war under Marshal Landhon, in the war against the Turks in 1788, and distinguished himself at the siege and storm of Belgrade in the following year. When the great French revolutionary wars commenced, Radetzky's regiment served, in 1793, against the French; and in 1795, as Adjutant to General Beaulieu, who

DEATHS.—JAN.

commanded the Austrians in Italy, he met Napoleon, then in his 27th year, on the field of battle. That campaign was the most brilliant of all Napoleon's great exploits; the Austrians were defeated again and again—whole armies perished in succession—and finally old Marshal Würmser was obliged to surrender Mantua and the remains of the Austrian armies. The peace of Campo Formio was made, and broken; and in 1799 the allied Powers again took the field against Napoleon. Austria sent an army of 180,000 men into Italy. Radetzky, whose name had been honourably mentioned more than once, was appointed Adjutant to General Melas, with the rank of Major. At the battle of the Trebbia Radetzky had a horse shot under him, and from the coolness and bravery he displayed on that occasion, he was gazetted as Lieutenant-Colonel.

On the 15th of August, 1799, Radetzky led the Austrian attack in the battle of Novi. This was one of the fiercest actions fought during the campaign. It lasted for twelve hours, from eight in the morning till eight in the evening. At first the French, who were led by Joubert, were successful; but that general falling mortally wounded, the battle terminated in a complete defeat of the French. In Baron Melas's despatches the name of Radetzky is again most honourably mentioned. After quoting the names of various officers who had distinguished themselves at the battle of Novi, General Melas says,—"I beg especially to bring to the notice of His Majesty, for promotion, Lieutenant Colonel Count Radetzky, the more so as I have had so many occasions of admiring his great bravery, decision, and unceasing zeal and activity; to-day it was he who arranged the columns for the attack, heading the men in person on various points, and contributing thereby considerably to the victory." The result of this campaign was that nearly the whole of Upper Italy fell into the hands of the Austrians.

In 1799 Napoleon suddenly returned from Egypt and became First Consul. Burning to retrieve the honour of the French arms, he sent Moreau with an army of 140,000 men into Germany, and appointed Massena commander-in-chief in Italy. Melas commanded the Austrians. 12,000 English were landed at Minorca, and Admiral Keith was ordered to blockade Genoa. Napoleon joined the army in Italy in June in May. On the 5th of June (1800) the sanguinary battle of Ma-

rengo was fought, and the French gained a complete victory. The Austrians were in consequence compelled to surrender to the French the whole of northern Italy and withdraw behind the Mincio. Radetzky, who had greatly distinguished himself on the field of Marengo, was appointed to the command of the Archduke Albert's Cuirassiers, then serving against Moreau in Germany, and fought in the disastrous battle of Hohenlinden; where however he displayed such remarkable ability, as to win the much-coveted Order of Maria Theresa. The war was terminated by the treaty of Luneville.

During the peace of Luneville (1801-05) he enjoyed temporary repose. On the renewal of hostilities in 1805 Radetzky served with the rank of Major-General under the Archduke Charles. The disastrous battle of Austerlitz again compelled Austria to sue for peace.

Hostilities were renewed in 1809, and Radetzky was appointed to the command of the *avant-garde* of the 5th corps d'armée, and won fresh laurels at the battle of Ebelsberg. Napoleon, however, was everywhere victorious, and Vienna capitulated. From the opening of the campaign on the Danube until the memorable battle of Aspern (21st and 22nd of May) Radetzky was scarcely a day without fighting the enemy. During this campaign he was opposed by Napoleon, Davoust, Oudinot, Massena, Molitor, Lefebvre, and Lannes. The Archduke Charles, though he came up from Bohemia too late to save the capital, was in time to save the Austrian Empire, and turn the fortune of the war at the great battle of Aspern. Six times was Aspern taken and re-taken on that day, and on the night between the 21st and 22nd the sentinels of the hostile armies were in sight of each other. On the 22nd Napoleon withdrew across the Danube. This was the first time he had been beaten in the open field, and the sensation was immense throughout Germany. Radetzky, who had signally distinguished himself, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Field Marshal in June, 1809. On the 4th, 5th, and 6th of July following, was fought the battle of Wagram. In that sanguinary contest Radetzky commanded the cavalry. He was rewarded with the colonelcy of the 5th Hussars, and made Chief of the Staff. Peace was signed at Vienna on the 14th of October. In April, 1810, Radetzky was appointed Commander of the Military Order of Maria Theresa. In 1813, when the gigantic

host of Napoleon had perished in the Russian snows, Germany rose against French conquest as one man, and Austria joined the coalition. During the whole of the campaign which followed, Radetzky acted as Chief of the Staff, under the immediate orders of Prince Charles Schwarzenberg. After the battle of Kulm, the first of the great disasters which had befallen the French arms when commanded by Napoleon, the Emperor of Russia presented Radetzky with the Order of St. Anne of the first class, and Schwarzenberg in his despatches attributes the victory mainly to Radetzky. The great battle of Leipsic (18th of October, 1813) sealed the fate of Napoleon in Germany. In this battle Radetzky, who commanded the Austrian cavalry, was wounded; but he took a very leading part in the campaign in France during the following spring. On the 31st of March, 1814, Lieutenant Field-Marshal Radetzky entered Paris at the side of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, Frederick William of Prussia, and Prince Schwarzenberg. On the 20th of April, Napoleon left for Elba, and on the 4th of May Louis XVIII. entered Paris. During the brief and decisive campaigns which followed the escape of Napoleon from Elba, Radetzky again took the field; but the Austrians had no share in Ligny or Waterloo.

The peace of 1815, concluded at the Congress of Vienna, is a resting point in Radetzky's career. We next find him combining administrative with military command in the Lombardo-Venetian territory, enjoying in the highest degree the esteem of his Imperial master.

In 1831 Radetzky was appointed commander-in-chief in Austrian Italy. In the intervening period he had resided partly at Vienna, partly in Hungary, where he held the appointment of Inspector-General of the Army. In 1836 he received the baton of Field-Marshal. Only those who have lived in Italy, more especially at Milan, can fully understand the feeling the Lombards entertain towards Austria. It is one of sullen but intense hatred. Radetzky's office was no sinecure. When in 1846 Pius IX. succeeded to the chair of St. Peter, and initiated his rule by liberal reforms, a thrill of nationality ran, like the electric fluid, through Italy. In the following year the movement was almost brought to a crisis by the Austrians placing a garrison in Ferrara. Then came, like a thunderbolt, the Revolution of 1848 at Paris. Revolution

succeeded revolution. On the 17th of March (1848) the news of the events at Vienna reached Milan. On the same night the Archduke Rainier, the Viceroy, with his family, left Milan for Verona. On the next morning barricades were erected in every street of Milan; the revolution had commenced. After three days' fighting Radetzky retired in good order to Verona. But the patriots wasted the precious moments of success in internal dissensions, and allowed the Austrians time to reorganize their empire. The Italian League, nevertheless, for a moment, triumphed. The red, white, and green tricolour waved from the towers of every city, except Verona, Mantua, Legnano, and Peschiera. The number of Austrian troops at Radetzky's command at this period was about 75,000 men, including the garrisons of the fortresses. Austria was too much occupied at home to send reinforcements. Charles Albert declared himself, and on the 25th of March a Sardinian army crossed the Ticino in two columns, forced back the Austrian outposts, and Radetzky fell back, first on Mantua, then on Verona. The Italians were elated with success; reinforcements poured in from Tuscany, Rome, and Naples. Peschiera was taken after a brave defence: but while Charles Albert was intent on the capture of Rivoli and other places, Radetzky made a masterly movement on Vicenza, which he captured after a severe resistance, and thereby restored his communications with the Tyrol; and was back in Verona in time to encounter the whole Italian army. Thus foiled in strategy, Charles Albert resolved on a general action. His army was about 45,000 strong, that of Radetzky 30,000, with Verona to fall back upon. On the 6th of May Charles Albert gave orders to advance, and a general battle ensued. The Austrians were driven from St. Lucia. The resistance was, however, so firm that the Sardinians had to fall back to the position they held in the morning. Radetzky now issued from Verona, and fell with his whole force on the Piedmontese, who were everywhere defeated. The Lombards became alarmed. They had fancied that they could drive everything before them. A panic seized upon them. In vain did Charles Albert exhort them to be firm; a retreat was resolved upon: and the retreat became a flight. Cremona fell on the 31st. A miserable attempt was made to defend the Adda. On the 3rd of August Ra-

DEATHS.—JAN.

detzky was at Lodi, close on their heels. On the 4th he was before Milan. Charles Albert endeavoured to defend the city. He met with no support. The town surrendered, and Radetzky entered in triumph on the 6th. But the Italian revolution was not yet over. The internal state of Austria was deplorable; the Hungarian revolution broke out, and Vienna was in danger. The Turin Chambers petitioned Charles Albert to renew the war, and public feeling ran so high that, had he refused, he would in all probability have lost his crown. He sent a declaration of war to Radetzky at Milan. A short but brilliant campaign followed; it may be said to have commenced and ended with the battle of Novara. That battle was fought on the 23rd of March, and lasted till nightfall. The Piedmontese fought—as they fought at the Tchernaya—with the greatest bravery. Charles Albert and his gallant sons were everywhere in the hottest of the fight, and the old Marshal for the last time led on his Austrians. At 7 o'clock in the evening the King still lingered on the field, in hope of retrieving the fortunes of the day; but the faubourgs of Novara were taken by the Austrians at the point of the bayonet. Charles Albert, broken-hearted, abdicated that night in favour of Victor Emmanuel, the present King, and died shortly afterwards in a foreign land. The new King sent General Cossato to Radetzky, asking for a truce. The Marshal's reply was severe. He said the past conduct of the Piedmontese Government was not of a nature to inspire him with confidence, and he must have guarantees before any truce could be concluded. Victor Emmanuel then asked for a personal interview. The interview took place, and a truce was signed on the 26th of March. The terms for a victor were mild, for had Radetzky thought fit he might have marched on Turin. This short and brilliant campaign of 1849, which lasted only one week, added a fresh lustre to the honours of the Marshal. The young Emperor Francis Joseph sent the Archduke William of Austria expressly to Milan to thank him, and present him with the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Emperor, moreover, ordered a medal to be struck in his honour, of which one of gold, one of silver, and one of copper were presented to him. All the Sovereigns of Europe showered orders upon him. Vienna still held out, but the news of Görgey's submission in Hungary, and the treaty of

peace with Sardinia concluded on the 14th of August, made the proud Queen of the Adriatic submit. On the 30th of August Radetzky made his solemn entry into the city of the Doges.

An attempt at insurrection was made at Milan in February, 1853. Radetzky put it down with a hand of iron, and confiscated the property of those Lombards who had become Sardinian subjects. This was not only unwise, but illegal. It nearly led to a new outbreak with Sardinia. All diplomatic relations between the two countries were interrupted. This obnoxious decree has at length been revoked. It is one of the acts of justice rendered by the young Emperor in his recent visit to Lombardy. The decree banishing the Swiss from Lombardy has also been justly censured.

In his 90th year Radetzky still maintained a clear intellect. At the visit of the Emperor last year (1857) to Milan Radetzky, then no longer able to mount his horse, tendered his resignation to his Imperial master on the plea of failing health; the Emperor acceded to the request of his faithful servant in a letter of admirable kindness. At the same time he offered to give him the title and rank of a Prince of the Empire. This the old man, from family reasons, refused. At Venice Radetzky was waiting to receive the Emperor when he landed. He was so weak that he was compelled to witness the review from a carriage, much to his annoyance. The beautiful young Empress paid the attention of a daughter to the old soldier. The Emperor presented him with four beautiful ponies and a carriage, and the last days of his life have been like a serene sunset after a stormy day. The accident which preceded his death occurred as follows:—The Countess Wallmoden had called to take leave of the Marshal, and when she was about to leave the room he rose from his chair, and insisted upon accompanying her to the door. The Countess strongly protested against his doing so, and having made him resume his seat she hurried out of the room. It is presumed the gallant veteran had again risen from his seat. She was still in the anteroom when she heard a heavy fall. On returning she found Radetzky on the floor with a broken thigh. This sad accident doubtless somewhat shortened the remaining days of the Marshal. In consequence of his great age no attempt was made to set the bone, and with his mind still active Radetzky

was now a prisoner on his couch. The universal sympathy expressed for him on this occasion is the best proof of the appreciation of his services in his own country, at the same time that it is the noblest tribute a people can pay to fellow-citizens. A more loyal-subject or a more gallant soldier never served the House of Hapsburg.

Field-Marshal Radetzky died on the 5th Jan., at 8 o'clock in the morning. He had been suffering for some days from his chest, and though he may really be said to have died from old age, the more immediate cause of his demise was paralysis of the lungs. His body lay in state in Milan, and was thence conveyed to Vienna, and was borne to the Cathedral of St. Stephen, with every possible circumstance of pomp and magnificence; and thence to its final resting-place at Wetzdorf.

In stature Radetzky was below the middle height, with broad shoulders and a clear piercing eye; he possessed that peculiar attraction attributed to Frederick the Great and to Napoleon. Among a hundred officers, though simply dressed in a gray surtout, Radetzky would command the attention of all. His manners were very simple and unostentatious; he was of a serene temper, cheerful, and benevolent; and averse to severity even under circumstances of great provocation.

Radetzky was married in 1797 to the Countess Fanny Strassoldo, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. Of these only one son and one daughter survive him. His son is a Staff officer in the Austrian service; his daughter is married to Count Wenkheim.

The cemetery in which the remains of the Field-Marshal rest is a miniature Walhalla, or Hall of Heroes, built by an eccentric Viennese, M. Parkfrieder. This gentleman's ambition is that his Walhalla shall receive the remains of the illustrious dead, and it is accordingly adorned with statues, busts, paintings, and relics of famous persons. Field-Marshal Count Wimpffen rests there; and it was the sole reward required of Field-Marshal Radetzky for large pecuniary obligations that he should direct his own remains to be there interred. This done, M. Parkfrieder has presented his Walhalla to the Emperor.

6. At Constantinople, aged 56, Redschid Pasha, brother-in-law of the Sultan, and the most able statesman of the Turkish empire.

Mustapha Redschid Pasha was the son

of a wealthy Turk. He shared in the reforms executed by the late Sultan, and acquired an influence over his son which he kept to the last. In early life he had powerful patrons in Ali Pasha and Selim Pasha, serving with the latter in the campaign of 1829, and taking part in the negotiations that led to the treaty of Constantinople. He afterwards served in Egypt; was one of the negotiators in 1834; and was made Grand Vizier, for the first time, by Sultan Mahmoud. Failing to retain power, he was sent as Turkish Minister to Paris; and here it was that he negotiated on the part of Turkey the quadruple treaty that gave such offence to France and saved Egypt to the Sultan. Redschid Pasha was in constant opposition to Russia, and a zealous supporter of the reform party in his own country. While Minister for Foreign Affairs, he bore a chief part in the promulgation of the Tanzimat of Gulhane, which has been called the Turkish Bill of Rights. He had been Ambassador at London as well as at Paris. He had been six times Grand Vizier; and whether in or out of office he constantly exercised a great influence over the Sultan. And the Sultan rewarded him with wealth, paid his debts once or twice, and gave his son a daughter in marriage. Redschid Pasha was the intimate friend of Lord Stratford. "People have talked," says *The Times*, "as if Redschid were the mere creature of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, placed in office by the Ambassador to do his bidding. Nothing can be further from the truth. Redschid Pasha, a man distinguished by acuteness and tenacity of purpose, was not likely to be the mere creature of any one. His abilities and his power with the Sultan made his assistance as useful as his enmity would have been formidable. The British Ambassador and he were usually in alliance simply because they had common views of policy. Lord Stratford supported Redschid because Redschid acted steadily on principles which this country has for many years past upheld, and Redschid consulted the Ambassador because he knew the Ambassador would give him more disinterested advice than any other diplomatist."

6. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Thomas Hompesch Christian, esq., Commander, R.N., eldest son of the late Rear-Adm. Hood Hanway Christian, and grandson of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Hugh Clobury Christian, K.B.

DEATHS.—JAN.

7. At Rottingdean, near Brighton, Lady Corry, widow of Rear-Adm. Armar Lowry Corry.

— At Asfield Court, Gloucestershire, aged 85, Sophia, widow of T. Fulljames, esq.

8. At Bishop Lydiard, near Taunton, Somersetshire, aged 111, Mrs. Elizabeth Miles, in full possession of her faculties.

— At Haverholm Priory, near Sleaford, aged 66, the Rt. Hon. George William Finch-Hatton, Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham.

The deceased peer, the tenth Earl of Winchilsea and fifth Earl of Nottingham, Viscount Maidstone, and Baron Finch of Daventry, in the Peerage of Great Britain, and a Baronet, was the elder of the two sons of the late Mr. George Finch-Hatton, of Eastwell Park, near Ashford, Kent, by the Lady Elizabeth Mary Murray, eldest daughter of David, second Earl of Mansfield, and was born at Kirkby, Northamptonshire, May 22, 1791. He succeeded to the estates and the honours of the peerage on the death of his cousin, George, ninth earl, unmarried, August 2, 1826, and from that time to the present was most steady in his votes in support of the Conservative body in the House of Peers. He was more particularly noted as being nearly the only English nobleman who was willing to identify himself with the semi-religious position of the Orange party in the north of Ireland, and most of our readers will remember his invectives against O'Connell, and his incessant assaults on the College of Maynooth, and the system of education therein pursued, which he was in the habit of denouncing in terms little short of frantic, and for the entire overthrow of which he laboured, if not wisely, at least most strenuously and heartily. The duel which he fought with the late Duke of Wellington on the occasion of the change which came over the opinions of that statesman as to the necessity of some concession to the claims of the Roman Catholic body, and to the general clamour for their emancipation from political disabilities, operated to the disadvantage of Lord Winchilsea in the so-called religious world, and though he occasionally took the chair at some of the May-meetings, effectually prevented him from becoming a leader in that circle which has its centre in Exeter Hall. On all other subjects the Earl was equally prejudiced and equally vehement: still he was a man whom, in one sense, all must

respect. His conduct was consistent with itself from first to last, and his motives were pure and irreproachable; and no temptations of office, or power, or titles would ever have induced him to compromise them in the slightest degree.

The deceased Earl was three times married: first, in 1814, to the Lady Georgiana Charlotte, dau. of the third Duke of Montrose, K.G.; secondly, in 1837, to Miss Emily Georgiana Bagot, a dau. of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B.; thirdly, in 1849, to Fanny Margaretta, dau. of Mr. Edward Royd Rice, sometime M.P. for Dover, who survives his lordship. He is succeeded by his son by his first marriage, Viscount Maidstone.

It is singular that the Earldom of Aylesbury, possessed by another branch of the Finch family, should also have passed to another successor during the present year.

9. At Trafalgar House, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Sarah Goodwin, widow of John Goodwin, esq., of Wycombe, Bucks. In the year 1831, this lady built and endowed Trinity Church, West Cowes, at her own expense.

— At Dawlish, aged 92, Lady Mallet Vaughan, dau. of Wilmot, first Earl of Lisburne.

— At Rome, aged 61, William Thomas Petre, last surviving son of the late Hon. George William Petre.

— At Lochnell Cottage, Northchurch, Anna Eliza Grenville, youngest dau. of the late Archibald Campbell, esq., of Lochnell, Argyleshire, and late of the Mount, Harrow.

— At Upper Eaton-st., aged 68, Lieut.-Col. James Stewart. The deceased had served in the Peninsular and in the Burmese wars.

10. At East Hill-pl., Hastings, aged 73, Seth Thomas, esq., late Chief Clerk of the Ordnance.

— At his residence, Circus, Bath, aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. William Smelt, C.B., Col. Thirty-seventh Regt. This gallant officer served in the American war, and was present at the taking of Plattsburg, storm and capture of Oswego, action of Lundy's Lane, storming of Fort Erie, where he was severely and dangerously wounded. He was also in the Burmese war of 1824-25-26; and was present at the capture of Rangoon, and other actions in Ava. Within the last few years he held commands in Ceylon and Madras.

— Aged 65, Edmund Wakefield Meade-

DEATHS.—JAN.

Waldo, esq., of Stonewall Park and Hever, Kent.

12. At Barrow-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, aged 75, George Poulson, esq., author of several valuable topographical works,—among others, the “Antiquities of Holderness,” “Antiquities of Barton-upon-Humber.”

— At his house in South Audley-st., after a few weeks’ illness, aged 65, Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Pryse Campbell, only brother of the Earl of Cawdor.

13. At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, aged 58, Richard, youngest son of the late Sir Richard Neave, bt., of Dagenham Park, Essex, and for thirty-two years secretary to the above establishment.

14. At his residence, Berkeley-pl., Cheltenham, aged 87, Major Askew.

— In Pall Mall, Lieut.-Gen. Edward Parkinson, C.B., Col. of the Ninety-third Highlanders.

15. At her residence, Twickenham-Meadows, aged 89, Cornelia, widow of the Ven. George Owen Cambridge, Archdeacon of Middlesex.

— At Leamington, Harriet, widow of the Hon. Robert Leeson, and youngest sister of the late Sir Henry Brooke, bt., of Colebrooke Park, Ireland.

— At Llysdinam, Breconshire, aged 83, the Ven. R. Venables, Archdeacon of Carmarthen.

16. At Hyde Park Gardens, aged 69, the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Henry Maule, knt.

The deceased was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; senior wrangler and first Smith’s prizeman in 1810; led the Oxford circuit for many years; was M.P. for Carlow from 1837 to 1839; was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which he resigned in 1856, and was succeeded by Mr. Justice Willes. He never held the situation of Attorney or Solicitor-General, but was Q. C. when he was raised to the bench. He was made a Privy Counsellor in 1855. The deceased was a “Whig and something more,” and was a staunch supporter of the Government during the short period he was in Parliament. After taking these high honours at Cambridge, Mr. Maule submitted himself steadily to the drudgery of chambers, where his great powers speedily mastered the intricacies of the law, while his easy and strong wit served to show how readily he could turn his acquirements to practical account. Hence, when he joined the Oxford circuit, he rose rapidly into a junior’s practice. His joint editorship of

“Maule and Selwyn’s Reports” proved his possession of a judicial mind, and confirmed his reputation. Sir William Maule was a very eminent judge,—clear-headed, quick-sighted, independent, fearless; somewhat dreaded, both by his brethren on the bench and by the bar. His caustic sayings had a wide circulation—possibly his famous address in passing sentence on a wretched culprit who, having a bad wife, had married another woman instead of seeking a divorce, had more to do with the amendment of the law matrimonial, than any of the graver arguments.

16. At St. Leonards-on-sea, aged 45, Lady Boothby, relict of Sir William Boothby, bart., of Ashbourne Hall, Derbyshire, but better known under the name of Mrs. Nisbett.

This lady was the daughter of Frederick Hayes Macnamara, who held a commission in the Fifty-second Regiment, during the Peninsular war, and was in the disastrous retreat to Corunna. He was a dissipated man, and of broken fortunes, and his daughter’s youth was not passed under the most favourable auspices, in so far as the paternal example was concerned. Her histrionic talents were precociously developed and early put to profit; and for a time she flourished as a juvenile theatrical wonder, under the name of Miss Mordaunt. Unlike such generally, she matured into a handsome woman and an agreeable actress, and maintained a good position in the large metropolitan theatres down to January, 1831, when she quitted the stage for a time to become the wife of John Alexander Nisbett, esq., of the First Life-Guards, and of Brettenham Hall, in the county of Suffolk. Within seven months Mrs. Nisbett was widowed by an accident, in which her husband was killed. That the marriage was one of unbroken happiness would appear from an anecdote which we remember to have heard, of Mrs. Nisbett’s reply to a friend who was condoling with her on the loss of her husband. “Husband!” she replied; “he never was a husband!” “How?” exclaimed the friend, in some surprise. “No! From the day of our marriage he was, as he had always been, my lover!” Left without fortune, Mrs. Nisbett had no alternative but to return to the stage, which she did in October, 1832, when she re-appeared at Drury-lane. Her greatest dramatic success was made at the Haymarket, in “The Love Chase,” which was produced on the 9th of October,

DEATHS.—JAN.

1837, and ran for nearly one hundred successive nights. Her success as *Constance* in this piece established her as one of the greatest favourites of the public, and she retained her hold upon their favour until she again retired from the stage, to become the wife of Sir William Boothby. He also died about two years after their marriage, leaving his widow very scantily provided for. Again she returned to the stage, though but for a brief season. For some years she had resided at Rose Mount, St. Leonards-on-Sea. She died after a short illness, brought on by anxiety and domestic affliction, having lost, within the last eighteen months, her mother, her brother, and sister. Mrs. Nisbett was a genial and kind-hearted woman, and a favourite with all who knew her, as well as with the public.

18. At Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire, aged 67, the Most Noble William Spencer Cavendish, sixth Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, Baron Clifford of Lanesborough, and K.G., K.S.A., and K.A.N., Lord-Lieut. of the county of Derby, High Steward of Derby, and D.C.L.

His Grace was the only son of William, fifth Duke, by his first marriage with Lady Georgiana Spencer, eldest daughter of John, first Earl Spencer. He was born May 21, 1790, and was unmarried. Shortly after he attained his majority—namely, July 11, 1811—he succeeded to the dukedom and the princely estates of the family. The late Duke held the traditional politics of his ancestors, but supported his party chiefly by his vote and influence, for he never spoke in the House of Lords on any of the great political questions advocated or opposed by the Whig party. His Grace was more calculated to charm the social circle than to engage in the turbulent arena of political strife. His Grace was sent on a special embassy to Russia in May, 1826, as Ambassador Extraordinary at the coronation of the late Emperor Nicholas. His Grace's retinue was of the most superb character, and cost him a very considerable sum of money—it was said over 50,000*l.* beyond the allowance made by Government. The late Emperor, in acknowledgment of the magnificence of his embassy, and out of personal regard to the Duke, conferred on him the Russian orders of St. Andrew and St. Alexander Newski. The intimacy engendered on the Duke's visit to St.

Petersburg was never relaxed, and on the Emperor's last visit to this country, he was entertained by his Grace with princely hospitality. In the year following his mission to St. Petersburg he was made a Knight of the Order of the Garter, of which illustrious order of knighthood he was the senior Knight. He was made a Privy Councillor the same year, 1827, and in May of that year was appointed Lord Chamberlain of George IV.'s Household, which he held up to February, 1828. The noble Duke was again appointed Lord Chamberlain of the late King William IV.'s Household in November, 1830—an office he held up to December, 1834. The deceased Duke was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Devonshire, and High Steward of Derby. His Grace was a D.C.L. and President of the Horticultural Society. His Grace leaves two surviving sisters, the Countess of Carlisle, mother of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Countess Dowager Granville, mother of the Lord President of the Council. The deceased Duke succeeded in his family honours and great landed estates in Derbyshire and Yorkshire, and in Ireland, by his kinsman the Earl of Burlington, grandson of Lord George Cavendish (afterwards Earl of Burlington), son of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire. The mortal remains of this great noble were interred in the church of Edensor, which beautiful village is within the bounds of Chatsworth domain.

19. At 53, Fleet-st., aged 81, Richard Holmes Laurie, esq., the well-known publisher of nautical works.

— At Plymouth, aged 79, Vice-Adm. Sir John Coode, K.C.B.

20. At Calcutta (in the Bishop's Palace), aged 86 (of which 79 had been passed in India), Hannah Ellerton, widow of the late John Ellerton, esq., of Maldah, respected by all who knew her, and beloved by the orphan girls of the European soldier, to whose welfare she had devoted herself for more than fifty years.

21. At St. James's Palace, the Marchioness of Westmeath.

— At Edinburgh, aged 62, Lady Agnew, widow of Sir Andrew Agnew, of Lochnaw.

— At an advanced age, J. C. Peache, esq., of Belvidere House, Wimbledon. Commencing life in humble circumstances, he, by dint of unwearied perseverance, coupled with good fortune, succeeded in everything he took in hand, until he realized an income of 50,000*l.* per annum. The whole of his real and personal estate

now falls to the Rev. Alfred Peache, of Heckfield, Hants, who will be found one of the wealthiest clergymen in the Church of England, although for years he has been officiating merely as a curate among a rural and humble population.

23. At Naples, aged 63, Signor Louis Lablache, the greatest basso that has ever adorned the Italian Opera.

The artistic career of Louis Lablache was, from the outset, one of unchequered success. The son of a French refugee, he was born at Naples on the 6th of December, 1794, and at the age of 12 was placed in the "*Conservatorio*," to be instructed in the various branches of music. For music in the abstract, however, he did not in early youth evince any predilection. His passion was the stage; and it is related of him that on several occasions he ran away from the Academy, to fulfil engagements in the smaller Neapolitan theatres. At the age of 18 (1812) Lablache was already employed in the capacity of *buffo napolitano*, at the little theatre San Carlino; and shortly afterwards he married the daughter of Pinotti, an actor of renown at that period. At Messina he filled the same department, but very speedily abandoned the line of *buffo* pure for the more ambitious one of *primo basso* at Palermo. The first essay of Lablache in this new walk was in an opera by Pavesi, called *Marc Antonio*, which has never found its way to Cisalpine musical regions. His success was so great that he remained at Palermo five years. In 1817 he was engaged at the famous Scala of Milan, where—as Dandini, in Rossini's *Cenerentola*—he at once obtained the highest honours. His fame quickly spread all over Italy, and some time later, at Turin, he established the versatility of his talent by an admirably pathetic impersonation of the principal character in Paer's *Agnes* (which in England first rendered Tamburini famous). From this time forward Lablache continually rose in the estimation of the Italian public. Operas were written expressly for him, and, among others, *Elisa e Claudio*, one of the most credited works of Signor Mercadante, the chief of the Neapolitan school of musicians. Fresh engagements awaited him at Milan, Venice, and Vienna. In the last-named city the enthusiasm he created was so great that a medal, with a most flattering inscription, was struck in his honour. After an absence of twelve years Lablache returned to Naples, when the King (Ferdinand I.) attached him to the

Royal Chapel, and procured him an engagement at the San Carlo. Here he created an immense impression by his performance of another tragic part—that of Assur, in Rossini's *Semiramide*. His next journey was to Parma, where he helped to win for Bellini—then young, friendless, and unpatronized—his first laurels, by performing in an early and now forgotten opera, called *Zaira*, and thereby ensuring its success. It was not till 1830, in the prime of life, that Lablache was first heard at Paris, where his success was prodigious, both as singer and actor, in serious and in comic opera. From this time he only once revisited Naples in a professional capacity; and this occasion was rendered memorable by the production of Donizetti's *Elisir d'Amore*, in which he had the honour of "creating" the part of the charlatan, Dulcamara.

Lablache's introduction to London occurred immediately after his return to Paris, in 1834. The sensation he made is not likely to be forgotten. He was one of the celebrated four (the others being the late Rubini, the retired Tamburini, and the still active, hearty, and universally popular Grisi), for whom Bellini composed, at Paris, his famous opera, *I Puritani*; and subsequently the comic opera of *Don Pasquale* was written for him, in the same capital, by his compatriot Donizetti. Perhaps not one of the Italian artists—the imperishable Grisi herself not excepted—who have reaped honour and fortune in this country ever became a more fixed and prominent idea in the public mind than Lablache. No doubt his peculiar and striking physiognomy had much to do with this influence, for to see him once, and then forget him; was well nigh impossible; but other circumstances combined to establish his popularity and to account for the unanimous favour he enjoyed. Without being the greatest lyric comedian or the greatest lyric tragedian of his day (Ronconi occasionally excelling him in one line, and Tamburini in the other), he was emphatically the lyric artist with whose idiosyncrasy the public was most habitually impressed, and who, to employ a familiar metaphor, held the public most effectually by the button-hole. On ever so dull an evening the appearance of Lablache at once chased away *ennui* and put the audience in a good humour. His genially was infectious—none could resist

DEATHS.—JAN.

it; and to such a point of familiarity had he arrived with his audience, that, if anything was going ill, Lablache would seem to be admitted into their confidence, and to wink, sneer, or laugh with the audience, just as though he had been one of themselves, and—grand artist as all Europe acknowledged him—conscious, like themselves, that whatever was wrong could not be on account of, but in spite of, him.

The list of dramatic portraitures suggested by the remembrance of Lablache is varied and extensive, and the belief that with him not a few of them must pass away is a settled conviction in the minds of connoisseurs. True, we may see new impersonations of Don Pasquale—of the deaf Geronimo (*Il Matrimonio Segreto*), of Don Magnifico, or Montefiascone (*Cenerentola*), and of other characters upon which he had set his mark; and, no doubt, we shall have Dr. Bartolo over and over again,—since upon the opera of *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*, as indelibly as upon any known work of genius, is impressed the stamp of immortality,—but who that has seen Lablache in any of these parts can patiently endure his substitute? Every single point that he made will be the more sorrowfully missed, because, however genuine, so inseparably was it connected with the man himself that no successor, at least in the present generation, will have the temerity to imitate it. Such is the spell of genius, that it makes even its eccentricities pass for law.

The private character of Signor Lablache was exemplary, and he was greatly respected.

24. At Pepperharrow Park, aged 58, Anne, wife of John Abel Smith, esq., M.P.

— In Eaton Place, aged 68, the Rev. Sir H. Dukinfield. The late baronet was well known in the London clerical circles as vicar of the important parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and was very extensively connected with the charitable and religious institutions of the metropolis. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the demise of his brother in December, 1836. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; was vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-fields from 1834 to 1838, when he resigned his parochial preferment on the ground of ill-health, retaining only his prebendal stall at Salisbury, to which he

was presented in 1833. The deceased baronet married in 1836 Jane, daughter of Sir James Craufurd, bart., and widow of General Chowne; but having no issue, the baronetcy becomes extinct.

25. At Paris, the Queen of Oude. It is said that she died of grief for the misfortunes which have befallen her family. She was attended in her last moments by Dr. Royer, one of the Emperor Napoleon's physicians. The unfortunate lady left England a short time before her death in very bad health, intending to proceed to Egypt, and eventually to Mecca.

26. At his house in Grosvenor-place, Rear-Admiral Hamlyn Williams, second son of the late Sir Jas. Hamlyn Williams, bart., of Clovelly Court, and Edwinstford, Carmarthenshire.

— At Muirtown House, Inverness, General Munro, of Teaninich.

27. At Prestonfield House, Harriet Hammer, widow of Sir Robert Keith Dick Cunyngham, bart., of Prestonfield and Lambroughton.

28. At the College, St. Bees, aged 59, the Rev. Rich. Parkinson, D.D., F.S.A., Canon of Manchester, and Principal of St. Bees' College.

Dr. Parkinson was the son of Mr. J. Parkinson, of Fairsnape, in the Royal Forest of Bleasdale, in North Lancashire, a race of yeomen whose antiquity would put many a modern Peer to shame. They have a lease dated 11th Elizabeth, 1569, which implies an ancient settlement even then; and even the Heralds' College registers their coat of arms in 1613. Dr. Parkinson was educated at the grammar-school of Sedbergh, and passed to St. John's College, Cambridge. On leaving Cambridge he was appointed the master of Lea School, near Preston. In the autumn of 1826 he was appointed theological lecturer in the College of St. Bees, by the Rev. Dr. Ainger, with the full concurrence of Bishop Blomfield, these learned individuals having formed and retained the highest opinion of his intellectual powers, theological attainments, mature learning, and admirable forbearance of temper. Twenty years after this period he was appointed by the Earl of Lonsdale to the responsible office of Principal of the College, with the almost unanimous approbation of the bench of Bishops. Firmly and intelligently attached to the catholic and apostolic principles of the English Church, as embodied in her creeds and liturgy, he was at all times

liberal, considerate, and courteous towards those who differed from his views. His genial and loving disposition, influenced by the "same mind" which was in his Divine Master, always led him to respect the conscientious scruples of others, and to treat with tenderness those whom he thought were in error. Under his wise and judicious presidency, a high standard of theological and classical culture was raised, and the college well sustains its character and usefulness. In 1830 he obtained the Seatonian prize at Cambridge, for his poem, *On the Ascent of Elijah*. In the same year was presented to the living of Whitworth, near Rochdale, and in 1833 was elected a Canon in the Collegiate Church of Manchester. In 1837 and 1838 he was appointed Hulsean Lecturer in the University of Cambridge, the subject of his lectures being *Rationalism and Revelation*. Dr. Parkinson's mind was a singular compound of amiable qualities. While a deep scholar and profound theologian, he was at the same time a great humorist, and wrote many parodies and *facetiae*; though a schoolmaster and college "Don," he was, nevertheless, a hard-working parish priest, and a genial companion. He was, besides, a generous friend and a most liberal, even munificent, contributor to the advancement of Gospel teaching, and the restoration of the edifices of the Church.

29. In Cumberland-place, Westbourne-grove North, aged 78, Robert Baldwin, esq., formerly an eminent bookseller and publisher in Paternoster-row.

Mr. Baldwin was of a family which for more than a century has been honourably connected with the trades subservient to literature. The firm of which he was a member had published many works of great value—such as the *Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions*, *Petersdorff's Abridgment of the Reports*, the *Literary Journal*, the *London Magazine*, and a large number of the best educational works of their day. They were, however, best known in connection with the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, whose "Library" and Maps they published. The house was held in very great esteem, and was thought to be doing a prosperous business, when it suddenly failed for a very large amount. Such, however, was the esteem in which Mr. Baldwin was held that he was entrusted with the management of the business under trustees, and was con-

tinued in his duties as one of the stock-keepers of the Stationers' Company, and was appointed to superintend their various almanacks and other publications.

30. At Bombay, aged 46, Lieut.-Col. Wilmer, H.M.'s Eighth Royal Irish Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Wilmer served with the Sixteenth Lancers throughout the campaign in Afghanistan, including the siege and capture of Ghuznee (medal). He was also present in the action of Maharajpore. He afterwards served with the Fourteenth Light Dragoons, throughout the Punjab campaign in 1848-49, including the action of Ramnuggur, passage of the Chenab, battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, pursuit of the enemy across the Jhelum, and of the Affghans over the Indus, and through the Khyber pass. For his services in the Punjab he received a medal and clasps. This gallant officer was likewise employed in the Persian expeditionary force in 1857, and was present at the bombardment and capture of Mohamreh, and subsequent pursuit of the Persian army.

31. At Nice, aged 54, the Rev. Ralph Berners, B.A., Hon. Canon of Norwich (1845.)

Lately. At Rio-de-la-Plata, of yellow fever, Lieut. the Hon. Randolph A. Capel, third son of the Earl of Essex, Flag.-Lieut. to Vice-Adm. W. P. Wallis. Mr. Capel fell a victim to yellow fever on board H.M.'s ship *Madagascar*. This officer served in the *Britannia*, 120, flagship of Vice-Adm. Sir James W. D. Dundas, G. C. B., in the Mediterranean, during the late war with Russia.

Lately. At Milan, the celebrated Lombard sculptor, Marchesi.

Lately. Joachim Haspinger, the renowned clerical leader of the Tyrolese in 1809, has died at the Imperial Castle of Mirabel, near Salzburg, at the ripe age of 83.

Lately. An old soldier, Barnard Gibbings, has recently died at North Shields, aged 112. He was able to go about until within a few days of his death; and died of mere old age.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Dover, aged 93, Capt. Sir John Hamilton, knt., and Chevalier of the Order of Leopold.

3. At Exmouth, aged 74, Vice-Admiral the Hon. William Gordon, for more than thirty years M.P. for the county of Aberdeen, late Commander-in-Chief at the

DEATHS.—FEB.

Nore, and brother of the Earl of Aberdeen. This officer entered the navy in 1797, and saw much active service during the war. From 1841 to 1846 Admiral Gordon was a Lord of the Admiralty.

4. In London, Thomas Campbell, esq., an eminent sculptor, resident chiefly in Rome.

— At Hyde-park Gardens, aged 60, the Rev. Charles Chichester, LL.B.

7. At Brighton, aged 69, Sir Charles Leslie Falkiner, bart., Capt. Royal Navy. Sir Charles was lieutenant of the *Shannon* at her gallant capture of the *Chesapeake*.

— At Hurlingham, aged 78, John Horsley Palmer, esq., whose name for fifty years has been among the most eminent and honourable in connection with British commerce. Mr. Palmer was elected a Director of the Bank of England in 1811, filled the post of Governor for three successive years (1830 to 1832), and at the date of his retirement, last April, was senior member of the Court.

9. At Braemoriston, aged 83, Admiral Duff, second son of Major Duff, of Drummuir.

10. At Assumption, Paraguay, in his 27th year, by an over-dose of opium, William Charles, eldest and only surviving son of Sir William Gore Ouseley, K.C.B., and grandson of Sir W. Ouseley, the well-known Persian scholar.

He first visited Paraguay in 1853, having been appointed *attaché* to the Special Mission under the late Sir Charles Hotham, to whom Mr. Ouseley's thorough acquaintance with the Spanish language was well known.

In 1855 he returned to Paraguay, and was engaged until his death in the compilation of a dictionary and grammar of the Guarrani language, the only language known to the Indian natives. A dictionary and grammar published by the Jesuits were the only works Mr. Ouseley found to guide him in his labours, and these, from the changes constantly occurring in the language, had lost much of their original value. On his return, however, he at once commenced his task, and before his death had, by the slow process of oral communication, collected a very copious Guarrani vocabulary.

— At Toddington, Gloucestershire, aged 81, the Right Hon. Charles Hanbury-Tracy, Lord Sudeley. His Lordship represented Tewkesbury in the Liberal interest, from 1832 to the dissolution in 1837, and in the following year was raised to the Peerage on the occasion of Her Majesty's

coronation. His Lordship was the son of Mr. Hanbury, of Pont-y-pool; and assumed the name of Tracy, on marrying Susannah, only child and heiress of the eighth and last Viscount Tracy. He sat in Parliament for Tewkesbury from 1832 to 1837, and in the latter year was raised to the Peerage by the title of Lord Sudeley of Toddington, an ancient title of the Tracys, and of which his wife was a claimant.

10. At Hyères, in the south of France, Sir James Dunlop, bart., of Dunlop, county Ayr, aged 28. He was the only son of the first Sir John Dunlop, many years M.P. for Ayrshire, and who was raised to the baronetcy at Her Majesty's coronation in 1838. Sir James entered the Coldstream Guards in 1849, and served in the East through the whole of the Crimean war, and wore the medal and clasps for the Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol. The title is extinct.

13. At Picardy-place, Edinburgh, aged 80, Hugh Bone, esq., M.D., and Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

— Honora, widow of Adm. Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B., and dau. of the late Richard Lovell Edgeworth, esq., of Edgeworthstown, Ireland.

14. At the Rectory, aged 78, the Rev. Joseph Cotterill, Hon. Canon of Norwich (1846).

15. At Basset Down-house, Wilts, aged 72, Margaret, dau. of the late Nevil Maskelyne, D.D., Astronomer Royal, and wife of Anthony Mervyn Story-Maskelyne, esq.

— At Lee Priory, Canterbury, aged 87, Sir John Wm. Egerton Brydges, bart., of Denton Court, Kent; second, but eldest surviving son of the eminent genealogist and biographer, the late Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, by his first wife, Elizabeth, dau. and sole heir of the late Rev. William D. Byrche. He succeeded to the title on his venerable father's death in Sept. 1837. The deceased served in the Peninsular war in the 14th Light Dragoons.

16. In Clarges-st., Piccadilly, aged 61, Sir Charles Augustus Fitz-Roy, K.C.B., only son of the late Gen. Lord Charles Fitz-Roy (brother of the fourth Duke of Grafton). He was born in 1796, and served for several years in the Horse Guards (Blue). In 1837 he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, and in 1841 was appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands, which office he resigned in 1845. In the following year he was appointed Governor-General of New South Wales, and eventually became

Governor-General of all the Australian colonies, and continued so till the end of 1854. He was knighted in 1854, and was created a K.C.B. in 1820. He married in 1820 Lady Mary Lennox, dau. of the fourth Duke of Richmond.

18. At Ashford Lodge, near Petersfield, Hants, Lady Williams, widow of Adm. Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B., and wife of Adm. Hawker.

— At her residence, Belmont Lodge, Guernsey, aged 96, Harriet Brock, relict of Gen. Sir Thomas Saumarez.

19. At St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 62, Sarah, wife of Sir William Reid, K.C.B., Governor of Malta.

20. At Prince's-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 69, Thomas Edward Dicey, esq., M.A., of Claybrook Hall, Leicestershire, who for fifty years had been the proprietor of the *Northampton Mercury*, son of Mr. Thomas Dicey, the former proprietor. Mr. Dicey was a member, first of Oriel, and then of Trinity College, Oxford, and in 1811 obtained the highest University distinction — being Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman for the year. He was chairman for some years of the old Midland Counties Railway, until its amalgamation with the Midland Railway, and a director of the North Staffordshire Railway, from its formation till the time of his death.

21. At his lodgings in Christ Church, Oxford, aged 68, John Bull, D.D., Canon of that house, and late Canon of Exeter, and Vicar of Staverton, Northamptonshire.

Dr. Bull was the eldest son of John Bull, esq., a surgeon, of Oxford. He was educated first at Dean Goodman's Grammar School, at Ruthin, then at Westminster, whence he was elected to a studentship at Christ Church in 1808. Here he quickly rose to distinction, was appointed college tutor, and reader on Rhetoric; was Public Examiner in 1817 and 1818, and Proctor in 1820. Taking holy orders, he was appointed to the curacy of Binsey, to a prebend in York Cathedral; in 1821, by Dr. Carey, Bishop of Exeter, to whom he was examining chaplain, to the rectory of Sowton, then to that of Lezant; and by his colleague to the vicarage of Staverton. In 1824 he was elected canon of Exeter, became archdeacon of Cornwall and Barnstaple; and was presented by the Crown to a canonry in Christ Church. Possessing at various times these different ecclesiastical preferments, Dr. Bull was nevertheless

essentially an University dignitary. His beloved Christ Church he never abandoned — it was his favourite residence, and he sought its offices. Through Christ Church, and for Christ Church, he sought and enjoyed the offices and duties of the University. In all these relations he was a "Don" of the very best order. Kindly, sagacious, business-like, an excellent scholar, and sound theologian. Nor did he by any means neglect his duties as a parish priest; his parishioners were well cared for; he built and endowed the schools, repaired the churches, and gave extensively to their charities. He was interred in the Latin chapel of the cathedral.

23. At Clifton, Vice-Admiral the Hon. George A. Crofton.

This officer entered the navy 1798, and was present at the attack made by Lord Nelson on the Boulogne flotilla. While a Lieutenant on the Halifax station in 1805, in command of the barge belonging to the *Cambrian* he distinguished himself at the capture of the Spanish privateer *Maria*, of fourteen guns and sixty men. In 1806 he witnessed the surrender of the Danish islands, and in 1810, in command of the *Fawn*, 18, he assisted at the reduction of Marie-galante and Martinique, and in 1810 captured *Le Temeraire*, privateer, of ten guns, six large swivels, and thirty-five men. He participated in the attacks upon Baltimore and New Orleans, and in other operations on the coast of America. Captain Crofton, during the war, received several honorary rewards from the Patriotic Society, and had the good-service pension.

25. Anne, third dau. of the late Sir Robert Williams, and sister of Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, bart., M.P., of Baron-hill, Anglesey.

26. At Suffolk-sq., Cheltenham, aged 69, Col. Chas. Graham, C.B., late of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

— At Eggington Hall, Derbyshire, aged 23, Gertrude, wife of Sir Henry Every, bart.

— At his residence in Spring Gardens, aged 84, Thomas Tooke, esq., F.R.S., and Corresponding Member of the French Academy: author of *A History of Prices*, &c.

"By the death of Mr. Tooke there has been removed from us another of the few remaining eminent men who connect the public questions of the present time with the great topics of the earlier part of the

century. For nearly forty years the name of Mr. Tooke has been prominent as that of a guide and teacher in some of the more important of those controversies which relate to the application of the higher economical laws and principles. This eminent political economist was the elder son of the Rev. William Tooke, author of the *History of Russia*, the *Life of Catherine II.*, and many other works, and brother to Mr. William Tooke, the editor of *Churchill*.

"Mr. Thomas Tooke was born in 1774, in St. Petersburg, where his father resided eighteen years as Chaplain to the British Factory, having been during the three previous years Minister of the English Church at Cronstadt. The father's studies in Russian literature and history, and his long residence in Russia, had gained him considerable reputation and extensive connections in that country; and it was for this reason, no doubt, that his son Thomas Tooke was destined for a merchant, and embarked in the Russian trade, from which he retired about twenty-five years ago. Mr. Tooke was eminently a man of business; and was not known as an author until he had passed his fiftieth year, when he may be supposed to have honourably secured the leisure necessary for literary pursuits. Entering early in life into active mercantile pursuits as partner in one of the largest houses engaged in the Russia trade, Mr. Tooke laid the foundation of that accurate and surprising knowledge of detail which afterwards became so useful and so conspicuous when, at a mature age, he was led to apply himself to the investigation of general causes.

"When the war was at an end, and the necessity arose for resuming cash payments, it was the prevalent and easy fashion to explain all anomalies of currency and commerce by praising or blaming the circulation of inconvertible banknotes. It was at that period that Mr. Tooke's name became first conspicuous. In his evidence before Parliament in 1819 and 1821, there was given almost for the first time an example of how much may be accomplished by the patient efforts of a sagacious and trained mind in the elucidation of economical phenomena of the most complex character. The views which had been orally expressed in these examinations were reduced into greater system in the *Thoughts and Details on High and Low Prices*, the first

edition of which appeared in 1823, and the second edition in the summer of 1824. This work was the foundation of the subsequent and greater work, which, under the title of the *History of Prices* from 1792 downwards, secured for Mr. Tooke a place in the first rank of living economists. The first two volumes of the *History of Prices* appeared in 1838, the third and fourth in 1840 and 1847, and the two closing volumes, the joint labour of Mr. Tooke and of his friend and pupil Mr. Newmarch, were published so recently as March in last year.

"It is well known that the famous document quoted as the Merchants' Petition, of 1820, in favour of Free Trade, was written by Mr. Tooke, and was brought before the Legislature almost wholly by his influence and exertions; and it is certain that from the time of the presentation of that petition may be dated the origin of those practical discussions and reforms which have at length rendered this country the greatest warehouse and market of the world, because here Free Trade has become a principle in our laws and sentiments.

"Mr. Tooke was an active participator in the inquiries and legislation connected with the social reforms of the last five-and-twenty years. He took a leading part in the Factory Workers' Commission, and he was the chief of the Commission for investigating the difficult subject of the Employment of Children.

"In 1831 he projected and founded a select society for the advancement of his favourite science, and the Political Economy Club still exists, vigorous and flourishing. But forty years ago the science of Adam Smith stood but in poor estimation; and it may serve, perhaps, to mark a sensible advancement, to point out that in 1821 it was not without difficulty that a small society could be formed for the promotion of a branch of inquiry so heterodox and exceptional as political economy was then considered to be."—*Athenæum*.

In December last, Mr. Tooke's second son, a Governor of the Bank of England, died rather suddenly, and this bereavement weighed down the spirits of the aged parent, and sensibly hastened his death. Mr. Tooke was Governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, and of the St. Katharine's Dock Company.

26. His Highness Prince Mirza Mo-

DEATHS.—MARCH.

hummud Iowaad Allie Sekunder Hushmut Bahadoor, next brother of the King of Oude, and uncle of the young Prince, died at his residence in Warwick-road West, after an illness of short duration, brought on by anxiety occasioned by the death of the Queen of Oude a few weeks since in Paris. The remains of the Prince were conveyed to Paris, and interred by the side of those of the Queen of Oude, in the cemetery of Père la Chaise.

27. At Eastbourne, Lieut. Edward Baugh. This officer was midshipman of the *Bellerophon* on the occasion of Napoleon's surrender; and was lieutenant of the *Thetis*, 46, when she was wrecked on Cape Frio, in December, 1830.

— At Montevideo, on board H.M.S. *Virago*, aged 19, Charles Augustus Hayward, second son of James Hayward, esq., of Loudwater House, Rickmansworth, Herts. Mr. Hayward served with the Naval Brigade in the trenches before Sebastopol, and received the Crimean Medal with two clasps, the Legion of Honour, the Sardinian Medal, and the Turkish Medal of the Order of the Medjidie.

28. At his residence, Argyle-pl., aged 90, Sir Robert Campbell, bart., one of the Directors of the East India Company.

— At Rome, aged 67, from the effects of a wound in the ankle, which ultimately turned to mortification, the Right Hon. Hugh Charles Clifford, eighth Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.

The deceased nobleman was eldest son of Charles, seventh Lord, by a dau. of Henry Benedict, eighth Lord Arundell of Wardour, and was born in 1790, and received his early education at the Roman Catholic College of Stonyhurst. He afterwards travelled for some years upon the Continent, and attended Cardinal Gonsalvi to the Congress of Vienna in 1814; and subsequently accompanied the Duke of Wellington's army as a volunteer through a large portion of the Peninsular campaigns. Owing to the operation of the existing laws, he was of course excluded by his religious tenets from all possibility of obtaining a seat in the House of Commons, to which his tastes and ambition when he was young would have led him to aspire: and he did not take his seat in the House of Lords until 1831, when he succeeded to his father's title and estates. For some years he lent the support of his vote or his proxy

to the Ministry of Lord Grey, and subsequently to that of Lord Melbourne; but he seldom took a part in the debates or proceedings of Parliament, except when the religious body of which he was a zealous and attached member was attacked, or felt itself aggrieved. Of late years Lord Clifford had lived entirely in Italy, dividing his time between Rome and his residence in the neighbourhood of Tivoli; and not even the outcry and agitation consequent on the "Papal Aggression" in 1851 could induce him to return to England. By his late wife, the only dau. of Mr. (afterwards Cardinal) Weld, of Lulworth Castle, co. Dorset, Lord Clifford has left two daughters and four sons.

Lately. One of the last survivors from the wreck of the *Meduse*, Capt. Condein, died recently at La Tremblade. Capt. Condein always evinced the strongest dislike to allude to the horrors of the raft on which he was preserved.

MARCH.

2. At the Star Inn, Manchester (where he had located himself for the last three years), Thomas Lister Parker, esq., formerly of Browsholme Hall, and hereditary Bowbearer of the Forest of Bowland, in the county of York, F.R.S., F.S.A., a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding and Lancashire; Sheriff of Lancashire in 1804.

Mr. Parker was descended from an ancient and well-connected family on the borders of Lancashire, being the eldest son and heir of John Parker, esq., M.P., by his wife Beatrice, sister of the first Lord Ribblesdale, of Gisburn Park, and grandson of Edward Parker, esq., and of his wife Barbara, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Fleming, of Rydall, in the county of Westmoreland, bart.

Mr. Parker was educated at Christ College, Cambridge. On attaining his majority, he inherited a large estate, and entered into the highest society, in which his talents and cultivated tastes enabled him to form the most intellectual friendships. He was an intimate acquaintance of Charles Towneley, of Towneley, the zealous and liberal founder of the Towneleyan Gallery of Marbles in the British Museum; of the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, the historian; the Hebers, Currers, and other distinguished literary and intellectual families in the north of England;—whilst,

DEATHS.—MARCH.

in the Metropolis, he became the friend of West, Turner, Northcote, Romney, and artists of lesser fame, to some of whom he was a generous, and to others a munificent, patron. He evinced consummate skill, not only as an amateur, but by a sound perception and justness of criticism on works of art, which made his advice often sought. The productions of his own pencil in his many portfolios are careful and elaborate drawings of exquisite landscapes, ancient ruins, fine edifices, and curious specimens of mediæval art. His generous spirit also enabled him to foster rising talent in many branches of the fine arts.

But Mr. Parker's associates were not confined to artists, nor his pursuits restricted to the patronage of works of art. He numbered amongst his literary friends, Watson, Bishop of Llandaff; Sir Walter Scott; James Allen Park, the judge; Lord Wensleydale; Lord de Tabley, his relative (whose guardian he had been); Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Brownlow, the Custs, Curzons, and other distinguished individuals. He restored the ancient family mansion of Brownsholme in great taste, and laid out and embellished the grounds with remarkable effect; the interior of the mansion contained a choice library, rich in rare books, a fine collection of pictures, and articles of *vertù*; so that the demesne became a minor Chatsworth or Alton Towers to its neighbourhood. These improvements were effected at a lavish expense; but in 1824 he disposed of this fine old seat to a cousin of the same name; but although it had passed from his own possession, he spoke with all the ardour of youthful enthusiasm, as he described some favourite walk, some venerable tree, or some glimpse of wild and romantic scenery in Bowland Forest.

He now gradually withdrew from society, and lived much alone, calm and complacent, cheerful and resigned, enjoying literary pursuits, and the fine arts still occupying a share of his attention; and as they had been his first passion, so were they his last. Mr. Parker held the sinecure office of *Trumpeter to the Queen*.

3. At his residence, Vellore, Bath, aged 78, Gen. Augustus Andrews, C.B., of the Madras army.

4. At Ditchingham Lodge, Great Yarmouth, in his 76th year, Rear-Admiral Sir Eaton Stannard Travers, K.H., and a Deputy Lieutenant of Norfolk.

The gallant Admiral had seen much

active service, he having been engaged with the enemy on upwards of 100 occasions, commanded at the destruction of eight batteries and three martello towers, as also at the capture of sixty sail of vessels, eighteen or twenty of which were armed, and many cut out of harbours, or from under batteries. His services were, moreover, mentioned in nine *Gazettes*, and he received the approval of the Lords of the Admiralty; of the late Admiral Sir John Duckworth, when Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies; of Admiral Lord Exmouth, when Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean; and of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, when Commander-in-Chief in North America. Sir Eaton entered the navy in September, 1798; he served in the boats at the capture of the Dutch national brig *Crash*, and other vessels at Schiermonnikoog; at the destruction of a 6-gun battery on the coast of Holland; and in an armed schuyt in the Texel expedition, and was officially mentioned at the defence of Lenner, in 1799. He assisted at the capture, by boarding, of the Spanish 12-gun schooner *Volante*, near Campeachy, when Lieutenant Burn was killed, in 1801. As midshipman of the *Elephant* he assisted at the capture of the *Duguay Trouin*; and when serving in the *Hercules* launch was present at the capture of the *Clorinde*, at Cape François, by Lieutenant Nesbit Willoughby, in 1803. He served at the storming of Fort Piscadero, and during the attack on Curaçoa, when he was in the command of an advanced post, and subsequently commanded one of the boats at the capture of the French privateer *Félicité*, in 1804. As lieutenant of the *Surveillante*, he, in her boats, assisted in the capture of numerous vessels near Campeachy, in 1805; and, in 1806, in the command of a single boat, boarded and captured the Spanish schooner *Serpanton*, of six guns and forty men, at the mouth of the Juan. In 1808, then lieutenant of the *Alcmène*, he captured several vessels on the coast of France; and when lieutenant of the *Impérieuse*, he commanded a division of seamen serving on shore at the siege of Flushing; and as Aide-de-camp to Sir Eyre Coote and to General Don. In 1810 he commanded the boats at the capture of three gun-vessels moored under the batteries near Possitano, in the Gulf of Salerno; and assisted at the capture of a convoy at Palinuro, in 1811; and in the same ship, the *Impérieuse*, assisted at the various services performed until 1814, including

the storming of Port d'Anzo, the descent at Via Reggio, the capture of Leghorn, and at the reduction of Genoa. The late King William IV. was much attached to the gallant officer, nominated him a K.H. in February, 1834, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood the following month. The Admiral had the silver naval medal with one clasp, and a good-service pension.

4. At Genoa, of small-pox, aged 29, Thomas Moore Blackmore, eldest son of the late Thomas Blackmore; also, on February 20, of the same disease, his brother, aged 27, Henry Reginald Blackmore.

5. A seaman of the old war, Admiral Lord Aylmer, has died at the age of 80. He entered the navy in 1790; was present in the *Swiftsure* at the battle of the Nile, and in the same ship served off Sicily. For the Egyptian campaign of 1801 he obtained the Turkish gold medal. He afterwards figured in the naval operations of the great war on various minor occasions. At the bombardment of Algiers he commanded the *Severn*. That was his last service afloat.

— In Jersey, in the 73rd year of his age, Major George Simmons.

This veteran officer commenced and ended his career in the old Ninety-fifth Rifle corps (now the Rifle Brigade), with which he served from 1809 to 1838, including all the attacks and engagements in which that gallant regiment distinguished itself from the commencement to the end of the Peninsular war and in the campaign of Waterloo. He bore on his breast the medals for the Peninsula (with eight clasps), and Waterloo. He was present in the action of the Light Division at the bridge of Almeida, in the lines of Torres Vedras, actions of Pombal, Redhina, Casal Nova, Foz d'Arouce, and Sabugal; battles of Fuentes d'Onor, sieges and assaults of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, advance and capture of Madrid, affair of San Munos on the retreat from it, action of San Milan, battles of Vittoria and Echalar, passage of the Bidassoa and heights of Vera, battles of the Nivelle and Orthes, and affair of Tarbes, besides various affairs of outposts. Served also the campaign of 1815, including the actions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He was severely wounded through the thigh at Almeida by a musket-shot, which injured the bone, bruised in the leg by

another ball, right knee-pan fractured by a musket-ball at Tarbes, received a gunshot wound in the right side at Waterloo. The ball in its course broke two ribs, passed through the liver, and was afterwards cut out of his breast.

6. At his residence, Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 76, Benjamin Travers, esq., Serjeant-Surgeon to Her Majesty.

Mr. Travers was the son of a wealthy and influential city merchant. At the age of 16 he was placed in his father's counting-house; but, taking a distaste to mercantile pursuits, his father was induced to article him, in 1809, to Mr., afterwards Sir Astley Paston Cooper, bart., whose fame as a hospital surgeon and teacher was rapidly extending. Under his preceptor's auspices, he established a clinical society among the pupils, to which he acted as secretary. Having passed his examination, Mr. Travers settled in London, and married the daughter of Mr. W. Morgan, founder of the Equitable Life Assurance Office. He was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at Guy's Hospital; in 1810, surgeon to the Ophthalmic Hospital; admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1813. In 1815, elected one of the surgeons to St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1827 he was chosen President of the Hunterian, and in 1828 President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. In 1833 he became a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons, and of the Court of Examiners of the Veterinary College. In July, 1847, the highest collegiate honour was conferred on him, that of President—a post he again filled in 1856–57. Having lost his first wife, in 1813 Mr. Travers married the eldest daughter of Mr. G. Millett, one of the Directors of the East India Company. This lady dying, he married for the third time, in 1831, the youngest daughter of Colonel Stevens. The deceased had contributed largely to the advancement of medical and chirurgical knowledge by the publication of works of great merit, for which he had been rewarded with the diploma of many learned and scientific European institutions. Mr. Travers's reputation as an operator was very great; but he appears to have been rather a careful and successful, than a dashing and innovating, practitioner.

8. At Sudbury, aged 80, Mr. William Hibble. He was a midshipman on board the *Venerable*, 74, Admiral Duncan, at the battle of Camperdown, on the 11th of October, 1797. In July, 1801, he was

DEATHS.—MARCH.

again engaged on board the same ship with the French and Spanish fleets, at the battle off Algeiras.

8. At Milsted, aged 68, Charlotte, wife of Sir John Maxwell Tylden, and only surviving daughter of the late Sir Robert Syngé, bart.

9. At Auckland Castle, the Hon Caroline Sophia, wife of the Right Rev. Charles Longley, Lord Bishop of Durham; eldest dau. of the first Lord Congleton.

— At Drumcondra Castle, near Dublin, Elizabeth Douglas Trotter, lady of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Duncan M'Gregor, K.C.B.

10. In Berkeley-square, Lady George Paget, dau. of the late Sir Arthur Paget, Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

— In Brunswick-place, Brixton-hill, aged 75, Mr. Francis Williams, for more than thirty years doorkeeper of the House of Commons.

11. At Whitley Abbey, Coventry, the Hon. Caroline Hood, widow of Col. the Hon. Francis Wheler Hood, killed March 2nd, 1814, in action with the French on the heights of Aire, in Gascony; mother of the late Viscount Hood; and of Lieut.-Col. Francis Grosvenor Hood, who, after highly distinguishing himself at the battle of the Alma, was killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, on October 18, 1854. The Hon. Caroline Hood was a dau. of Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, bart.

— In Eaton-sq., Harriet, wife of Adm. Sir John West, K.C.B.

13. At Audley End, Richard Griffin, third Baron Braybrooke: was the son of Richard Aldworth-Neville, the second Baron, by Catharine, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, the Prime Minister of England, and father of the first Marquis of Buckingham, of Lord Grenville, and of the much-venerated Mr. Thomas Grenville. Lord Braybrooke was also descended, on the mother's side, from Sir William Wyndham.

His Lordship was born in 1783, and was educated at Eton and Christchurch. He sat in Parliament successively for Thirsk, Saltash, and Buckingham; and was returned in 1812 for Berkshire, which he continued to represent until he succeeded to the peerage in 1825. On this event his Lordship took the name of Griffin. His Lordship's principal and favourite residence was the noble mansion of Audley End, which had been bequeathed to his father by Lord Howard, and in virtue of which he was visitor of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and patron of the Mastership. He was also Recorder of

Saffron Walden, and High Steward of Wokingham.

In 1819 his Lordship married Jane, eldest daughter of the second Marquis Cornwallis, by whom he had eight children.

Though the temper and habits of the deceased nobleman were unostentatious, and though his career was private, and unmarked by vicissitude, yet it was a life eminently characteristic of the country to which he belonged. In no other country of the world do we now find the character of the great proprietor united with that of the hereditary legislator; and it is a scarcely less exclusive distinction of England, that her literary class extends far beyond the limits of professional authorship, and that among the opulent gentry and nobility are numbered so many accomplished scholars and cultivated men, who love and keep knowledge for its own sake alone, without reference to profit on the one hand, or to fame on the other. To this class the late Lord Braybrooke belonged. He was the highly competent editor of the well-known and popular *Diary and Correspondence of Pepys*, which he published in 1825. He also committed to the press the *History of Audley End and Saffron Walden* in 1835; and in 1842 he edited the *Life and Correspondence of Jane, Lady Cornwallis*. He bore the office of President in two well-known literary associations, the Camden and the Surtees; and of the former he was the head at the period of his last illness and death.

In politics, Lord Braybrooke took that moderate view which characterized the families from which he was descended. He favoured the claims of the Dissenters and the Roman Catholics, and supported the Reform Bill. But then viewing with alarm the progress of Liberalism, he joined the Conservative party. When, in the end of 1834, the first Administration of Robert Peel was formed, he gave his cordial support to that distinguished statesman; and after the rupture of 1846, down to the close of his valued life, he followed the banners of Lord Derby with constancy and firmness, but without asperity. He represented the character of the English gentleman in its most domestic form, and in its closest association with those local duties and local influences which give it social strength, and form the foundations of its high political importance. He was, as might be expected, an active county magistrate, and was chairman of the bench at Saffron Walden.

DEATHS.—MARCH.

The marks of his care were everywhere impressed upon his stately residence at Audley End, and the whole appearance and condition of the place itself, the estate and the villages upon it, seemed to reflect the well-known and familiar image of their owner. By his local attachments he might have seemed almost to grow out of the soil; while by his mental faculties and accomplishments he fully shared in the movement and in all the interests of a larger sphere. The proportion of our highest class which unites home-keeping and home-loving tastes with the capacity for an extended culture is not always large, and in our own day we fear it tends rather to diminish than to grow. On the day when Lord Braybrooke died, one of the best patterns of that happy combination disappeared from among us.

The last four years of his life witnessed the departure of no less than fourteen of his nearest relatives. Among these were included Lady Braybrooke, his younger brother, the Dean of Windsor, his elder sister, Lady Glynne, and the costly tribute of the lives of two sons, in the Guards, who fell while gallantly leading their men in the Crimea, and three nephews, who also fell in the service of their country.

15. The learned traveller, Baron von Niemans, of Bayreuth, in Franconia, who intended to make a journey into the interior of Africa, in order to ascertain the fate of Dr. Vogel, died at Cairo.

— In his 54th year, Major General Frederick Charles Griffiths. General Griffiths was a cavalry officer, and for some time had the command of the cavalry dépôt at Maidstone, from which he was removed only a few weeks since, on his promotion to the rank of Major-General.

16. At Rushbrooke Park, Suffolk, Viollette Emily, wife of Major Rushbrooke.

— At Alexander-sq., Brompton, Capt. Rich. S. Triscott, R.N. This officer served in the *Queen Charlotte* at the bombardment of Algiers; and was in active service throughout the war.

— On board the *Marlborough*, at the Sandheads, on his passage to England, aged 29, Major George Nicholas Hardinge, of the Bengal Army, second son of Colonel Hardinge.

17. Aged 61, Col. Sir John Montagu Burgoyne, bt., late Grenadier Guards, of Sutton Park, Bedfordshire.

— At Albany-pl., Plymouth, aged 73, Frances Eliz. Dixon, eldest dau. of the late Admiral Sir Manley Dixon, K.C.B.

20. At Grey's-court, Oxfordshire, aged

90, Miss Stapleton, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Stapleton, bart., of Grey's-court, Oxfordshire, and sister of the late Lord le Despencer.

— At Sherborne Castle, Dorsetshire, aged 84, Wm. Wingfield Baker, esq., of Orsett Hall.

— At his residence, Stockwell Common, aged 75, Charles Farebrother, esq., Alderman of Lime-street Ward (1826), Sheriff of London in 1826-7, and Lord Mayor 1833-4.

21. At Stoke, Maj.-Gen. Cecil Bisshopp, C.B., K.C., J.J., Colonel of the 16th Regiment, youngest and only surviving son of the late Colonel Harry Bisshopp, of Stormington, Sussex. He served in the campaign and battle of Corunna, in 1809; at the expedition to Walcheren; campaign in the South of France; capture of Bhurtapore, in 1826. For his gallantry at Corunna he had received the war-medal, with one clasp.

— At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 62, Charles Edward Jemmett, esq.

22. Aged 72, Samuel Oldham, esq., of Oak View, Audenshaw, near Ashton-under-Lyne, a benevolent cotton manufacturer, who by his will has left 10,000*l.* towards an infirmary for the indigent poor of Ashton-under-Lyne and the neighbourhood, provided a suitable building is erected for the purpose by local subscription, within three years after his decease; otherwise the bequest is to be divided equally amongst the Manchester, Stockport, and Oldham Infirmaries. He also leaves the interest of the further sum of 7000*l.* towards the maintenance of a public park for the inhabitants of Ashton-under-Lyne; and until a public park has been purchased and laid out by the corporation or others, the interest of the 7000*l.* to go to the Manchester, Stockport, and Oldham Infirmaries. Mr. Oldham also leaves 100*l.* to the Ashton and Dukinfield Mechanics' Institution, for the purchase of such books as shall be approved of by his executors.

23. At St. Andrews, aged 81, Professor Duncan.

— At Stonehouse, aged 66, Marianne, wife of Maj.-Gen. Richard Carr Molesworth.

— At Kingstown, near Dublin, Mary, wife of Col. Hodges, C.B., Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* to the Hanse Towns.

25. At his residence, Langstone, near Havant, aged 76, Rear-Admiral Sir William Henry Pierson.

This gallant officer entered the navy in

DEATHS.—APRIL.

1796 in the *Belleisle*, 72; he was in Nelson's celebrated chase of the French fleet to the West Indies and back, and in the great victory of Trafalgar, where he was wounded. He afterwards served actively during the war, and was in many minor engagements. In 1836 he was appointed to the *Madagascar*, 46, Capt. Sir John Strutt Peyton, fitting for the West Indies. In the following October, while lying off Kingstown, prior to her final departure, the *Madagascar* was visited by the Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Normanby; and Capt. Pierson on the occasion received the honour of knighthood.

25. At Hempsall, Norfolk, aged 99, Mr. John Holmes; he leaves behind him a son, Thomas, aged 81 years, and a grandson, aged 60 years, the latter being himself a great grandfather, thus presenting the remarkable fact of a man living to witness the sixth generation from himself, and to see his great-grandson become a grandfather.

26. In Curzon-st., May Fair, aged 81, Quintin Dick, esq., formerly M.P. for Maldon.

Mr. Dick was the son of an eminent merchant in Ireland. He was educated at the University of Dublin, and was called to the Irish bar about the commencement of the present century. He was introduced into Parliament in 1814 as M.P. for St. Ives, and subsequently for Cashel, Oxford, and Maldon. Mr. Quintin Dick was much respected in the House for his strong manly sense and independent conduct. He has died possessed of immense wealth, which, at the death of his sister, Mrs. Hume of Humewood, passes to her son, Mr. Wentworth Fitzwilliam Hume, M.P. for Wicklow county.

28. At Grosvenor-sq., aged 88, Lady Lucy Pusey, widow of the Hon. Philip Pusey.

— Liversedge Church, near Leeds, was the scene of a most melancholy event—the death of the clergyman during service. In the absence of the incumbent of the church in the afternoon, the Rev. W. Hughes, a retired clergyman, residing in the locality, officiated. He was reading the usual prayers, and was observed to pause and turn pale; recovering himself, he proceeded for a sentence or so, and then fell heavily backward in the pulpit. He was immediately removed to the vestry, and medical assistance was sent for, which was promptly obtained; but his pulse had ceased to beat.

29. At Bournemouth, aged 48, Frances

Disney Tate, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. J. Tate, late Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

30. At Newington, Mr. J. H. Barrow, editor of the "Mirror of Parliament."

— In Brook-st., after a short illness, George Sholto Douglas, Earl of Morton, Lord Dalkeith and Aberdour in the peerage of Scotland, of which peerage he was a representative peer in Parliament.

The deceased peer was the eldest son of the Hon. John Douglas, by Lady Frances Lascelles, eldest dau. of Edward, first Earl of Harewood, was born Dec. 23, 1789, and married, July 3, 1817, Frances Thedron, eldest dau. of the late Rt. Hon. Sir George Rose, G.C.H. He succeeded to the family honours on the death of his grandfather, the fourteenth Earl, in July, 1827. He was attached to the mission in Spain in 1811, and was appointed Secretary of Legation at Stockholm in July the following year. In 1814 and 1816 he filled the same capacity at the Courts of Florence and Berlin; the latter post he filled up to January, 1825, when he obtained his diplomatic pension. The noble Earl was a lord-in-waiting to the Queen from September, 1841, to January, 1849. In November, 1856, he was appointed vice-lieutenant of the county of Mid-Lothian, of which county he was made deputy-lieutenant in 1848.

— At Great Ormond-st., aged 80, Richard Horsman Solly, esq., F.R.S.

Lately. At his villa, near Siena, in Tuscany, Capt. Chas H. Crooke, third son of the late J. C. Crooke, esq., of Kempshot Park, Hants. He had a pension of £150 a year for wounds, and had several gratuities from the Patriotic Fund for his naval services.

Lately. Aged 70, Mr. John Gilles, late Serjeant-Major at the Royal Military Repository at Woolwich. The deceased served in the expedition to Walcheren in 1809, was present at Quatre-Bras and the battle of Waterloo, and was the last soldier serving in the Royal Artillery who had been present at that great victory.

Lately. At Aigues-Mortes, France, Mdle. Louise de Corneille, great grand-dau. of the great Corneille.

APRIL.

1. At Belmont, Torquay, aged 66, Herbert Minton, esq., late of Hart's-hill, Stoke-upon-Trent, a magistrate, and

deputy-lieutenant of the county of Stafford, a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and a Knight of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of France.

Mr. Minton was the head of the great firm whose beautiful works in porcelain and other ceramic ware have done so much for the fame of English art and the comfort and elegance of English homes. The revival of the beautiful tile pavement is chiefly due to the skill and energy of the deceased gentleman. Mr. Minton was one of the great promoters of the Exhibition of 1851, as the productions of his firm were among its chief ornaments. They were likewise successful exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition; and for his beautiful works, and in recognition of his great skill and impartiality as a juror, the Emperor bestowed the Cross of the Legion of Honour upon him.

1. At Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., aged 77, Lady Wheatley, widow of Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Wheatley, bart., G.C.H., C.B.

2. At Brunswick-sq., Brighton, aged 82, Gen. Sir R. Darling, G.C.H., Col. Sixty-ninth Regiment. The gallant General served many years in the West Indies. In 1825 he was appointed Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, and for six years commanded the troops in those dependencies of the British crown. Sir Ralph had received the gold medal for Corunna.

— At Petersham, Surrey, Elizabeth, dowager Viscountess Gort.

— At Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., aged 78, Abraham Wildey Roberts, esq., Chairman of the Committee of Bankers.

— In London, Sir J. McGrigor, bart., K.C.B., K.C., K.T.S.

This officer entered the army in 1793, as surgeon of the Eighty-eighth, or Connaught Rangers. He accompanied this regiment abroad the following year, and served with it throughout the Duke of York's campaign in Holland and Flanders. In 1796 he proceeded to the West Indies. Soon after his arrival there, a force, consisting of about six regiments, was sent against the Island of Grenada, where the natives, aided by the old French settlers, had rebelled against British rule, and Mr. McGrigor was appointed Medical Superintendent of the expedition. The schooner in which he sailed struck on a reef of rocks within two leagues of the shore, and the soldiers on board were ordered by Colonel Dyott to fire their muskets as signals of distress. These were noticed by the other vessels, which

sent boats to their aid, and Mr. McGrigor, together with the whole of the crew, was brought safely to shore; but the schooner soon went to pieces, and their baggage was lost. Almost as soon as the regiments were landed in Grenada they attacked the rebels, and with success. After the suppression of this outbreak, Mr. McGrigor sailed with the expedition for Tortola. During the voyage the yellow fever raged among several of the regiments, especially in the Eighth, which lost all its officers, with the exception of a major, a captain, and one of the surgeons. The major and captain were ill of the fever at the time the vessel was coming into the harbour of Tortola. In hope of saving their lives, Mr. McGrigor ordered them ashore, and accompanied them to the hotel. So impressed, however, was the landlord with the fatally infectious nature of this disease, that his doors were closed against the admission of yellow fever. They gave way, however, to a forcible remonstrance on the part of Mr. McGrigor, and at length the two sick officers were comfortably lodged in the hotel. In August, 1796, he returned to England with the Connaught Rangers; but before his arrival at home he had experience enough of the yellow fever, as it proved fatal to fourteen of his own regiment during the voyage, besides the captain of the vessel. His next tour of foreign service was with the same regiment to Ceylon and the East Indies. Subsequently he proceeded from Bombay to Egypt as Superintending Surgeon of the Anglo-Indian army under Sir David Baird. The force, which consisted of about eight thousand men, was composed almost equally of Europeans and Sepoys. It penetrated into Egypt by the unusual route over the desert of Thebes. Though the army suffered occasionally in Egypt from winds of sand, it did not experience any considerable amount of sickness till its arrival at Rosetta. Ophthalmia had hitherto been one of the prevailing diseases, but at Rosetta, on the morning of the 14th September, Mr. McGrigor discovered the first case of plague in the hospital of the Eighty-eighth regiment. In the course of the day fresh cases, attended with precisely the same swellings and other symptoms, began to show themselves, and before many hours had passed away there were the clearest proofs of the outbreak of plague. Mr. McGrigor immediately procured a large building near Rosetta, to which the

patients were removed ; he established a pest-house, and also an observation-room, for doubtful cases ; and further, he directed that in the infected rooms, lamps for the nitrous fumigation should be kept constantly burning. At Aboukir and Alexandria the troops suffered in a minor degree from plague ; but the same preventive measures were adopted in these places as at Rosetta. Sir David Baird received orders at Alexandria to return with the greater part of his force to Bombay. Mr. McGrigor, after encamping some days with the army by the Pyramids, accompanied it through the desert of Suez, the marches through which it performed with greater facility than those through the desert of Thebes. At length Mr. McGrigor reached Bombay, in the neighbourhood of which he established a quarantine, to prevent the introduction of the plague, which was then raging in Persia, especially at Ispahan and Bagdad. In accordance with his directions, every vessel coming to Bombay from the Red Sea, or the Persian Gulf, was obliged to perform quarantine at Butcher's Island. A few months afterwards, Mr. McGrigor was ordered to return home with two companies of the Eighty-eighth Regiment. On passing the Cape of Good Hope they fell in with American vessels on their way out to India, which gave them the information that the peace between France and England had been broken, and that a number of French privateers had been pushed out from several ports of France to cruise for ships from India. As the *Cambria*, which was bringing home Mr. McGrigor and part of the Eighty-eighth had only six guns and fifty invalid sailors, it was scarcely a match for the French men-of-war. Capt. Gordon, however, made the carpenters construct a number of wooden guns and paint the vessel to look frigate-like, and he did all in his power to render her formidable in the sight of a distant enemy, who would probably take a look at her before giving her chase. Whatever praise may be due to Capt. Gordon for his ingenuity, or for the stratagem employed by him, it so happened that the *Cambria* succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the enemy, and that Mr. McGrigor, with his brother officers of the Connaught Rangers, at length reached a British port in safety. Soon after Mr. McGrigor's return home he was transferred to the Royal Horse Guards, and was stationed at Windsor at a time when George the Third held a

troop in that distinguished regiment. He was next appointed Inspector of Hospitals of the South-western District, and quartered at Portsmouth. An immense number of wounded men were being at this time sent home from Sir John Moore's retreating army, and it was part of Mr. McGrigor's duty to superintend the landing and treatment of these men, whose situation was truly dreadful. The next field of his labours was Walcheren. Sir Eyre Coote, the general commanding there, wrote in September, 1809, to Lord Castlereagh, that the principal medical officer, Mr. Webb (afterwards Sir John Webb), having been attacked with the Zealand fever, was unfit for duty ; and he requested that an equally qualified medical officer should be immediately sent from England as Mr. Webb's successor. Mr. McGrigor was appointed to succeed him ; but he did not seem destined to reach Walcheren, for, on approaching Flushing, the vessel in which he was sailing struck on a sand-bank. About ten o'clock on a very dark night her rudder was carried away and the water rushed into her. Officers and men worked hard at the pumps, while the captain, in order to lighten the vessel, directed that all the guns, with the exception of six to fire signals of distress, should be thrown overboard, and that the mainmast should be cut away. This, in falling, got entangled with the foremast, and both fell overboard. The crash of these falling masts, with the roaring of the winds and waves, the thumping of the vessel against the sand-banks, the booming of the guns, and the screams of the soldiers' wives, made the scene dismal enough. Fortunately, when the light of day began to dawn upon it, the wind, which had blown heavily during the night, gradually subsided, and the boats from Flushing were enabled to carry the exhausted crew ashore. It was the 29th September when Mr. McGrigor reached Walcheren. The number of sick on that day amounted to 9800. It continued increasing till the 23rd of the following month, when Sir Eyre Coote wrote to Lord Castlereagh, informing him that, out of 16,000 men left behind by Lord Chatham, 4000 only were well enough to take the field if the enemy should make an attack. He ended a long and gloomy despatch on that day by declaring that the attention of the medical officers amidst all these difficulties, under the able superintendence of Mr. McGrigor, the Inspector of Hospitals,

had been most unremitting and praiseworthy. Mr. McGrigor continued his onerous duties under Sir George Don, the successor of Sir Eyre Coote, and, according to General Don's despatches, appears to have made useful suggestions for preventing the sick falling into the hands of the French, who were fast approaching Walcheren in overpowering numbers. About the 23rd of December the remnant of a fine army evacuated an island which had been the scene of unusual suffering, and Mr. McGrigor returned to Portsmouth. Here his time was occupied in going on board every vessel which was carrying out reinforcements to the Duke of Wellington's army, in order to satisfy himself about the health of the soldiers and the efficiency of the surgeons before they embarked for active service in Spain and Portugal. On the 30th October, 1811, the Duke of Wellington wrote from Spain that Dr. Frank, the Inspector of Hospitals, was so unwell as to be obliged to go home, and that the department under him was so important that it would be necessary to have the most intelligent and active person that could be found to fill his station. Mr. McGrigor was appointed his successor. Proceeding to Spain as quickly as he could, he assumed the medical superintendence of the British army in the month of December, about the time that the Duke of Wellington was entering on the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. There was occasionally much snow on the ground, and, as there was little shelter for the besiegers, there were many privations, which were accompanied by typhus and other diseases. Mr. McGrigor was present afterwards at the siege of Badajoz, where the wounded alone exceeded 5000. Before the commencement of this siege he gave instructions for the formation of a line of hospitals from the neighbourhood of Badajoz as far as Lisbon. In thus scattering the hospitals he benefited by the advice of that able writer, Sir John Pringle, who has represented hospitals as being themselves one of the chief causes of mortality, because disease is often generated in buildings where large numbers of sick are collected. He then proceeded with the army through the plains of Castile, and, as the soldiers fought their way by day exposed to a burning sun, and generally slept in the open air at night, he was prepared for a large increase of sickness. He accompanied it in its retreat from Burgos, when the army, pressed hard by an enemy

nearly 90,000 strong, had to wade through rivers by day and to bivouac on swamps at night. He encamped with it during winter under the snowy ridge of the Sierra de Estrella; and here Mr. McGrigor checked the bad effects of cold upon the troops by making the soldiers repair or construct dwellings, and introduce fireplaces into them. He was present, in short, at every siege and engagement from the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo down to the final battle of Toulouse. Though Mr. McGrigor's energies were severely taxed by the performances of his arduous and responsible duties in Spain, Portugal, and the south of France, yet he received an ample reward in the praises of his great commander. On the 24th of July, 1812, the Duke of Wellington wrote to Lord Bathurst, stating that, "by the attention and ability of Dr. McGrigor and the officers of his department, the wounded had been well attended to, with a hope, thereby founded, that many of these valuable men would be saved to the service." At another time he cautioned the British Government against sending out recruits to the army in Spain during summer, and he illustrated the bad effects of such a measure by submitting Mr. McGrigor's reports on various regiments. One of these showed that, among 353 recruits sent out in summer to the Seventh Regiment, 169 deaths had occurred; while among the 1145 remaining men of the regiment, during a longer period, the deaths had not exceeded seventy in number. He forwarded afterwards Mr. McGrigor's requisition for a large number of portable hospitals, which requisition was immediately complied with by the authorities at home. So provident and wise were Mr. McGrigor's arrangements for the sick and wounded, that, only two months after the battle of Vittoria, where the wounded amounted to 3000, the Duke of Wellington was enabled to report to the Government a large accession of effectives from the hospitals. The best comment, however, on his exertions is probably a despatch written soon after the end of the Peninsular war, dated 26th July, 1814, in which the Duke of Wellington states:—"I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Mr. McGrigor conducted the department under his directions, and I consider him one of the most able, industrious, and successful public servants I have ever met with." In 1815, Mr. McGrigor was appointed

DEATHS.—APRIL.

Director-General of the Army Medical Department. He had not been a year in office when he founded a Museum of Natural History and Anatomy at Fort Pitt, Chatham; besides a Library, to which he has since contributed more than three thousand volumes. He also founded two institutions for medical officers; one of them an assurance society, for granting pensions to widows, and the other a benevolent society, which has been in the habit of distributing several hundred pounds annually among the most necessitous orphans of the medical officers. Bringing, as Mr. McGrigor did, to his new office untiring industry, long experience, and acknowledged ability, it is not surprising that he retained the office of Director-General above thirty-five years, and fulfilled its duties successfully. It is hardly to be supposed that a life of so much activity would have allowed Sir James McGrigor any leisure for literary pursuits. It appears, however, that he composed several works. Among them is a *Memoir of the State of Health of the Eighty-eighth and other Regiments at Ceylon and Bombay from 1st June, 1800, to 31st May, 1801*. Another is intitled *Medical Sketches of the Expedition to Egypt from India*, published in 1804. It is written in a manner which might render it attractive to non-professional readers, treating, as it does, of encampments near the Pyramids, and of marches through the deserts both of Thebes and Suez. But perhaps a more interesting work is one intitled *Sketch of the Medical History of the British Armies in the Peninsula of Spain and Portugal during the late Campaign*. He published it about a year after he became Director-General, and subsequently he originated a useful series of Statistical Reports on the Sickness, Mortality, and Invaliding of British troops in the West Indies, Canada, Mediterranean, and other Colonies. Though Sir James McGrigor had seen so much of the vicissitudes of war and climate, besides twice suffering shipwreck, and encountering other dangers at sea, he was near eighty-seven years old at the time of his death. Fifty-five of these had been passed by him in active service at home and abroad. By his public conduct he acquired a large share of respect; by his personal qualities, especially his urbanity of manner, his liberality of disposition and his simplicity of heart, he insured an equal amount of regard. This feeling of regard

and attachment was evinced by the medical officers of the army in the presentation of valuable plate; in a portrait by Wilkie, for the establishment at Fort Pitt, Chatham; in another portrait, by Jackson, presented to Lady McGrigor; in a numerously-signed address after Sir James McGrigor had quitted the office of Director-General; and in many other ways. He received, besides, during his long and useful career, other honours which were of a more public, though not of a more gratifying, nature. He was created a Baronet, and a Knight Commander of the Bath. He was appointed by Government a Member of the Council of the London University. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of learned societies in Edinburgh, Dublin, and in several foreign cities. Three times he had been elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. It may be added, that Sir James McGrigor was in possession of a large share of medals for sieges and battles at which he had been present, and also that before his becoming Director-General, he was a Knight of the Crescent and of the Tower and Sword, for services rendered in Egypt and Portugal. These various honours bestowed on Sir James McGrigor, when combined with the frequent praises of his conduct which are to be met with in the despatches of several generals, especially in those of the Duke of Wellington, leave no evidence wanting in favour both of his private worth and public ability. Sir James McGrigor was born on the 9th of April, 1771, at Lethendrey, in Strathspey, North Britain. He married in May, 1810, the youngest daughter of Duncan Grant, of Lingeistone, co. Moray, North Britain. He has left issue two sons—Charles Roderick, the present Baronet, married to a daughter of Major-General Sir Robert Nickle; and Walter James—and one daughter, married to the Rev. Frederick Parr Phillips, M.A., of Christchurch College, Oxford.

3. General Ventura, one of the foreign officers who disciplined the armies of Runjeet Sing on the European model, has died near Toulouse, and was buried with great pomp on the 5th. He went to India in 1819, and joined General Allard at Lahore. From that time until 1851 he remained in India. Of the three French officers who helped to make the Sikh forces so powerful, but one survives, General Caillié, who lives near Toulouse.

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3. At Paris, aged 80, the Chevalier Sigismund Neukomm, the eminent composer. He was a native of Salzburg.

— At Rock-ferry, Liverpool, Charles Bowring, esq., youngest son of the late C. Bowring, esq., Larkbear, Exeter, and brother of Sir John Bowring.

4. Aged 63, George Roch, esq., of Butterhill, for many years an active magistrate for the county of Pembroke, and deputy-lieut. for the town and county of Haverfordwest.

5. At Rathmines Castle, Dublin, aged 74, John Purser, esq., J.P.

— At Lymington, Hants, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Story, last surviving representative in England of a family which was joined with William Penn in settling the English colonies in North America.

6. At Craven-st., Strand, aged 29, Major Reed, late Member for Abingdon. He was formerly in the Seventeenth Lancers, and appointed Major in the city of London Artillery Company in July, 1854.

— The Rev. William Elder, D.D., Head Master of the Charterhouse School.

Dr. Elder received his school education at the Charterhouse, whence he went to Oxford, having won an open scholarship at Balliol. In 1834 he was a First Class man in *Lit. Hum.*, and afterwards gained the prize for the Ellerton Theological Essay. In 1839 he was appointed Head Master of the Durham School, which he speedily raised to a very high reputation. In 1853 he was appointed to the Head Mastership of the Charterhouse—the scene of his own early studies. His time here has been too brief to admit of many results; but, under his rule, the school has maintained its high repute, and several of the scholars have taken university honours.

7. At Inveresk Lodge, aged 84, Sir David Wedderburn, of Ballindean. Sir David Wedderburn, bart., for some years sat in the House of Commons as the representative of the Scotch burgh of St. Andrews. The deceased Baronet was Postmaster-General of Scotland from 1823 to 1831. In 1704 a baronetcy of Scotland was conferred upon J. Wedderburn, esq., of Blackness, and this descended in due course to the fifth possessor of the title, who, having been taken at the battle of Culloden, was attainted and executed. His son, however, continued to assume the title, and was father of the deceased Baronet, who, in 1803, received a baronetcy of the United Kingdom.

8. At Lympstone, aged 77, Susan Rose, widow of the late Commissary-General, Sir George Burgmann.

— At Weeting Hall, Norfolk, aged 84, John Angerstein, esq.

9. At his residence, at Alderley, in Cheshire, aged 62, J. F. Foster, esq.

He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Frederick William Foster, who filled the episcopal office amongst the "Unitas Fratrum," or Moravians, by his wife, a dau. of the Rev. Benjamin La Trobe, also a distinguished bishop of the same Church. Mr. Foster was a member of Queen's College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1821. He practised as a local barrister at Manchester, and in 1825 was appointed a stipendiary magistrate. In 1838 he was elected Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and discharged the judicial functions of that office for twenty years. In 1829 he was appointed a magistrate of the county Palatine; in 1839 Recorder of Manchester, which office he resigned; and was formerly a Commissioner of Bankrupts. Mr. Foster was uniformly respected as a learned and impartial magistrate.

10. At his residence, the Woodlands, Blackheath, aged 85, Maj.-Gen. J. J. W. Angerstein, M.P. for Greenwich in 1835. At the general election which took place in August, 1837, the deceased retired from Parliamentary life, and was little seen in public except in his official capacity as one of the magistrates of the co. of Kent, where, as also in the co. of Suffolk, the landed estates of the family are extensive.

— At Dunford, Midhurst, the residence of his brother, Richard Cobden, esq., M.P., after a long and painful illness, aged 58, Fred. Cobden, esq.

— At Sutton Court, Somersetshire, in the 86th year of his age, Sir H. Strachey, bart. He was the representative of an old Essex family, some time seated at Saffron Walden, in that county, and eldest son of the late Sir Henry Strachey, M.P., of Sutton Court, who having been private secretary to Lord Clive in India, and subsequently joint secretary to the Treasury, one of the Under-Secretaries of State, and Master of the Household under George III., was raised to the baronetcy in 1801, and died in 1810. The deceased was Sheriff of Somerset in 1832.

11. At Northwick-terr., Maria Madan, fourth dau. of the late Rev. S. Madan, D.D., Prebendary of Peterborough, and Rector of Ibstock, Leicestershire.

12. At Inveresk Lodge, Musselburgh,

DEATHS.—APRIL.

aged 74, Miss Mary Wedderburn, dau. of the late Sir John Wedderburn, of Blackness and Ballindean, bart.

13. Suddenly, at Downton, near Kingston, Herefordshire, Sir W. S. R. Cockburn, bart., formerly of Bath.

14. In the attack on a fort at Rowas, Brig.-Gen. the Hon. Adrian Hope, C.B., of the 93rd Highlanders.

Colonel Hope was one of the most gallant, able, and popular of the young officers whom the warfare in the Crimea and in India has brought into prominence. Col. Hope was the youngest brother of the late Earl of Hopetoun, and uncle of the present peer; he was born in 1821, and entered the army as second lieutenant 60th Rifles in 1838. With the second batt. of that regiment he served as captain through the Kafir campaign of 1851-2-3, and received the brevet-rank of major for his services. On the formation of the army for the Eastern expedition in 1854, Major Hope was appointed brigade-major to the Highland brigade, then commanded by Sir Colin Campbell, and in that capacity served at the Alma and the other operations up to the month of April, 1855, when his promotion to regimental majority in the 60th compelled him to relinquish his staff appointment; but in a few months afterwards he rejoined the army in the field as second lieutenant-colonel of the Ninety-third. On the Ninety-third being ordered to China, he was re-appointed to the regt., and with it sailed to its eventual destination in India, where he was almost immediately placed in command of a brigade, consisting of the Fifty-third, Ninety-third, and a corps of the Punjaub Rifles, which he led to the relief of Lucknow and the subsequent re-advance to that place in a manner that gained him the warmest approval of its chief. Colonel Hope's death was caused by a shot from a Sepoy, who fired at him from a distance of twenty yards as he was reconnoitring.

— At Bath, aged 73, Harriott, widow of Edward Anson, esq., of Bentley Hall, in the county of Stafford.

— At Delapre Abbey, aged 90, Edward Bouverie, esq.

— At Leamington, Cecilia, widow of Rear-Adm. John Bligh, C.B.

16. In Kennington-terr., John Baptiste Cramer, the oldest of contemporary pianists and composers for the piano, and one of the most celebrated musicians of his time. He was born at Manheim in 1771, and was consequently in his 88th year. If not absolutely a great man, Cramer was

at least one of those to whom the art is much indebted. His chief master for the pianoforte was Clementi, and for composition O. F. Abel. He came to England at a very early age, and accomplished the greater part of his artistic career in London, where his lessons were more in request than those of any other professor. Nevertheless, he was renowned all over the Continent both as a composer and pianist. Among his friends was Joseph Haydn, and among his chief patrons and warm admirers was that most musical of princes, Ferdinand of Prussia. Cramer's last public appearance in this country was at one of the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, many years ago, when he took the principal part in one of Mozart's trios. To the present generation, indeed, the immense renown of Cramer is a matter of history rather than anything else. No composer has written more copiously for the pianoforte than Cramer. The number of his concertos, sonatas, &c., is fabulous; but, though greatly esteemed when first published—none of them bearing the stamp of genius—they were gradually neglected, and at last wholly forgotten. One only survives, his *Studio per il Piano*, a work which has had a great influence in forming modern pianists.

16. At Clifton, aged 43, Paulet Henry St. John Mildmay, esq., of Hasel-grove House, Somersetshire.

— At Carlow, aged 82, George Bagot, esq., many years High Sheriff of British Guiana.

17. At Colinton House, Mid-Lothian, in his 82nd year, the Right Hon. James Abercromby, Baron Dunfermline, of Dunfermline, in the county of Fife, Speaker of the House of Commons from Feb. 19, 1834, to May, 1839.

Lord Dunfermline was the third son of the lamented Sir Ralph Abercromby, who fell at Alexandria in the moment of victory. He was born on the 7th of November, 1776, and after finishing his education, applied himself to the study of the law. He was called to the English bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1801; and before long the interest of his friends procured him a Commissionership of Bankrupts; but his subsequent appointment as steward of the Duke of Devonshire's extensive estates drew him in a great measure out of the ordinary business of his profession. In 1802 he married Mary Ann, dau. of Eger-ton Leigh, esq., of High Leigh, in Cheshire, who survives him as his widow after a union of nearly sixty years.

It was not until 1807 that he entered the arena of political life. At the general election in that year he was brought into Parliament, through the influence of the Earl of Egmont, as M.P. for the borough of Midhurst. He immediately joined the Whig opposition, with which party he steadily acted for half a century. In 1812 he was returned for Calne and represented that borough until his elevation to the judicial bench of Scotland.

Beside taking a very active share in the Parliamentary measures of his party, Mr. Abercromby was especially zealous on matters relating to Scotch politics; and some strictures he had occasion to make on the conduct of the Lord-President of the Court of Session brought him into hostile collision with Mr. Hope, that Judge's son. A duel was prevented only by the affair getting wind, and both parties being brought to the bar of the House.

The Parliamentary career of Mr. Abercromby had been thus usefully and honourably passed in opposition, until the rupture between Mr. Canning and the ultra-Tories; when, on the accession of the great body of Whigs, that Minister offered him the office of Judge-Advocate-General, which he accepted. This office he resigned on the accession of the Duke of Wellington, in January, 1828; but he was almost immediately after, on the retirement of Sir Samuel Shepherd, elevated to the place of Chief Baron of the Exchequer of Scotland. Of this office he continued to discharge the duties, to the general satisfaction of the public, until 1832; when, the Government having determined to abolish the Court of Exchequer of Scotland, and transfer its business to the other tribunals, he retired on a pension of 2000*l.* a year. In the December of that year, the Reform Act having at length given the people of Edinburgh a voice in the election of their representatives, his early exertions for this object were rewarded by his return for that city as the colleague of Mr. Jeffrey.

It was at this time that the idea of placing Mr. Abercromby in the chair of the House of Commons seems to have been first entertained. In the former portion of his Parliamentary career he had constantly taken part in all discussions respecting questions of order and privilege; and had shown himself thoroughly acquainted with the forms of the House. His absence from the political arena during the stormy discussions on the Reform Bill, his consequent discon-

nection from party, and the judicial office which he had filled with so much credit, pointed him out as a fit person for the somewhat arduous task which it was supposed that the Speaker of the first Reformed Parliament would have, and which Mr. Manners Sutton had formally declared his intention of not undertaking. Mr. Manners Sutton, however, was induced to withdraw his resignation; and, being proposed by the Ministers themselves, was chosen by an immense majority.

Thus destined for a further period to the rank of a private member Mr. Abercromby took a very active part on his side of the House, and was regarded as a moderate and sensible politician, though of ideas somewhat more liberal than were supposed to be held by the Premier, Earl Grey. On the retirement of Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham from the Cabinet in 1834, Mr. Abercromby became a Cabinet Minister as Master of the Mint. Earl Grey's administration was destroyed by internal dissensions, and Lord Melbourne became First Minister.

After the sudden dismissal of Lord Melbourne's Ministry in November, 1834, it became obvious that the choice of a Speaker would present the first occasion of a conflict, on the meeting of the new Parliament, between the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel and the reforming party, all shades of which would be united in opposition. The strong and somewhat unseemly part which the Speaker, Mr. Manners Sutton, was supposed to have taken in the arrangements for the formation of a Tory Ministry, and above all the advice which he was said to have given in favour of the dissolution of Parliament, excited against him a strong opposition from the Liberal party. Such, however, was the influence which he had obtained by the blandness of his manners, and his long services in the Chair, and such the accession of strength recently acquired by the Tory party, that it became obvious that in order to have a chance of success, the Liberals must be united as to the person to be proposed. The only person who could be said to possess this qualification was Mr. Abercromby, who somewhat reluctantly, for his health was failing, consented. The contest created great interest, for it was chosen as the touch-stone of party strength. Sir James Graham and Lord Stanley supported his antagonist, and many others, who in the transitional state of political opinions ranged themselves in the Conservative ranks.

DEATHS.—APRIL.

The division took place on the 19th of February, when Mr. Abercromby was supported by 316 votes against 310 delivered for Mr. Manners Sutton, in the fullest House ever known, and was accordingly led to the Speaker's Chair.

The four years and a half during which Mr. Abercromby presided over the deliberations of the Lower House, afford little subject to the biographer—though they were years when party-spirit ran high, and parties were very evenly balanced; still his career as Speaker was marked by no incidents which called for the exercise or display of those qualities by which the office acquires importance in peculiar emergencies. It may be said that, if Mr. Abercromby did not entirely repress that disposition to disorder which had grown up under the good-natured rule of his predecessor, his impartiality was never disputed, whilst his disposition to exercise his authority for fitting purposes was unceasingly manifested. But it is for his exertions in the more private department of his duties that the public is chiefly indebted to Mr. Speaker Abercromby. His efforts in reforming the abuses of the private business of the House were unremitting; and it was mainly by his exertions that those improvements were made in the conduct of private bills in the House of Commons, which have given somewhat of a character for integrity and efficiency to the discharge of a duty in which the House had certainly allowed much jobbing and confusion.

In spite of his advanced age and impaired health, Mr. Abercromby continued to discharge the duties of the Speakership down to the month of May, 1839, when he resigned his post, in which he was succeeded by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, now Viscount Eversley. His retiring pension was fixed at 4000*l.* per annum. On the 28th of May in that year he was gazetted a Peer by the title of Baron Dunfermline, of Dunfermline, in the county of Fife.

The late Lord Dunfermline was created an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1810, and was elected Dean of Faculty in the University of Glasgow in 1841, and for many years previous to his death was one of the Benchers of Lincoln's-Inn. From the time of his elevation to the peerage, he took little or no part in public business, but lived in retirement at his country seat near Edinburgh.

18. At Edinburgh, aged 59, Lord Handyside, one of the Scottish Judges or Lords of Session. The deceased Judge was the son of a Glasgow merchant, and

was born at Edinburgh in 1798, educated at the University of that city, and became an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1822. In 1835 he was nominated as one of the deputies of the Lord-Advocate, and in 1840 sheriff-depute of the county of Stirling. On the formation of the Ministry of the Earl of Aberdeen in January, 1853, he became Solicitor-General for Scotland; and in the November following was promoted to the judicial bench as a Lord of Session and Justiciary, in which capacity he bore the courtesy title of Lord Handyside.

20. Aged 42, Robert Shackleton Eastwood, esq., M.A., of Eastwood, near Todmorden, Barrister-at-law, Justice of the Peace for the county of Lancaster, and for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

21. At Alfred Villa, Shepherd's-bush, aged 88, Elizabeth, widow of Sir Richard Phillips.

22. At Clapham Rise, aged 72, Sarah, relict of Anthony Brown, esq., Chamberlain of the City of London.

— At Ramoan Rectory, Ballycastle, county Antrim, aged 86, Admiral John Surman Carden, eldest son of the late Major Carden. The gallant Admiral was acting-lieutenant of the *Marlborough*, in Howe's action; lieutenant of the *Fisgard*, at the capture of the French frigate *Immortalité*; commanded the *Sheerness* in the expedition to the Helder and the same ship in the Red Sea; and commander of the *Moselle* at the capture of the French sloop *Ferut*, off Cadiz, in 1806; and was captain of the *Macedonian*, when she was captured by the United States frigate *United States*, after a highly honourable defence.

— Aged 70, Robert Stephen Rintoul, esq., projector, editor, and proprietor of *The Spectator* newspaper.

Of Mr. Rintoul's early life little is known. He was born in Scotland in 1787, and in 1813 became the editor of the *Dundee Advertiser*. By his steadfast advocacy of his opinions and the thorough organization of his materials he raised his journal to great local eminence. His position brought him into contact with the leading reformers of that time, and his mental powers and energy made him a valuable ally to that portion of public men who believed in Sir Francis Burdett, Joseph Hume, and the Westminster Reviewers. Having relinquished the editorship of the *Dundee Advertiser*, Mr. Rintoul removed to London, where the influence of his "radical" friends procured him the editorship of the *Atlas*. Rintoul's arrangements for making this

Journal a first-class paper in every department were made, when a misunderstanding arose with its proprietors, and the engagement was terminated. It was then resolved to establish a journal for the express maintenance of the views of the Liberal party, and a subscription of some of the wealthier members enabled Mr. Rintoul to bring out the first number of *The Spectator* in July 1828. This journal immediately took its place as a first-rate weekly, and has continued, under Mr. Rintoul's guidance, the uncompromising advocate of Liberal opinions.

The first question of paramount importance which called upon Rintoul for the exercise of his powers was that of Parliamentary Reform. Some of the proprietors were alarmed at the extent of the proposed changes. These were brought out; and then the editor threw his whole force into the work, and laboured with unflinching firmness. *The Spectator* did much to insure success, and not the least by originating the war-cry, "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill." Rintoul had now committed himself to "progress," and eagerly advocated all those changes which seemed to him necessary to complete the reform—the ballot, short Parliaments, and a wide suffrage. But he saw with regret that the movement had spent its force, and that his labour would be in vain. He therefore turned his chief strength upon colonization, which *The Spectator*, under the guidance of thoughtful minds, placed upon a philosophic footing, and not only the increase in the number of these dependencies, but the immense progress of the old Colonies is much due to the enlightened views which *The Spectator* impressed on the public mind. In like manner, when the question of Free Trade assumed a practical form, *The Spectator*, though it cannot be said to have originated the subject, supported Sir Robert Peel and the free-traders with incontrovertible arguments. Rintoul indeed never flinched from carrying out his principles to all their consequences. The views of *The Spectator* on currency were both sensible and well supported. As regards both the permanent and temporary topics proper to a newspaper Rintoul's views were always high-minded and frequently novel. The interests of morality never suffered in his hands; nor did any prejudice of person or place prevent him from expressing his opinions in the most fearless manner. As to the ordinary topics of the day, the journal was compiled with remarkable

judgment and completeness; so that it was equally worthy the perusal of the intellectual reader, and valuable as a summary of current information in the family circle.

23. At Clifton, aged 40, Major James Douglas, Tenth Royal Rifles, eldest son of General Sir James Douglas, K.C.B.

— At Grosvenor-pl., Charles Le Blanc, esq., of Northaw, Herts.

24. In Eaton-pl., aged 55, William Palmer, esq., Barrister-at-law; Professor of Civil Law in Gresham College.

Mr. Palmer was the second son of the late George Palmer, esq., of Nazing Park, Essex, for some years M.P. for the southern division of that county. He was a member of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's-Inn in 1830. He attained considerable practice as a conveyancer and chamber counsel, and published some works of value on legal subjects.

— Professor William Gregory, of Edinburgh University. He was one of a race of distinguished Scottish professors, his father having been the celebrated James Gregory, Professor of Medicine in the same University, and several of his ancestors having held a high place in the academic literature and science of Scotland. William Gregory was a very able and accomplished chemist. He was a favourite pupil of Liebig, and was the translator of some of his master's works from German into English, besides being the author of several treatises of great merit. He successively filled the chairs of Chemistry in the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow; King's College, Aberdeen; and Edinburgh University, having been appointed to the latter in 1843.

25. At Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, aged 61, Louis Augustin Prévost, a remarkable linguist.

M. Prévost was born at Troyes in Champagne, and came to England with the family of Mr. Ottley the well-known print collector. He settled in London as a teacher of languages. The number of languages which he understood, in a greater or less degree, is said to have amounted to forty, comprising the principal parent or stem-tongues of the East and West. In 1843, owing to his attainments in the Chinese language, he was appointed by the trustees of the British Museum to a place in the library, and undertook the task of cataloguing the numerous and valuable collection of Chinese books in that institution. Beside Chinese, he had also studied the Mongol,

DEATHS.—APRIL.

Manchu, and Japanese; and possessed some, although not an extensive, knowledge of these languages. He likewise had an acquaintance with the equally difficult tongues, the Arabic and Armenian, besides being proficient in Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac and other Semitic dialects. With the ordinary classical languages and the dialectical forms existing in Western Europe, he was familiar; he had studied the Celtic dialects, and could read, although not fluently, Gaelic, Welsh, Irish, and Basque. Various branches of the Scandinavian and Slavonic tongues, including Russian, Illyrian, Wallachian, were not unknown to him; but it must be premised that of many of the more obscure dialects he knew little beyond the alphabets, and could only read them by intense application, and *à coups de dictionnaire*. His great aim was, however, like that of Mezzofanti, rather to interpret the languages than avail himself of the rich stores of knowledge which their keys unlock to the human understanding. Each language thus became an intellectual problem which he felt the greatest desire to solve, and there were few or none which he could not interpret, when leisure and opportunity were afforded him.

25. In New Norfolk-st., aged 74, Lewis William Buck, esq., of Moreton, and Hartland Abbey, formerly M.P. for the city of Exeter, and subsequently for the northern division of Devonshire. High Sheriff of Devonshire in 1826.

26. In Dorchester, aged 62, William Bridge, esq., late County Treasurer.

27. At his residence in Seamore-pl., May Fair, aged 77, the Right Hon. Sir John Dodson, LL.D., late Dean of the Arches Court, and Judge of the recently-abolished Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. John Dodson, some time Rector of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, where he was born in the year 1780. He received his early education at Merchant Taylors' School, and at Oriel College, Oxford. He was a member of the Middle Temple, of which he eventually became a bencher. From 1819 to 1823 he represented Rye in Parliament. In 1829 he was appointed by the late Duke of Wellington Advocate to the Admiralty Court, and was knighted in 1834, on being promoted to the post of Judge-Advocate-General. His patent was renewed upon Her Majesty's accession to the throne. In November, 1841, he was sworn a Privy Councillor, on being ap-

pointed Master of the Faculties, and in 1852 Judge of Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and Dean of the Arches Court, over which he presided with great dignity and ability until its abolition in the month of December last.

27. At Cawnpore, aged 33, Capt. Sir William Peel, K.C.B., Capt. of the *Shannon*, and Commander of the Naval Brigade serving in the Bengal Presidency. Capt. Sir William Peel was the third son of the late Sir Robert Peel. He entered the navy as midshipman on board the *Princess Charlotte*, Capt. A. Fanshawe, flag of Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, in April, 1838, and took part in the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre; from the *Princess Charlotte* he was removed to the *Monarch*, and afterwards to the *Cambrian*, Capt. Chads, in which ship he served in the China seas. In 1844 he passed his examination in such a brilliant manner that he called forth the warm eulogiums of Sir Thomas Hastings and Sir Charles Napier, and was forthwith promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In May of that year he was appointed to the *Winchester*, 50 guns, on the Cape of Good Hope station, and shortly after removed to the *Cormorant* steam-sloop, in the Pacific, and subsequently to the *Thalia*, 42, on the same station. Sir William was promoted to the rank of Commander, June 27, 1846, and was appointed to the command of the *Daring*, on the North American and West India stations. He held several minor commands until the outbreak of the late war with Russia. He was captain of the *Diamond*, 28, in the Black Sea fleet, and distinguished himself greatly with the Naval Brigade in the Crimea. Capt. Peel was compelled, from wounds and over-exertion, to return to England before the fall of Sebastopol; but at the commencement of the differences with China in 1856 he was appointed to the command of the *Shannon*, 51, screw frigate, ordered on the China station. Capt. Peel had scarcely reached the Chinese waters before he was ordered by the Ambassador, the Earl of Elgin, with spare troops to Calcutta, to afford assistance in the suppression of the mutiny of the Bengal Army. On his arrival in the Hooghly, Sir William organized the Naval Brigade, which, with its 24 and 68-pounders, has done such good service a thousand miles inland. The chivalrous courage of the commander, the alacrity and skill of his men, and their dashing exploits, at Cawnpore and Lucknow, have been the theme of every letter from India. Sir William greatly distin-

DEATHS.—APRIL.

guished himself in the storm and capture of Lucknow, where he was severely wounded. From this hurt he was recovering, when he was attacked by smallpox, and died, to the great grief of the army and of the British public. "There was something about Peel which, it is said, recalled the great Nelson. He had the daring and the dash, the frankness of heart and buoyant courage, of the hero of Trafalgar. It was impossible not to love him. Brawny seamen wept bitterly when they heard that he was wounded, and young midshipmen longed for the honour of serving under his flag. It was pleasant to anticipate the day when he would command the Channel fleet, and teach the enemies of England the same lesson they had so often learnt before. Sir William Peel, in short, like Nelson, was a popular hero." Capt. Sir William Peel was made a C.B. for his services in the Crimea, and for his recent services in India was nominated a K.C.B. He was also an Officer of the Legion of Honour of France, and of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, and had received the Sardinian war-medal. He was the favourite son of his illustrious father.

The following tribute to his memory is published in a "Gazette Extraordinary," dated Governor-General's Residence, Allahabad, Friday, April 30:—

"*Home Dept., Allahabad, April 30.*

"It is the melancholy duty of the Right Hon. the Governor-General to announce the death of that most distinguished officer, Capt. Sir William Peel, K.C.B., late in command of Her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, and of the Naval Brigade in the North-Western Provinces.

"Sir William Peel died at Cawnpore on the 27th instant, of smallpox. He had been wounded at the commencement of the last advance upon Lucknow, but had nearly recovered from the wound, and was on his way to Calcutta when struck by the disease which has brought his honourable career to an early close.

"Sir William Peel's services in the field during the last seven months are well known in India and in England; but it is not so well known how great the value of his presence and example has been, wherever, during this eventful period, his duty has led him.

"The loss of his daring but thoughtful courage, joined with eminent abilities, is a very heavy one to the country; but it is not more to be deplored than the loss of the influence which his earnest character,

admirable temper, and gentle, kindly bearing exercised over all within his reach; an influence which was exerted unceasingly for the public good, and of which the Governor-General believes that it may with truth be said that there is not a man of any rank or profession who, having been associated with Sir William Peel in these times of anxiety and danger, has not felt and acknowledged it.

"By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

"G. F. EDMONSTONE, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General."

28. At his house in Merrion-sq., Dublin, aged 79, the eminent surgeon, Sir Philip Crampton, Surgeon-General to the Forces, and Surgeon in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland. Sir Philip obtained a baronetcy under Lord Mulgrave's Administration in 1839. The title of Surgeon-General is a mere honorary distinction.

— Suddenly at Berlin, aged 56, Prof. Johannes Müller, the physiologist, one of the most celebrated members of the University of Berlin.

— At Brighton, aged 34, Emily Frances, wife of John Walter, esq., M.P.

— At Torquay, aged 39, Sir Matthew Dodsworth, bart., of Thornton Hall and Newland Park, Yorkshire.

30. At the Rectory, Kelston, near Bristol, aged 84, the Very Rev. Sir William Cockburn, bart., Dean of York.

This venerable clergyman was third son of Sir James Cockburn, eighth Baronet, by his second wife, Augusta Anne, daughter of the Very Rev. Francis Ayscough, D.D., Dean of Bristol, and was brother of the late Admiral Sir George Cockburn, bart., G.C.B., and of General Sir James Cockburn, bart., G.C.B. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, obtained a fellowship of that college; and was Christian Advocate to the University of Cambridge in 1803. In 1822 he was appointed Dean of York, and in 1832 Rector of Kelston. He married first, in 1805, Miss Peel, second daughter of Sir Robert Peel, bart., and sister of the late eminent statesman; and, secondly, in 1830 (his first wife having died in 1826), Miss Pearce, daughter of Col. Pearce, of Harley Hall, Cambridgeshire. The late Dean succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother, Admiral Sir George Cockburn, in 1853. Failing male issue, the baronetcy devolves upon his nephew, Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Lately. Major Croker and his coach-

DEATHS.—MAY.

man have been drowned in a fish-pond near St. Blazey, Cornwall. The pond was overgrown with weed; the Major and his servant were in a punt clearing away the weed; by some mischance the boat was upset, they fell into the water, became entangled in the weed, and perished.

Lately. At Vienna, aged 52, Herr Carl Beethoven, nephew to the great composer, in whose memoirs he figures more largely than favourably.

MAY.

2. At his residence, Bridge-hill, Belper, aged 64, John Strutt, esq.

— At Dublin, Emma, wife of George Webber Breton, esq., of Spring Park, co. of Longford.

3. At the Hotel de Windsor, Paris, Sir Samuel Stirling, bart., of Glorat, Stirlingshire, and Renton, Berwickshire.

— At Somerset House, Bath, aged 63, Caroline Constance Georges, relict of Capt. John Wilson, R.N., and dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. Chas. Fahie, K.C.B.

— At Upper Charlotte-st., Fitzroy-sq., aged 94, Gen. Tredway Clarke, H.E.I.C.'s Madras Artillery, the senior officer of the Indian Army.

5. At his residence, Howley-place, Maida-hill, Dr. Edgcombe Windeatt Edwards, late Physician-General, Bombay Army.

— At Belgrave-sq., Caroline Jane, wife of Sir Richard Levinge, bart.

6. At Ashburton, aged 83, Charles Bird, esq., Barrister-at-law.

— In Upper Grosvenor-st., London, Georgiana, wife of Bolton King, esq., M.P., of Chadshunt, Warwickshire.

— At Newport, Barnstable, aged 64, Lieut.-Col. John Thornton Lewis, Bengal Native Infantry.

7. At Bournemouth, aged 73, Harriet, widow of the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse, of Hadsden, in the county of Somerset.

8. At Leamington, aged 58, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Henry Wingfield, late of H.M.'s Thirty-second Regiment.

— In his 82nd year, William Ayrton, esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., formerly manager of the Royal Italian Opera. He was the youngest son of Dr. Ayrton (Master of the Chapel Royal to George III.) and married in 1803 to Marianne, daughter of Dr. Samuel Arnold.

Mr. Ayrton was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; was one of the original members both of the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, and of the Athenæum Club. Being by birth con-

nected with the musical and theatrical world, and of engaging manners and accomplishments, Mr. Ayrton's life was passed in the enjoyment of the most agreeable society the world of pleasure affords. His early efforts consisted in the contribution of musical critiques to the public journals, which he composed with such good taste and knowledge as to raise that species of literature to a valuable science. In 1817 he was entrusted by Mr. Waters with the management of the Opera House. This difficult duty he performed with eminent success; in fact, he very greatly reformed the Italian Opera in this country, and in so doing indirectly raised the public taste. Proceeding to Paris, and acting on his own judgment, he passed by some of the "stars" whose arrogance made discipline impossible, and engaged several artists then unknown, but who afterwards obtained a far-spread reputation; the result was one of the most efficient companies ever assembled on the Opera stage. The principal singers consisted of Madame Camporese, Madame Feodor, and Signors Crivelli, Ambrogetti, Naldi, and Augrisani. Madame Pasta was also engaged; she was then (though married) a mere girl, but she discovered talents which gave promise of her future greatness. With this excellent company, the manager brought out, for the first time in England (be his name gratefully remembered therefor), the *Don Giovanni* of Mozart. Its impression on the public was instantaneous. It was performed twenty-three times during the season to overflowing audiences, and each night was hailed with acclamations. Such was the enthusiasm it excited, that it might have been performed night after night; but the manager produced also the *Figaro* and *Clemenza di Tito* of Mozart, the *Penelope* of Cimarosa, the *Agnese* and *Griselda* of Paer, and the *Motinara* of Paesiello; a variety of excellence unparalleled in any other season either before or since.

Still the intrigues of the green-room and of fashionable patrons were too much for the manager, popular and successful as his efforts had been; and finding it impossible to make head against such obstacles, Mr. Ayrton, at the end of the season, retired from the management.

In the year 1821 Mr. Ayrton again became manager of the Opera for Mr. Ebers. This term of office was less successful than the former; for the direction of affairs being vested in a committee of management, whose interference, impotent in the

DEATHS.—MAY.

production of good, was effective to embarrass the manager. Mr. Ayrton resigned before the close of the first season.

Mr. Ayrton was editor of the *Harmouicon* from 1823 to 1833, and wrote most of the literary matter of that rich store of music and criticism. He wrote the musical articles and musical biography in the *Penny Cyclopædia*. In 1834-5 he collected and edited the *Sacred Minstrelsy*, a collection of the sacred music of the great masters of all ages and nations. He also collected and edited in 1834-5, and 1836, the *Musical Library*, a cheap publication of the fine music of all ages, countries, and masters.

9. At Gateshead Low Fell, Thomas Wilson, esq., Fell House, aged 84.

The life of this gentleman is another example of the sterling worth that so often lies hidden in the peasant's cot, and of the enduring energy that sometimes forces that worth into eminence. Born of humble parents on the Fell, he was sent at an early age into the mine, to assist in enlarging their narrow means. Of school-education, which he valued highly in after life, he had necessarily little; and hence his peculiar anxiety, constantly and practically manifested, to confer on others an advantage which he had so slightly enjoyed himself.

At 19 years of age he was a "hewer" in the mine. At 16 he had sought more congenial occupation, in which he might profit by the culture which he had won by the mighty sacrifice of needful rest; but he failed in the attempt, and returned to his darksome drudgery. But a teacher was subsequently wanted, while he was still in his teens, at Galloping-green, a mile away from his father's cottage, and he thought himself fortunate in obtaining the appointment. His next step, in 1793, was to Shieldrow, where the owners of the colliery furnished the schoolmaster with a room and fuel—substantial rewards for a village Dominic. Here he acquired a knowledge of Latin by instruction received in an engine-house, from a keeper of one of the engines at Sir John Eden's colliery, a very superior man, of the name of John Gray. In 1798—his time ever since leaving colliery-work having been divided between acquiring knowledge and endeavouring so to better his position as to be able more extensively to acquire it—he succeeded in obtaining a clerkship in the office of Mr. Thomas Robson, a wharfinger on the Quayside, but with such incessant drudgery and so small pay

that he soon left his employment and set up a school at Benwell; but an opportunity of obtaining a commercial situation having presented itself in 1799, he accepted it, and entered the office of Mr. John Head, an eminent merchant and underwriter in Newcastle. With Mr. Head he remained until the beginning of 1803, when he removed to the counting-house of Losh, Lubbin, and Co., with whom and their representatives he remained until 1805, when he entered into partnership with the present Mr. William Losh; which firm, by gradual increase, has attained one of the highest positions amongst the manufacturing and mercantile establishments in the kingdom.

When the humble pitman, now a prosperous merchant, had attained wealth, he hastened to accomplish an object always dear to his heart—the purchase of a residence on the spot where he was born. In the excellent house he built on his own ground he indulged his love of learning by the collection of a handsome library, not the least valuable part of which, in his own eyes, were the "chap books" and cheap serials he had purchased in his youth with pence saved from his meals. Here in the decline of his days, his leisure time was largely devoted to books and to poetry; and his remarkable productions, the *Pitman's Pay*, &c., &c., have obtained, not a mere local, but a national reputation. His works, originally scattered over the pages of the *Newcastle Magazine* and other periodicals, were published in a collected form and in a handsome volume in 1843; and few are the libraries, in the North of England at least, in which the homely pictures which he has painted are not to be found.

The deceased was a good type of the solid, sagacious, substantial Englishman, "whose word is his bond." Judicious, enterprising, persevering, his course was onward and upward from the beginning. He was so methodical and punctual, that the people of Gateshead, when they saw him pass to and fro between his house on the Fell and his office on the Quay-side, "knew what o'clock it was;" and to and fro he passed, in his younger days on foot, in advancing years in his carriage, year after year, for half-a-century.

9. At Eaton-place, London, aged 87, Mary, widow of the Hon. Sir George Grey, bart., K.C.B. The Hon. Lady Grey was the dau. of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq., of Bedwell Park,

DEATHS.—MAY.

Herts, and sister of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq., of Cardington, many years M.P. for Bedfordshire. Her ladyship was born in 1770, and married, in 1795, the late Hon. Sir G. Grey, bart., K.C.B., who was the third son of the first Earl Grey, and brother of the late Premier, Earl Grey, of the late General the Hon. Sir Hen. G. Grey, G.C.B., and of the late Bishop of Hereford. Her ladyship had a family of five daughters, and two sons, the elder of whom is the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart., late Secretary of State for the Home Department.

10. In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., Ann, Lady Dalrymple, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Adolphus John Dalrymple, bart., and only dau. of the late Sir James Graham, bart., of Kirkcaldy.

— At Tunbridge Wells, William Pantton, esq., late Physician-General, Bengal, of Eden-bank, Roxburghshire, N.B.

12. At Pontefract, aged 76, Alicia Mary, widow of Sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, bart., of Denton Park, Yorkshire.

— In Bedford-place, Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 90, James White Bassett, esq., brother of the late Sir Richard Bassett.

13. At Overstone Park, Northamptonshire, aged 90, Lewis Loyd, esq., head of the banking firm of Jones, Loyd, and Co., London and Manchester, and father of Lord Overstone.

Mr. Lewis Loyd was the eldest son of Mr. William Loyd, of Court Henry, Carmarthen, and early in life became the pastor of a small dissenting chapel at Manchester; but having married the only daughter of a wealthy merchant of that city, the late Mr. John Jones, he was induced to enter the world of commerce. His father-in-law took him into partnership at Manchester. After some years, in consequence of repeated complaints on the part of their London agents as to the difficulty of keeping the accounts of the firm, it was agreed that Mr. Loyd should proceed to the metropolis, and there establish a bank under the same name as the original firm.

— At West Claremont-st., Edinburgh, aged 72, Randal William Macdonnell, son of the late Col. James and Lady Elizabeth Callandar, of Craigforth and Ardninglas.

15. In London, of bronchitis, aged 53, Robert Hercules, second son of the late Sir Robert Langrishe, bart., of Knockphur, co. Kilkenny.

16. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 52,

Emily Frances, wife of Sir John Kennaway, bart.

17. At the Stevens-house, Broadway, New York, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol, Henry William Herbert, well known throughout the United States and Great Britain as an author of celebrity, and more especially for his works on sportmanship under the *nom de plume* of "Frank Forrester." Mr. Herbert was a descendant, on his father's side, from the noble houses of Pembroke and Percy, and was the eldest son of the eminent Dean of Manchester, the Hon. and Very Rev. William Herbert, celebrated both as a literary man and a liberal politician. He was born in London, April 7, 1807, being at the time of his death over 51 years of age. He entered Eton College when 13 years of age, and graduated at Caius College, Cambridge, at the age of 22. Owing to some cause, not fully known, but variously ascribed to family difficulties and pecuniary reverses, he left England to try his fortune in the United States, where he arrived in December, 1831. His liberal education and proficiency as a Greek scholar enabled him soon to procure the situation of a Greek professor in the large classical academy of Mr. Huddard, where he officiated for eight years. His classical scholarship, his wide range of information, both theoretical and practical, in every department of literature, and his extraordinary capacity for literary labour, could not remain dormant all this time, and during nearly the whole period of his tutorship he was engaged on literary works of various descriptions.

18. At Richmond, aged 44, Helene Louise Elizabeth d'Orleans, widow of the Duc d'Orleans, eldest son of King Louis Philippe.

This unfortunate Princess was the youngest daughter of Frederick Louis, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, by his second marriage with the Princess Caroline, daughter of Charles, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and was born on the 24th of January, 1814. The Princess was brought up in the Protestant faith, and it is said, from the pious and unostentatious course of her early life, that she reluctantly embraced the brilliant prospect of her union with the Prince Royal of France, the Duke of Orleans, at the period of the negotiation of the marriage the hope and pride of the French people. On leaving her retired home at Ludwigslust for her adopted country, the Princess was delicately reminded that it

would be necessary to conceal her regret on leaving the land of her birth. The Princess replied, "I shall endeavour henceforth to love and admire everything in France." The marriage of the Princess and the Duke of Orleans was celebrated on the 13th of July, 1837, at the Palace of Fontainebleau, in the splendid gallery of Henry II. After having had two sons, the Comte de Paris (born 24th of August, 1838) and the Duc de Chartres (born November 9, 1840), the Duchess met with an overwhelming domestic calamity by the sudden death of her husband. On the 13th of July, 1842, the Duke of Orleans was killed by a fall from his carriage. The Duchess bore her loss with heroic resignation, and gave vent to her harrowed feelings only in retirement. She then, and ever since, in most eventful times, devoted herself to the education of her infant sons, to whom she was the most affectionate and loving of mothers. Her Royal Highness rarely appeared in the gaieties of the Court of Louis Philippe. The Duchess of Orleans and her sons were staying with the King and Queen at Paris when the revolutionary outbreak took place, in February, 1848. During the trying crisis the Duchess conducted herself with great energy and fortitude, and endeavoured to preserve the succession to her son, the young Comte de Paris. These efforts failed against the violent resolves of the Republicans, and after much trouble and anxiety the Duchess and her sons, attended by the Marquis de Mornay, son-in-law of Marshal Soult and a faithful adherent of Louis Philippe and his family, escaped to Belgium. Since the convulsion of 1848, the Duchess and her sons have chiefly passed their time at her residence in Germany, and in visiting the members of the French Royal Family in this country. The exemplary propriety of her conduct during all the trials her Royal Highness experienced after her alliance with the House of Orleans gained the admiration of all observers.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, shortly after the sad news reached the Queen at Buckingham Palace, left town for Richmond on a visit of condolence to the sorrowing relatives of the Duchess. The remains of Her Royal Highness were interred in the Catholic Chapel at Weybridge, where also lie King Louis Philippe and the young Duchess of Nemours.

18. At Shaftesbury-crescent, Pimlico, aged 93, Sophia, widow of Brigadier-Gen. Sir Samuel Bentham, K.S.G., formerly Inspector-Gen. of H.M.'s Naval Works, &c.

20. In the Close, Lichfield, aged 30, Edward H. Bickersteth, youngest son of the late Ven. G. Hodson, Archdeacon of Stafford.

21. At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Capt. Augustine Fitzgerald Evans (half-pay), 37th Regt., one of the captains of Invalids of that establishment, who served throughout the Peninsular war, and was awarded a medal with nine clasps.

22. From measles, supervening on her ladyship's confinement, aged 28, Lady Margaret Leveson Gower, wife of the Hon. Leveson Gower, brother of Earl Granville. Lady Margaret was second dau. of the late Marquis of Northampton, and was married in 1853.

— In London, aged 51, John Manwaring Paine, esq., of Farnham, Surrey. The charitable institutions of Farnham have lost in him a munificent contributor, for every good work had his ready support. In the enlargement and restoration of Farnham church he took a most lively interest, bestowing three magnificent painted windows, which, with contributions, would fall little short of 3000*l*.

24. At Dublin, suddenly, John O'Connell, esq., barrister-at-law; the third of the eight sons of the Agitator and Liberator, the late Daniel O'Connell. He was called to the Irish bar at the King's Inn, Dublin. Being early introduced by his father into the whirl of political agitation, he entered Parliament in December, 1832, as M.P. for Youghall, which he represented down to the general election of July and August, 1837, when he was returned for Athlone without opposition. In the summer of 1841 he was chosen for Kilkenny, in the place of the late Mr. Joseph Hume, who exchanged that constituency for Middlesex. The citizens of Kilkenny again returned him as their representative at the general election of 1847—on both occasions without a contest. On the last-named occasion he was elected for Limerick also, and chose to sit for that constituency; but he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in August, 1851, during the outcry against the Papal aggression, in order to make a seat for the present Duke of Norfolk, then Earl of Arundel and Surrey, whose father had given him notice to quit the representation of the ducal borough of Arundel. Having remained out of Parliament about a year, Mr. John O'Connell was chosen in December, 1853, M.P. for Clonmel, upon the death of Mr. Cecil J. Lawless. He finally retired from parliamentary life in February last year, a short time before the

DEATHS.—JUNE.

general election, on being appointed by Lord Carlisle to the Clerkship of the Hanaper Office, in Ireland. Mr. O'Connell was known in the literary world as the editor of the *Life and Speeches* of his father, and also as the author of two volumes of *Parliamentary Recollections and Experiences*.

25. At Sheen Parsonage, Staffordshire, Maria, widow of the Rev. Dr. Mill, Canon of Ely, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge.

— At Sheerwater House, Byfleet, Surrey, aged 50, John William Jodrell, esq., of Yeardsley.

26. At Dorset-street, Manchester-sq., aged 47, Joseph Pollock, esq., late Judge of the County Court at Liverpool.

— At Tittenhanger, Herts, aged 95, Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Hardwicke. She was dau. of the fifth Earl of Balcarres, aunt of the present Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and mother of the Countess of Mexborough, Countess Dowager of Caledon, Countess Dowager Somers, and Lady Stuart de Rothsay.

— At Torquay, Sidney Bazalgette, esq., of Mortimer Lodge, Berks.

27. At Hanover Lodge, Kensington-pk., Mary Hay, wife of George Lewis Way, esq., late Major 29th Regt.

— At his residence, Rutland-square, Dublin, Sir Henry Meredith, one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland.

29. At Melbourne, of fever, aged 29, Frederick George Terry, esq., youngest and only surviving son of the late Daniel Terry, esq., the friend of Sir Walter Scott.

30. Lady Harriet Grant Suttie. Her ladyship was seventh dau. of the late Earl of Wemyss, and married, 3rd Sept., 1829, Sir George Grant Suttie, bart., by whom she leaves a large family.

— At Nannau, aged 81, the Dow. Lady Vaughan.

— Aged 79, Capt. John Fynes Turnpenny, for many years Professor of Classics and History at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Lately. By the Eastern mails an account is brought of a singular accident, which proved fatal to Ahmed Pacha, heir presumptive of the Viceroyalty of Egypt. After attending the solemn reception given to the Viceroy at Alexandria, on the occasion of the *fêtes* of Bairam, Ahmed Pacha, nephew, and Halim Ibrahim Pacha, brother of the viceroy, Kereddin Pacha, Rifaat Bey, Minister of Commerce, and a number of distinguished personages, left by railway to return to Cairo. On arriving at Cafre el Eis the carriages com-

posing their train, which were four in number, had as usual to be pushed onto a steam ferry to be conveyed across the Nile; but the Arabs employed pushed them too fast, and the consequence was that the vehicles fell into the water. On seeing the accident, some persons raised loud cries; and Halim Ibrahim Pacha jumped through the carriage-window into the Nile, and was saved. The greatest efforts were made to save the other personages, but Ahmed Pacha Kereddin Pacha, and Rifaat Bey were drowned, as was also a negro slave, who was in the same carriage with them. Several other personages shared the same fate. The dead bodies of the Prince and other victims were subsequently got out of the river, but several could not be found.

Lately. At Pau, aged 84, the Baroness Bernadotte, widow of the brother of the late King of Sweden.

JUNE.

1. At Howrah, near Calcutta, from a railway accident, Capt. Norman William Mainwaring, Seventy-third Regt. N.I., second surviving son of George Mainwaring, esq., late B. C. S.

— At Bagington Hall, Warwickshire, the Right Hon. William Yates Peel, eldest brother of the late Sir Robert Peel.

The right hon. gentleman was second son of the first baronet by his first wife, and married, June 17, 1819, Lady Jane Eliza Moore, second daughter of the second Earl of Mountcashel. The deceased was, for a long series of years, a member of the House of Commons. After completing his studies at Harrow School he removed to St John's College, Cambridge, and, in June, 1816, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In the following year he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Bossiny, but only represented that constituency a few months, for in 1818 he was chosen member for his father's borough of Tamworth, which he sat for continuously up to 1830. He was then elected for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. In 1831 he was returned to the House of Commons, in conjunction with the late Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, for the University of Cambridge, defeating Viscount Palmerston and the present Duke of Devonshire. In 1835 he was again elected for Tamworth, which he continued to represent up to the general election in 1837. From that time up to 1847 he remained out of Parliament, when he was again returned for Tamworth. That year he

DEATHS.—JUNE.

had the misfortune to lose his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, and her death so affected him, that, mentally, he was unable to attend to any public duties, and he consequently resigned his seat in the House of Commons.

Mr. Peel held several official appointments, having been made a Commissioner of the Board of Control in 1826, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1828, a Lord of the Treasury in 1830, and again held the same office in 1834 to April in the succeeding year. He held the same Conservative politics as his distinguished brother, Sir Robert Peel, and was a willing supporter of that eminent statesman's free-trade policy.

1. At Tissington Hall, Derbyshire, aged 74, Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart.

Sir Henry was the descendant of a very ancient family, which was founded by one of the companions of William the Conqueror, whose name appears in the roll of Battle Abbey. The family having always maintained a high place among the English gentry, a baronetcy was conferred on William Fitzherbert, of Tissington Hall, in 1783. Sir Henry married in 1805, Agnes, daughter of the Rev. W. Beresford, by whom he has left issue.

— At his residence, Folkington-pl., Sussex, aged 91, Thomas Sheppard, esq., formerly M.P. for Frome.

— At his residence, Wood-st., Woolwich, aged 68, Col. Rowland, late Royal Artillery.

— At Benares, Capt. C. E. Parkinson, of Her Majesty's Twentieth Foot.

Capt. Parkinson served in the Crimean campaign of 1854–55, and was present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol, affair of the 18th June, and capture of Kinburn. For these services he received a medal and clasps, besides the Sardinian medal.

3. Killed, or rather murdered, by the Chinese; Dr. Turnbull, of the Medical Staff, at Canton.

This energetic and devoted gentleman had been in the habit of volunteering to accompany our troops wherever his services were likely to be required, and on the 2nd of June a party having gone with the General in command to the White Cloud Mountain, and having come across an encampment, a message was sent to Canton for reinforcements. On the evening of that day 600 men, under Colonel Holloway, accompanied by Major Travers, started from the east gate of the city. With them went Dr. Turnbull, again a

volunteer. On the morning of the 3rd the enemy were in position, and our men on the line of march; with numbers falling sick from the effects of the sun. Dr. Turnbull fell back to assist the sick, and having remained with one poor fellow until the distance between the rear-guard and the disabled man was too great, started to overtake the main body of the troops. He was waylaid and murdered. One report states that the unfortunate gentleman's hands and feet had been cut off by the savage enemy. He was buried side by side with the soldier to succour whom he had sacrificed his own life.

4. At Hare-hope, Northumberland, Anne Seymour Conway, widow of Oswin A. B. Creswell, esq., and daughter of Sir William Gordon Cumming, bart., of Altyre.

— At Chesham-pl., the Hon. Mrs. Richard Cavendish.

— At Eaton-pl., West, Thomas Jones Howell, esq., late of Prinknash Park, Gloucestershire.

— At Chatham, Caroline Munster Lady Hardinge, wife of Henry T. Jones, esq., and relict of Sir Richard Hardinge, bart.

5. In Burlington-st., Bath, aged 78, Gen. Walter Powell, Royal Marines.

6. At Bentley House, Yarm, Fanny, third daughter of the late S. T. Scroope, esq., of Danby Hall, Yorkshire.

7. By his own hand, at Castleknock Glebe, aged 50, the Rev. William Digby Sadleir, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. The deceased was elder son of the late Provost Sadleir. He had been in a depressed state of mind for some time in reference to religious matters, and the jury found a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

— At Burton Rectory, Pembrokeshire, Mary Catharine, relict of the Rev. John Brigstocke, and daughter of the late Sir William Champion de Crespigny.

9. At Hertford, aged 77, Michael Gibbs, esq., late Alderman of London.

— Very suddenly, Mr. Stevenson, Commissioner of the Bankruptcy Court, Liverpool.

— Accidentally killed on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, aged 67, John Dewdney, esq., of Staplake House, Starcross.

10. At Langley Priory, near Loughborough, John Shakespear, esq.

Mr. Shakespear was formerly a teacher of languages in the East India Company's School, at Great Marlow, and was thence transferred to Addiscombe College, and for a number of years filled the office of Professor of Oriental languages in that

DEATHS.—JUNE.

institution. During his connection with Addiscombe College he published his *English and Hindustani Dictionary*, a *Grammar of the Hindustani Language*, an *Introduction to the Hindustani Language*, and *Selections in Hindustani*. These works may be ranked only among the class of compiled publications, but they evidence much labour and considerable research, and for many years, although published at very high prices, were freely sold to parties studying the Hindustani language. Some curious stories are told as to Mr. Shakespear's carefulness, if not penuriousness, in money matters; and this passion for the accumulation of wealth, with the successful issue of his works, enabled him to leave behind him at his death upwards of a quarter of a million of money. His library he has bequeathed to Professor Bowles, of Addiscombe College, with other property. Mr. Shakespear's connection with the Shakespeare house at Stratford-upon-Avon may be told in a few words. That national property was bought, in 1847, by public auction, for 3000*l.*, by the Shakespearian Club, out of a fund obtained by public subscription, and was conveyed to Viscount Morpeth (the present Earl of Carlisle), Thomas Amyott, esq. (since dead), J. P. Collier, esq., and Dr. Thomas Thomson. In May, 1856, the London solicitor of Mr. John Shakespear wrote to the parties residing at Stratford-upon-Avon, who were interested in the preservation of Shakespear's birthplace, that his client was desirous of doing honour to the cherished place where the poet first drew breath; and soon afterwards Mr. Shakespear himself visited Stratford, and inspected the property. On his return to London, a long correspondence took place between his solicitor and Mr. Hunt, town-clerk of Stratford-upon-Avon, on the subject, and ultimately he signified the intention of Mr. Shakespear to give to trustees 2500*l.* for the purpose of purchasing and taking down the buildings adjoining the birthplace of Shakespeare, so as to effect a perfect isolation, to prevent risk from fire, and then of restoring the house to the state in which it is represented in an old engraving (a copy of which is in the British Museum), and as it is supposed to have been at the birth of the poet. The deed of trust was immediately executed by Mr. Shakespear, transferring the 2500*l.* into the names of nine trustees, who have since purchased the houses on each side of the birthplace, and adopted other measures

in conformity with Mr. Shakespear's wishes. He never professed to be related to the great bard, but thought it probable that he was descended from a branch of the family.

10. At his residence in Soho-sq., aged 84, Robert Brown, esq., D.C.L., formerly President of the Linnean Society, Keeper of the Botanical Collection in the British Museum, and a member of numerous scientific and learned bodies in England and abroad.

He was the son of a Scottish Episcopalian clergyman, and was born at Montrose on the 21st of December, 1773. His academical education was acquired first at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and subsequently at the University of Edinburgh, where he completed his medical studies in 1795, and in the same year accompanied a Scottish Fencible Regiment, in the double capacity of ensign and assistant-surgeon, to Ireland. His intense love and peculiar aptitude for botanical study had already developed itself, and recommended him to the notice of Sir Joseph Banks, who continued through life to be his sincere and ardent friend. On Sir Joseph's recommendation, and attracted by the more than golden promise which the then unexplored regions of New Holland held out to the botanical inquirer, he threw up his commissions, and in 1801 embarked as naturalist in the expedition under Captain Flinders for the survey of the Australian coasts. From this expedition he returned to England in 1805, bringing with him nearly 4000 species of plants, a large proportion of which were entirely new to science, and bringing with him, also, an inexhaustible store of new ideas in relation to the characters, distribution, and affinities of the singular vegetation which distinguishes the great continent of Australia from every other botanical region. To work out these ideas, both in relation to the plants of New Holland, and in their comparison with those of other parts of the world, with wonderful sagacity, with the utmost minuteness of detail, and at the same time with the most comprehensive generalization, was the labour of many succeeding years. His memoirs on *Asclepiadaceæ* and *Proteaceæ* in the *Transactions* of the Linnean Society, his *Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ*, vol. i.; published in 1810, and his *General Remarks, Geographical and Systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis* published in 1814, revealed to the scientific world how great a master in botanical science had

arisen among us. Nor was the world slow in recognizing his merits. The natural system of Jussieu had hitherto made but little progress in England, or anywhere out of France, but its adoption by one who was instinctively recognized as the first botanist of the age, and the important modifications which he introduced into it, speedily compelled an almost universal assent to its principles, and led to its general substitution in place of the Linnæan method. It is not our purpose here to enter into anything like a detailed account of the numerous memoirs contained in the transactions of societies and in the appendices to the most important books of travels or voyages of discovery, in which he shed new and unexpected light on many of the most difficult problems in the reproduction, the anatomy, the distribution, the characters, and the affinities of plants. It is sufficient to say, that the universal consent of botanists recognized the title conferred upon him by his illustrious friend Alexander von Humboldt, of "Botanicorum facile Princeps;" and that nearly every scientific society, both at home and abroad, considered itself honoured by the enrolment of his name in the list of its members. On his return he was appointed librarian to the Linnæan Society. After the death of Dryander in 1810, he received the charge of the noble library and splendid collections of Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed to him their enjoyment for life. He also left to him his residence, in which these valuable collections were placed, and an annuity of between £200 and £300 a year. At a later period they were, with his assent, transferred to the British Museum, and for the last thirty years he has been Keeper of Botany in that national establishment. He received during the administration of Sir Robert Peel, a pension of £200 per annum, in recognition of his distinguished merits. In 1833 he was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France, his competitors being Bessel, Von Buch, Faraday, Herschel, Jacobi, Meckel, Mitscherlich, Oersted, and Plana. In 1839 the Council of the Royal Society awarded the Copley medal, the highest honour at their disposal, "for his discoveries during a series of years on the subject of vegetable impregnation;" and in 1849 he became President to the Linnæan Society. This office the infirmities of age compelled him to resign in 1853, though he accepted the office of Vice-President. The University of Ox-

ford conferred upon him in 1832 the honorary decree of D.C.L., in company with Dalton, Faraday, and Brewster; and he received from the King of Prussia the decoration of the highest Prussian civil Order, *pour le mérite*, of which Order Baron Von Humboldt is Chancellor. We have hitherto spoken of Robert Brown only as a man of science; but those who were admitted to the privilege of his intimacy, and who knew him as a man, will bear unanimous testimony to the unvarying simplicity, truthfulness, and benevolence of his character. But what distinguished him above all other traits was the singular uprightness of his judgment, which rendered him on all difficult occasions, an invaluable counsellor to those who had the privilege of seeking his advice. How profoundly these admirable qualities had endeared him to the hearts of his friends, was unmistakably manifested by the sympathetic tenderness with which his last hours were watched and soothed. With his faculties unclouded to the last, he died on the 10th inst., surrounded by his collections, in the room which had formerly been the library of Sir Joseph Banks. Mr. Brown published no large work on his science, nor did he even collect his writings, which would, perhaps, have become lost amid the mass of pamphlets and papers in *Transactions* and other publications of learned societies, had not a German, Dr. Nees von Esenbeck, collected them into five octavo volumes entitled *Robert Brown's Vermischte Schriften*; the collection is, however, far from complete.

11. At his residence, Besborough-st., aged 47, George Kennet Pollock, second son of the late Sir David Pollock, Lord Chief Justice of Bombay.

— At Colne House, Cromer, aged 45, Sir Edward North Buxton, second Baronet, son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton.

Sir Edward was born at Earlham, in Norfolk, 1812, and was the eldest son of that great philanthropist whose name is for ever associated with the emancipation of the African negro. He succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death in 1845, and in 1847 was elected as representative for South Essex. On that occasion he declared himself to be a sincere Churchman, but by family ties closely connected with Dissenters, and in favour of all measures of gradual reform. No one could ever allege that he practised any artifice to gain a vote, and his conduct in the House of Commons was, according to his avowed principles, upright and ir-

DEATHS.—JUNE.

reproachable. But in the fervour of the election of 1852, he lost his seat, and, with characteristic equanimity, once more retired into the walks of private usefulness. But a place in Parliament was not necessary for the exercise of his active benevolence. In the generous use of his own ample means, in his never-tiring zeal for the promotion of city missions at home, and missions to the heathen abroad, he strove to use the talents entrusted to his care as a faithful steward of Jesus Christ. Never was there really a good cause, which had for its object the promotion of the Gospel either at home or abroad, which did not find in Sir Edward Buxton a munificent but unostentatious supporter. It was always plain that his motives were actuated by that divine impulse from on high which teaches us to "love Him because He first loved us." There was no morbid shrinking from publicity, but it was always plain that a desire for notoriety was alien to his feelings. In 1855 he was obliged to go abroad with his family on account of his health, and he spent the winters of 1856 and of 1857 chiefly at Nice.

He was in Nice when the dissolution of Parliament, last year, was announced. One morning the telegram conveyed to him the unlooked-for inquiry, whether he would stand for East Norfolk; his reply was in the affirmative, and very speedily he was informed that he had been returned, with General Windham, without opposition.

Sir Edward married, in 1836, his cousin, the second daughter of the late Samuel Gurney, esq., of Ham House, and has left his amiable wife and a numerous family to deplore their loss.

His last surviving sister, Richenda, wife of Philip Hamond, esq., died two days subsequently, at North Repps Hall, Cromer, and they were interred together at Overstrand Church; the funeral of Sir Edward, which had been fixed for an earlier day, having been postponed till that day, in consequence of the death of his sister.

12. At Kensington Gravel-pits, aged 84, William Horsley, Mus. Bac., Oxford.

13. At Sorel, Canada, aged 22, Wm. Herbert John Disbrowe, of Walton Hall, Derbyshire, Lieut. Seventeenth Regt., and Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Eyre, K.C.B., and only surviving son of the late Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, G.C.B.

VOL. C.

13. At his residence, Clifton, near Bristol, aged 80, Gen. Sir Thomas Hawker, Col. of the Sixth Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).

14. At his residence, Edinburgh, from a sudden attack of paralysis, aged 63, the Rt. Hon. John Hope, the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.

The deceased Judge was the eldest son of the late Rt. Hon. Charles Hope, some time President of the Court of Session in Scotland, by Charlotte, second dau. of John second Earl of Hopetoun. He passed for the Scottish bar in 1816, and having been for some time previously Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, he was elevated to the Presidency of the Second Division of the Court of Session in 1844. He was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council on the occasion of his elevation to the Bench. He also held for several years the post of an official custodian of the Scottish regalia. The death of Judge Hope was singularly sudden; he was seized with paralysis whilst sitting in his own library, engaged in writing a letter to a relative, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, and he expired soon after eleven.

15. At Paris, the celebrated painter Ary Scheffer. He was born in Holland, of French parents, in 1795. He studied art at Paris under Guérin, and in that city practised both historical and *genre* painting with great success. Among his best-known pictures are his "Christ the Comforter," a work of great power and beauty, "Francesca da Rimini," "Dante and Beatrice," Goethe's "Margaret," and "Mignon." His works are remarkable for loftiness and simplicity. Their technical merits are very high. His drawing is true and graceful, his touch firm, and his colour often beautiful. His works, which have been finely engraved, are extremely popular in this country, particularly those which have a devotional character; and the painter was well known to, and esteemed by, the most eminent artists and patrons of art in England.

— At North Repps Hall, Cromer, Richenda, wife of Capt. Hamond, and sister of the late Sir Edw. N. Buxton, bart.

— At Trevince, aged 73, Michael Williams, esq., of Trevince, Scorrier House, and Carhays Castle, Cornwall, M.P. for the western division of that county, the senior Deputy-Lieutenant of that county, Deputy-Warden of the Stannaries, &c.

Mr. Williams was born June 3, 1785,

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at Burneoose House, near Truro, the son of John Williams, esq., of Scorrier House, near Truro, a gentleman of great enterprise in connection with the mines and commerce of his native county.

His landed property was large, being the owner of Carhays Castle and estate near St. Austle; also the mansion of Lanerth, and estate at St. Keverne, and his father's property, Scorrier House, &c., in Cornwall, Gnaton Hall and estate in the parish of Newton Ferrers, Holbeton, &c., in Devonshire, and other property in Glamorganshire, of which he was High Sheriff in 1839.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Eales, esq., of Eastdon, near Dawlish.

Mr. Williams was most extensively engaged in the commercial undertakings of his county, being a most successful adventurer in its mines and mineral wealth, a great promoter of its harbours and railways, and of its general prosperity. In these enterprises he acquired great wealth, and exercised a vast influence. His individual power sufficed in 1831 to wrest the representation of the county from the hands of the hereditary Tories, and in 1854, on the demise of Mr. Pendarves, he was himself returned without opposition.

15. At Bath, aged 56, the Hon. Arthur Thellusson, youngest and last surviving son of the late Lord Rendlesham. The deceased gentleman was heir presumptive to the family barony, and was one of the parties in the great "Thellusson Will Case."

16. At his residence, 30, Myddelton-sq., London, aged 79, Jabez Bunting, D.D. He had been fifty-nine years in the Wesleyan ministry, and occupied all the most prominent positions in the connection, and had been described as the Hercules of modern Methodism. He was a native of Manchester, and had earned his high position in the ranks of his sect by the force of natural talent and assiduous self-cultivation. He was educated by Dr. Percival, of Manchester, and numbered among his early religious friends Dr. Adam Clarke and Dr. Coke. He was a man of business views and habits, a good debater, a clever preacher, and one thoroughly aware of the political as well as religious bearings of the large and influential body to which he was attached. As a preacher, his reputation stood high.

— At Tunbridge Wells, aged 83, Sir Charles Ogle, bt., Admiral of the Fleet.

Sir Charles was the eldest son of Sir Chaloner Ogle, who was created a Baronet for his naval services, and who, like his deceased son, died the senior Admiral in the British navy. When about 13 years old he entered the navy on board the *Adventure*, 44. When serving in the expedition against the French West India Islands, he commanded a boat at the capture, under a heavy fire of great guns and musketry, of two schooners lying at anchor with others near Maran, Martinique, and otherwise distinguished himself; he assisted at the taking of Pigeon Island, and was entrusted with the command of a party of seamen landed at Point Negro to co-operate with the army, and remained on shore until after the surrender of Fort Bourbon. At the siege of Guadaloupe he again commanded a division of seamen, and greatly distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at the storming of Fort Fleur d'Épée. In May, 1794, he was appointed acting Captain of the *Assurance*, 44. After seeing some service on the Jamaica station, he again repaired to the Mediterranean, where he successively commanded the *Meleager* and *Greyhound*, 32-gun frigates. In the latter ship he effected the capture of a Genoese privateer of ten guns; also of a Spanish armed polacca; and of other vessels. In the *Egyptienne* he served during the Egyptian campaign, and for his eminent services on that occasion he obtained the Turkish gold medal. From April, 1805, to September, 1816, the gallant Admiral was continuously employed afloat, chiefly in the Channel and home stations. In April, 1827, Sir Charles was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the North American station, and in September, 1845, was selected as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. On the demise of Admiral Thomas Le Marchant Gosselin, Sir Charles became senior Admiral, and on the 8th of December last he was appointed Admiral of the Fleet. Sir Charles Ogle took deep interest in, and was a munificent contributor to, the different charitable institutions connected with the naval service, and the venerable Admiral had been for many years past President of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society. The deceased Baronet was thrice married, and has left issue.

17. At Brompton, Thomas Robert Charles Dimsdale, eldest and only surviving son of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield, Hertfordshire.

DEATHS.—JULY.

17. At his residence, Ampton-pl., Gray's Inn-road, aged 73, Moses Montefiore, esq.

22. At Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, suddenly, Richard Butler, Earl of Glen-gall, Viscount and Baron Caher, co. Tipperary, in the peerage of Ireland.

The deceased nobleman was only son of Richard, first Earl, by his marriage with Emily, youngest daughter of Mr. John Jeffreys, and married, Feb. 28, 1834, Margaret Lauretta, youngest daughter and co-heir of the late Mr. William Mellish, the great army contractor. He succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father in January, 1819, and was elected an Irish representative Peer in 1830. The late Peer had been for many years Colonel of the Tipperary militia. The deceased was well known in the literary world, and was the author of the popular farce of "The Irish Tutor," and other dramatic works. Having left only female issue the titles are extinct.

23. At Brighton, aged 66, Sarah Frances, only surviving dau. of William Robert Phillimore, esq., and the Hon. Sarah Henley Phillimore, formerly of Kendall's Hall, Herts.

24. At her son's residence, Mount-st.-rescent, Dublin, Catharine Penelope, wife of the Hon. Henry Montague Browne, Dean of Lismore.

27. At Lord Sherborne's, Gloucestershire, aged 41, the Lady Dunsany, dau. of the second Baron.

28. In Stratton-st., Piccadilly, aged 89, Mrs. Marcet, widow of Dr. Marcet, and well known for her "Conversations on Chemistry," "Conversations on Political Economy," and other elementary works on scientific subjects, as well as for her "Stories for very little Children," "Mary's Grammar," &c.

— At Totton, near Southampton, aged 56, James Blair Preston, esq., Physician-General of the Madras Army.

29. In Albert-st., Landport, aged 82, Major Gilbert Langdon, Royal Marines.

30. At Brighton, aged 67, Sir Thomas William Blomefield, bart. Sir Thomas succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, General Sir Thomas Blomefield, who received the dignity for his services as commander of the artillery at Copenhagen in 1807, in August, 1824.

JULY.

1. Overpowered and killed by the natives of Tanna (New Hebrides) in an

attack on that island by H.M.S. *Iris*, aged 21, Lieut. Edward Murray Tupper, eldest son of Carre W. Tupper, esq., of Hauteville House, Guernsey.

1. At his seat, Whiteway, near Chudleigh, aged 51, Montague Edmund Newcombe Parker, formerly M.P. for South Devon.

2. After a short illness, in London, Viscountess Falkland. Her Ladyship was the youngest of the five daughters of the late King William IV. by Mrs. Jordan, and was born Nov. 5, 1803. She married, Dec. 27, 1830, Visct. Falkland, by whom her Ladyship had issue an only son, Capt. the Hon. Lucius William Cary, born Nov. 24, 1831. Lady Falkland was possessed of considerable literary talent, and her last work, "Chow-chow," recently published, has been very popular.

— At Lawford House, Essex, aged 53, Thomas Nunn, esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Nunn and Co., bankers, of Manningtree, and master of the Essex and Suffolk fox-hounds.

3. At Meynell Langley, Derbyshire, aged 39, Godfrey Meynell, esq.

— At Bargaly, John Mackie, esq., late M.P. for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

4. At Rivington Hall, near Bolton, aged 73, Robt. Andrews, esq., of Little Lever and Rivington, a Deputy-Lieut., and for many years an active magistrate for Lancashire.

5. Aged 7, Earl Gower, eldest son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, grandson and lineal heir of the Duke of Sutherland.

6. Drowned by the upsetting of a pleasure-boat, near Ryde, Major George Hamilton, late of H.M.'s Hundredth Regiment.

7. Aged 74, Sarah, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Hartwell Horne, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

— Aged 74, Eleanor Eliza, widow of the Rev. C. Taylor, D.D., Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford.

9. At Edinburgh, aged 73, Maj.-Gen. John Mitchell. He served with the 3rd Battalion of the Royals at Walcheren in 1809, and was present at the siege of Flushing. Subsequently in the Peninsula from 1810 and 1819, including the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, action of Sabugal, and those of Massena's retreat. Accompanied the expedition to Germany, under General Gibbs, in 1813; served as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General in the campaign of 1814 in Holland; and in the same situation on the staff of

the army in Flanders, and afterwards at the head-quarters of the army of occupation. He had received the war medal with two clasps for Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor.

9. At his residence, Berkeley Lodge, Bryanstone, Rear-Admiral G. F. Ryves, C.B., eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral G. F. Ryves. He entered the navy in 1804; served with the naval brigade on the north-coast of Spain, and with the flotilla at the defence of Cadiz, and in attendance upon the unfortunate consort of George IV. during her visit to the Mediterranean in 1815-16. During the war in Ava he was one of the chief performers in the scenes that occurred, and rendered himself famous by the brilliancy and importance of his services. He was in consequence nominated a C.B. in 1826.

11. At Glasgow, aged 67, the Rev. Gavin Struthers, D.D., senior minister of the United Presbyterian Church, Anderton.

12. At his residence, Crescent, Plymouth, aged 70, Major-Gen. J. H. Dunsterville, Col. of the 1st Grenadier Regt., Bombay Native Infantry. Gen. Dunsterville was present at the battle of Kirkee, in which he served as a volunteer, on the staff of Gen. Burr, and was afterwards engaged in the pursuit of the Peishwa Bajee Row, under Gen. Sir L. Smith. He also served for many years on the staff, and eventually became Commissary-Gen. of the Bombay Army, which appointment he held until he left India, in 1847.

13. At Nusseerabad, Capt. Herbert Stanley Cooper, 83rd Regt., third surviving son of the late Robert Chester Cooper, esq., of Brighton.

— Mrs. Loudon, wife of the eminent botanist, and herself a botanist of high repute. This lady was the daughter of Thos. Webb, Esq., of Ritwell House, near Birmingham. A sudden reverse occurring to her father's fortunes, his daughter, still very young, determined to turn her talents to some account, and imaginative literature was the path she first selected for their exercise. In 1827, Miss Webb published a novel entitled *The Mummy*, which excited considerable attention, and was certainly remarkable, both in design and execution, as the work of a young and unpractised writer. The scene of this book was laid 200 years in advance of the present period, and, strange to say, it embodied many ideas of scientific progress which have already become facts, although

regarded at the time of their appearance as speculations of the wildest and most impracticable character. Among them were included the atmospheric railway, the passage of railroads over houses, the electric telegraph, the lighting of clocks, and the suggestion of a steam plough. This work attracted the attention of Mr. Loudon, the author of numerous works on botany, gardening, agriculture, and architecture, and led to an acquaintance with the authoress, whom he soon afterwards married. From this time Mrs. Loudon abandoned general literature for such of its branches as especially absorbed her husband's attention. She entered actively into all his intellectual plans; proved herself an able assistant in various serial works relating to gardening, natural history, and architecture, commenced by him about that period; and after his death, which occurred in 1843 at their residence at Bayswater, carefully edited some of his most important works. The volumes by which Mrs. Loudon was individually best known to the public are entitled *The Lady's Flower-Garden*; *The Lady's Country Companion*; *Gardening for Ladies*; and *The Lady's Companion to the Flower-Garden*, which last is a very valuable and popular publication. Mrs. Loudon was in the enjoyment of a pension of 100*l.* per annum from the Civil List, granted to her in recognition of the literary services rendered by herself and husband.

14. At the Manse of Kilmore, Glen-Urquhart, aged 94, Mrs. Margaret Macconnichie, or Nicolson. This lady was nearly related to, and the intimate friend of, Flora Macdonald. In the closing scenes of Flora's life, Miss Nicolson attended her, and was a delighted listener to her relative's stores of descriptions concerning Prince Charlie and his wanderings in the Western Islands and Isles. With the deceased venerable lady have perished many interesting personal recollections and traits of past life in the Hebrides.

— At Plymouth, Lady Fellowes, relict of Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Fellowes, Knt., C.B., &c.

15. At South-street, Park-lane, London, aged 61, the Countess of Cardigan, daughter of the late Adm. John R. D. Tollemache.

— At the Château de Nothax, Destelbergen, near Ghent, Belgium, of malignant scarlet fever, aged 43, Margaret, wife of James Greenfield, esq., of Brynderwen, near Usk, Monmouthshire, and

DEATHS.—JULY.

second dau. of Sir Joseph Bailey, bart., M.P. for the co. of Brecon.

15. At Streatham, Sir John Key, bart., City Chamberlain. Sir John first entered the Corporation as Alderman in 1823, being elected in that year for Langbourn Ward. In 1824 he served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and in 1830 was Lord Mayor. At this time the Reform Bill was struggling through Parliament. Sir John supported the Bill with all the influence of his high position, and was in consequence again elected Lord Mayor in the following year. In 1853 he was elected City Chamberlain.

18. At her residence, Gloucester-ter., Caroline, relict of John Bishop, esq., Sudbury House, Middlesex.

19. In his 75th year, General Thomas Brabazon Aylmer, Colonel of the 45th Foot. This gallant officer had seen considerable active service. He accompanied the expedition to the Helder, in 1799, and took part in the action of the 10th of September. He next proceeded with the expedition to Egypt, and served throughout the campaign of 1801, and served under the late General Lord Cathcart in the expedition to Hanover in 1805 and 1806. Afterwards he accompanied his regiment to the Peninsula, and served in the campaign of 1808 and 1809 in Spain and Portugal, and was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna. After the latter battle he returned to England, and subsequently assisted in the Walcheren expedition. For his services in Egypt he received the gold medal; and for the Peninsula the silver war medal and three clasps, for the battles above-named.

— At his house, Gloucester-square, aged 65, Major-Gen. Charles Ovans, Bombay Army.

20. At Ashley-place, Westminster, Lady Parker, widow of the late Vice-Chancellor Sir James Parker.

22. At his house in Woburn-square, aged 74, the celebrated comedian George Bartley. Mr. Bartley occupied a prominent position before three generations of playgoers, both as actor and manager. Very soon after his first appearance on the stage, he became known as a promising actor, and was frequently entrusted with leading parts, when indisposition or caprice prevented the appearance of the leading comedians. He played the *Count* in the original cast of *The Honeymoon*. A subsequent flourishing career in the provinces, and his marriage with Miss

Smith—the successor of Mrs. Siddons—brought him again to the metropolis, where his *début* in *Falstaff* (Henry IV.) established him a co-mate, and, on their withdrawal, a worthy successor, of Dowton, Fawcett, Munden, and other celebrities of a remarkable theatrical epoch. His singular talent as a reader, second only to that of his wife, led to his being frequently honoured, as well as her, with commands from royalty, both in the time of her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte, and more recently from our present gracious Sovereign, to read at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace to a select circle.

As a man Mr. Bartley acquired the respect and esteem of all with whom he was brought into contact. His heart and hand were alike open; and, to those who had the privilege of his acquaintance, few have left more genial recollections or a fairer memory. Mr. Bartley retired from the stage at the Princess's Theatre in 1853; Her Majesty honouring the occasion with her patronage.

23. At Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, Isabella Ramsay, wife of the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay.

— At his residence, Calder House, near Garstang, Lancashire, aged 74, Charles Holmes, esq., formerly of Orrell Hall, near Wigan.

25. At sea, aged 24, Oliver Goldsmith, third son of the late Comm. Charles Goldsmith, R.N., and a great-grand-nephew of the poet Oliver Goldsmith.

26. At Bollington-cross, near Macclesfield, Margaret, relict of Thomas Brooke, esq., late of Marsden House, Cheshire, and dau. of the late Edward Turner, esq., of Woodlands, near Manchester.

27. John Clarke, esq., Clerk to the Central Criminal Court, and Clerk of the Peace for the City of London.

29. At Paragon-buildings, Bath, at an advanced age, Mrs. Totty, relict of the Rev. H. Totty, D.D.

— At Torquay, Lieut-Col. Francis John Griffin, late of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, and Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in Canada.

30. In London, aged 66, Sir Charles Abney Hastings, bart., of Willesley Hall, Derbyshire; the second Baronet; High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1825, and M.P. for Leicester from 1826 to 1831.

— At Chicksands Priory, aged 20, Laura Elizabeth, second dau. of Sir George and Lady Elizabeth Osborn.

— Suddenly, from aneurism of the heart, at Duff House, Banffshire, N.B.,

aged 68, Henry Fred. Stephenson, esq., one of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

31. At Cheltenham, aged 78, Lieut.-Col. Edward Hawkshaw. He was one of the three colonels who fell severely wounded at the head of their regiments in the last and decisive charge at the battle of Albuera, for his services on which occasion he received a gold medal.

— At Halstead, Sevenoaks, Kent, aged 77, Emma Claudiana, eldest dau. of Henry Man, esq., many years Secretary to the South Sea Company.

— In the Northgate, Darlington, aged 92, Mr. Edward Pease, father of the first Quakers who have taken their seats in the House of Commons. Mr. Pease was one of the founders of the railway system of this country.

Latelly. During the thunder-storm last week the Rev. J. W. S. Powell, Rector of Abinger, was, when driving home, struck from the box. His wife and eldest son, travelling with him, were not injured. As Mr. Powell fell into the road the carriage drove on without him. When he was missed search was made; he was found, and instant remedies applied; but in two hours the poor gentleman died.

Latelly. At Venice, Monsignor Canova, bishop of that diocese, brother of the great sculptor.

Latelly. Mr. Morley, the proprietor of the "Burlington," and of the hotel which bears his name at Charing Cross. He has left nearly the whole of his property to medical charities. In the early part of the present century he was a medical student in St. George's Hospital, but he left the pursuit of medicine, and became one of the most successful London hotel-keepers. He had been for many years an active governor of St. George's, Bethlehem, and other hospitals. He has left 1000*l.* to Liston's widow; 5000*l.* to the surgical department of University College; 5000*l.*, the interest of which is to support three fellowships at University College, each to be held for three years; 1000*l.* to St. Mary's Hospital; 1000*l.* to the Lock; and 500*l.* to Mr. Braine, his medical attendant. There are various legacies, among which are 50*l.* annually to six widows of St. James's, not recipients of parochial relief. The whole of the residue, amounting to upwards of 100,000*l.*, is left to found a Convalescent Hospital, in connection with St. George's, within seven miles of Hyde Park Corner.

Latelly. Mrs. E. Hutchinson, of Hyde-park. She has left the residue of her property to be divided between St. George's Hospital, the charity called the Houseless Poor, and Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital. The executors are Mr. Skirrow, of Bedford-row, and Capt. Robson, of Aldershott, who have proved the will under 45,000*l.*

AUGUST.

1. At St. George's-pl., Hyde-park-corner, aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Ashworth, Col. of H.M.'s Forty-fourth Regiment of Foot. He served in the West Indies, Sicily, the Peninsula, and Canada, and received a medal and two clasps for the battles of Maida and Salamanca. He received his knighthood in 1850 from the Earl of Clarendon.

— At Bath, aged 68, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Jenyns, of Bottisham Hall, Cambridgeshire.

2. At Coly Villa, Colyford, aged 86, Admiral John Impey, second son of the late Sir Elijah Impey, First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, Bengal.

— At Reading, aged 75, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. Wm. Vansittart, D.D., Rector of Shottesbrooke and White Waltham, and Prebendary of Carlisle.

— At Belsay Castle, Northumberland, aged 64, John Cresswell Jobling, esq., a Deputy-Lieutenant, formerly Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and Commander of the Bywell Yeomanry Cavalry.

— At Broomfield, near Ayr, aged 86, Miss Keith Dunlop. She was one of the last (if not the last) of the beauties celebrated by Robert Burns. Her name occurs in that exquisite poem, "New Year's Day," addressed to her mother, Mrs. Dunlop, of Dunlop, Burns's cherished friend.

8. Aged 85, Henry Ibbetson, esq., of Chester-terr., Regent's-park.

4. At Freetown, Sierra Leone, Catherine, wife of the Right Rev. John Bowen, LL.D., Bishop of Sierra Leone.

— At Lancing, Sussex, aged 85, Elizabeth Ann, relict of Sir James Martin Lloyd, bart.

— In Dublin, aged 81, Major Charles Burton Meredyth, late of Athy, brother of Sir Edward Newenham Meredyth, bart.

5. Suddenly, M. Alexis Soyer, so deservedly famous for his labours in the art of gastronomy. As one of those who have

DEATHS.—Aug.

greatly contributed to break down the absurd and wasteful system so common in English kitchens, and to train up a class of cooks whose knowledge extends further than the common feat of boiling "a thousand pounds of meat a hundred hours to make one basin of broth," M. Soyer is worthy of mention and regret. We believe, too, that the military kitchens which he superintended in the Crimea were eminently successful, and that his memory will linger, associated with the recollection of many a well-cooked meal, in the mind of the British soldier.

5. At Oxford, Francis Pearson Walesby, esq., B.C.L. and M.A., of Lincoln College, Barrister-at-law, and Recorder of Woodstock; formerly Fellow of Lincoln College, and from 1829 to 1834 Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University. He had also held the office of Public Examiner in Law and Modern History.

6. Accidentally drowned while bathing in the sea at Nairn, Captain Patullo, of Brodie Cottage. The deceased was an amiable and accomplished gentleman, a member of a family much esteemed in Morayshire. It is but a short time since the people of that district expressed their regret for the death of the gallant Colonel Patullo, his brother, who fell at the taking of the Redan, by raising a monument to his memory.

— At Kinmount, from the accidental discharge of his gun, in his 40th year, Archibald Douglas, seventh Marquis of Queensberry, Viscount Drumlanrig, Lord Douglas, of Hawick and Tibbers, all in the peerage of Scotland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

This unfortunate nobleman was the only son of John, the sixth Marquis of Queensberry, by Sarah, third and youngest daughter of James Sholto Douglas, esq., the representative of a younger branch of the same family. He was educated at Eton, and served for a short time in the Life Guards. In 1847 he was chosen, without opposition, M.P. for Dumfriesshire. In January, 1853, on the formation of Lord Aberdeen's ministry, Lord Drumlanrig was appointed to the post of Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household, and made at the same time a member of the Privy Council. His Lordship, who was re-chosen in the parliament of 1852, was for some time Colonel of the Dumfriesshire militia, and also Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Dumfries. The latter post, however, he resigned, together with his Court appointment, in 1856. His Lordship succeeded

to the honours of the marquise and the other titles only so recently as December, 1856, and he shortly afterwards accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. The Marquis, on the morning of the fatal accident, went out with his gun for the purpose of shooting rabbits. His Lordship was seen by some men working on the grounds to shoot a crow, and they heard afterwards several shots. The last shot they heard was about half-past three o'clock; and about four o'clock the Marquis's cousins, Mr. Johnstone Douglas, of Lockerbie, and that gentleman's brother, came to the men and asked if they had seen his Lordship, and were directed by them towards the place where he had been last seen going. The two gentlemen were terribly appalled when, on proceeding a short space further, they perceived the body of his Lordship prostrate on the ground, covered with blood. Life was found to be quite extinct, and there was a small shot-wound penetrating from the left breast through the back, in a direction slanting upwards, doubtless the death-wound of the hapless young nobleman. The gun was double-barrelled, and one of the barrels empty; and it is believed that when loading the empty barrel, the piece had gone off and occasioned the disaster. His Lordship was well known in the sporting circles, and was most popular in society, both in Scotland, among his tenantry and dependents, and in the fashionable circles of the West-end. His Lordship married, in 1840, Caroline Margaret, second dau. of Maj.-Gen. Sir William Robert Clayton, bart., of Harleyford, Bucks, by whom he has left a family of three daughters and four sons.

8. At Castle Howard, Yorkshire, Georgiana, Dowager Countess of Carlisle.

The deceased Countess was eldest dau. of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, and was born on the 12th of July, 1783. By her marriage with George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, she had issue a numerous family.

— At Edinburgh, Major-Gen. William B. Dundas, C.B., of the Royal Artillery.

The deceased General had been fifty-five years in the service; served at the siege of Flushing, in 1809, and assisted at Ciudad Rodrigo, and at Badajoz, in 1812. At the former he was wounded in the right ankle, and was most severely and dangerously wounded at Badajoz, being compelled to have his left arm amputated, and had his left thigh dislocated,

DEATHS.—Aug.

and hip-bone shattered. He received the silver war-medal and two clasps.

8. At Downham Hall, co. Lancaster, aged 70 years, William Assheton, esq., Justice of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant of Lancashire.

— At Carlton-crescent, Southampton, aged 76, the Hon. Herbert Gardner, fifth son of the first Lord Gardner.

9. At Bareilly, Rohilkund, aged 43, Lieut.-Col. Cameron, C.B., while in command of the 42nd Royal Highlanders.

This gallant officer served with his regiment at the battle of the Alma, and continued in the Crimea till he was severely injured by a blow on the side, received from a flying cask, in the middle of the great tempest of the 14th November, 1854. He returned to his regiment as soon as he was fit for duty, and coming out to India with it, he was present at the capture of Lucknow, and advanced with General Walpole through Oude towards the Ramgunge, encountering on his way the fort of Rowa, when the 42nd sustained a loss, which deeply affected him. He commanded it at the action before Bareilly, in which he was wounded in the hand by a fanatic Ghazee; but his death was caused by a disease which probably originated in the Crimea.

— At Hendon-pl., Middlesex, the Hon. Mary Abbott, eldest daughter of the late Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

10. Aged 75, Robert John Coulman, esq., of Wadworth Hall, near Doncaster, a magistrate of the West Riding.

11. At Davenham Hall, Cheshire, aged 81, Anna Maria Webster, widow of James Agnew Webster, of Ashfield, co. Longford, Ireland, and sister of the late Sir Henry Brooke, bart., of Colebrook Park, co. Fermanagh, Ireland.

— At Worthing, aged 71, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Felix Smith, K.C.B., of the Royal Engineers.

He served, in 1807, at the capture of the Danish islands of Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John; and, in 1809, at the siege of Fort Bourbon, and the capture of Martinique, where he was wounded. He was senior engineer in charge of Cadiz and its environs in the operations connected with the battle of Barossa, in 1811, and commanding engineer at Cadiz prior to, and at the raising of, the siege in the following year. He was subsequently present at the action of Osmá, the battle of Vittoria, the actions of Villa Franca and Tolosa, and at the siege of

San Sebastian, in the earlier part of which he acted as commanding engineer. He was afterwards present at the capitulation of Paris, and remained there for some time with the army of occupation. He was commander-in-chief of the military force in Syria, and in 1841 received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, and other places in Syria, under Sir R. Stopford, in 1840, where he was severely wounded. He received a medal and one clasp for his services at Vittoria and San Sebastian. In 1814 he was nominated a Knight of the Order of Charles III., for his services in the defence of Tarifa, in 1811.

11. At Dudmaston, Bridgnorth, aged 70, William Wolryche Whitmore, esq.

— At 4, St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh, Col. John Gordon, of Chuny.

This gentleman was the grandson of a person "attached to the third and fourth Dukes of Gordon," and who had accumulated a moderate fortune. This wealth had not increased, but was not diminished in the hands of his son; but passing to the Colonel Gordon now deceased, had, by dint of great care and penuriousness, swollen to an amount, as reported, of between two and three millions sterling.

12. At Versailles, Caroline, wife of Comte Lionel de Bonneval, and sister of Sir Wm. Payne Gallwey, bart., M.P. for Thirsk.

— At Stamford-hill, aged 88, Henry Richmond, esq., for many years one of the Commissioners of H.M.'s Customs.

— At Doveleys, Derbyshire, Mary Emily, wife of Thomas Heywood, jun., esq., of Hope-end, Herefordshire.

14. At Moor Park, Surrey, aged 70, George Combe, esq., author of *The Constitution of Man*, and of many other philosophical works.

George Combe was born in Edinburgh in 1788. He was one of a family of seventeen children, most of whom were, like himself, born and brought up at Livingston's Yards (a locality long since cleared away), where his father followed his calling as a brewer. His parents were persons of the average education of their day, and of considerable mental power; and gave their children the education which Scotland so liberally affords to her middle-class children. This, however, certainly would not suffice to develop an ordinary mind into philosophic genius; and it must, therefore, be considered that

George Combe was one more of those vigorous intellects which have arisen by their own energy from the Scottish middle ranks. He was, in fact, a philosopher from childhood. With little to encourage his speculative studies he thought and laboured at the great problems of existence alone and unaided, save by books, the unfailing friends of the reflective. Thus he went on doubting, searching, learning, and believing; self-taught, and only after long years of inquiry and thought becoming self-reliant. There is scarcely in the range of literature a more interesting account of the struggles of a naturally powerful and independent mind to escape the formal trammels of surrounding circumstances, and to breathe in "an ampler ether, a diviner air," than that which George Combe has given of his early life in the introduction to the last edition of his *Science and Religion*. After passing through the special studies and apprenticeship usual in such cases, Mr. George Combe entered on the duties and responsibilities of active life in 1812, when he became a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet. He pursued his profession with energy and success for upwards of twenty years, and his training and practice as a lawyer no doubt confirmed and matured his natural habits of order and precision. These habits he carried into everything to which he put his hand, and they enabled him to accomplish with comparative ease, and even in weak health, an extraordinary amount of labour, literary and practical, without encroaching on the time required either for rational recreation or social duty. Hence also he was able even at the busiest period of his legal career to keep up with the progress of speculation and intelligence. It was a natural result of his tendency to physiological investigation that he should be attracted by the novelty of the views and system of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim when these were first promulgated in this country in 1816. Two years afterwards Mr. Combe made his first appearance as a phrenologist—in a series of papers on the new science of mind contributed to the *Literary and Statistical Magazine for Scotland*. These papers were collected and published in a separate volume in 1819, under the title of *Essays on Phrenology*; and in 1825 they were again republished, in a revised and improved form, as *A System of Phrenology*. It is on this work that Mr. Combe's fame as an apostle of the system chiefly rests; it has

passed through several editions and been reprinted in various forms. His still more striking and popular book, *The Constitution of Man*, had its origin in a somewhat similar manner in some papers read to the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh in the beginning of 1827. These matured themselves in little more than a year into the very striking and powerful treatise of which, during the thirty years it has been before the world, about a hundred thousand copies have been issued in Great Britain alone, besides enormous editions in America, and in French, German, and Swedish translations. So great has become the reputation of this work, that an edition has been printed in the United States for the use of the blind. According to Dr. Johnson, an author's works should be studied biographically; and such should especially be the case with a thinker on a new science. It is only by such a system that the progress of the author's mind and of the science he deals with can be truly appreciated. But such an investigation would require a great space; and here it can only be stated, that Mr. Combe's numerous publications were always carefully elaborated, founded upon close and accurate investigation; and afford a striking example of unintermitting and conscientious labour. Besides the *System of Phrenology*, the *Constitution of Man*, and the *Relation between Science and Religion*, the list of Mr. Combe's works includes *Notes on the United States of America*; his *Life and Correspondence of his brother, Andrew Combe, M.D.*; his *Moral Philosophy*; his *Phrenology applied to Painting and Sculpture*; *Lectures on Popular Education*, and about a dozen minor works—educational, physiological, and phrenological. Yet these by no means represent the extent of the labours of his ever-active, but always exact and thoughtful, pen. Besides a very extensive correspondence on innumerable topics of high interest and importance, carried on with many of his leading contemporaries—and he numbered among his most familiar and esteemed friends and correspondents men of opinions widely different from his own—he contributed largely to periodical literature. He was one of the founders of the *Phrenological Journal*, and edited it for many years. Besides these greater works, he was a constant and pleasing writer in contemporary journals on the topics of the day, and particularly of many clear, sound and popularly-illustrated articles on

the great principles of banking and commerce, which during some commercial crisis were productive of beneficial effect. But even in the accomplishment of so vast an amount of work of the brain and the pen, Mr. Combe was by no means chained to the desk as a mere scholarly recluse. He was a man of the world, recognising and discharging as became their importance the duties of society and citizenship; he was also a lecturer and a traveller. It was in his vocation for diffusing the principles of his favourite science by oral teaching that his journey to America originated. He spent nearly three years in the United States, lecturing in many of their chief towns and cities, and studying their manners and institutions. In his *Notes on the United States* he eagerly acknowledged and almost enthusiastically admired the many admirable qualities of that great people; but to their weaknesses and failings, eyes so clear and penetrating as his could not of course be blind; and, while he praises, he censures with not less candour and force of phrase. Mr. Combe, indeed, contemplated lecturing on Phrenology in Germany, and with that view, during a residence in Mannheim in the winter of 1841-42, made such exertions to acquire a thorough mastery of the German language as seriously affected his health, and brought on an illness that induced the abandonment of the attempt. It is thoroughly significant of the ardour and perseverance of his character to find him thus at upwards of 50 years of age labouring so to perfect his knowledge of a foreign tongue as to enable him to address, in their own language, a people so cultivated and critical as the Germans on a system originally and peculiarly their own. But whatever Mr. Combe did he did with all his might, pausing only when considerations of duty to himself, as well as to his friends, forbade too continuous and prolonged labour. He did deliver one course of lectures in German at Heidelberg; and though, from the cause referred to before, Mr. Combe's journeys and residence on the Continent were not, generally speaking, immediately devoted to the spread of his philosophy, the knowledge he acquired of the leaders and of the course of opinion throughout Europe was of much value, and was always turned to good account. His mind was always open to new impressions; he was to the last an eager inquirer and an apt scholar; he picked up information by the wayside, and gathered rich harvests of knowledge

from fields that ill-prepared traversers might have pronounced barren from Dan to Beersheba. Thus even in the quiet summer tours in the country of the Rhine, in Switzerland, or in France, which of late years he took mainly with a view to the preservation of his always more or less delicate health, he kept himself alive to, and noted with pleasure, every indication of progress, agricultural, commercial, or social. Mr. Combe married in 1833, a daughter of the great Mrs. Siddons, who has survived him.

14. At Hardwicke House, Ham-common, aged 70, Jane Caroline, widow of John Lewis Cox, esq.

15. At Blundston House, Williams Sandom, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red.

16. At Stockwell Common, Surrey, aged 70, Henry Grace, esq., Magistrate for the county of Surrey.

— At Belcomb, near Bradford, Wilts, aged 55, Lieut.-Col. Yerbury, late of the Third Light Dragoons.

Colonel Yerbury was born of an ancient Wiltshire family, and in early life was destined for the bar, and studied at Cambridge; but he afterwards chose a military life, and, after serving a short time in the Sixty-sixth Regt. of Foot, joined the Third Light Dragoons, in which regiment he remained till he retired from the army, about four years ago. He had seen much active service in India: was throughout the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan; was present at the forcing of the Khyber Pass, at the storming of the heights, Jugdulluck, the actions of Tezeen and Hofkootul, where his horse was wounded, the occupation of Cabul, and the capture of Istaliff. He commanded his regiment in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9; was present at Ramnuggur, at the action of Sadoolapore, and the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. He received a medal for Afghanistan, and a medal and two clasps for the Sikh campaign. At Chillianwallah the fate of the battle hung upon the charge of the Third Light Dragoons, and the honour of his country, and the safety of the army were ably sustained by as brave and gallant a soldier as ever drew the sword. General Gough watched, with intense anxiety, the desperate valour of the gallant Third, and at last seeing them emerge on the other side of the enemy—having ridden right through that wing of the Sikh army—he declared that the day was his own. Col. Yerbury, who retired from the army in 1854, married, in 1839, Emma, the

DEATHS.—Aug.

daughter of T. Webb, esq., of Ledbury, by whom he has left issue.

17. At Molong, New South Wales, aged 44, Henry, youngest son of the late Wm. Cobden, esq., of Midhurst, Sussex, and brother of Richard Cobden, esq., M.P.

— Sir Henry Willock, formerly a Director of the East India Company. Sir Henry entered the Madras Cavalry in 1804. In 1808 he joined the Embassy of Sir John Malcolm, in Persia, to which country he became Chargé-d'Affaires in 1823. He relinquished this situation in 1833, when the following minute of his services was made by Lord William Bentinck, at that time Governor of India. "Sir Henry Willock has long served in Persia, and his conduct has been repeatedly honoured with the marked approbation of His Majesty's Ministers and the Court of Directors." In 1838 he became a Director of the East India Company, and served the office of Chairman and Deputy Chairman in 1843, 1844; and when the number of Directors was curtailed by Government in 1853, he still retained his seat at the board, which, however, ill-health forced him to resign during the present year. The soundness of his judgment, and his untiring attention to all the details of Indian affairs, were fully appreciated at the India House and Board of Control.

19. At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 77, Vice-Admiral Henry Higman. He was present in Admiral Lord Bridport's action in 1795; mate of the *Triumph*, in Admiral Duncan's fleet, at the defeat of the Dutch fleet, off Camperdown, in 1797; lieutenant of the *Arethusa* in the action with the Spanish frigate *Pomona*, and a flotilla of gunboats off the Havannah, in 1806; and senior lieutenant of the same vessel at the capture of Curaçoa, in 1807.

20. At Newcastle, aged 64, Margaret, daughter of the late William Coulson, esq., of Jesmond House, Northumberland, and sister of John Blenkinsopp Coulson, esq., of Blenkinsopp Castle.

21. At Teignmouth House, Lady Tonkin, wife of Sir Warwick Hele Tonkin.

— At his lodgings at St. Alban's-pl., Haymarket, suddenly, from disease of the heart, Col. Thomas F. Kelly, inspecting field-officer of the London recruiting district. Col. Kelly was, for many years, in the Rifle Brigade, from which corps he retired in 1843, and had served in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, at the

capture of Martinique, in 1809, and at Guadaloupe, in 1810. He also served in Lower Canada during the campaigns of 1813, 1814, and 1815, and took part in the actions of Chateauguay and Plattsburg. He entered the army in April, 1806, and obtained the rank of colonel in November, 1851.

21. At Adelaide-terr., aged 64, Henry Gray Kellock, Lieut. R.N.

In the *Ville de Paris*, 110, he was present at the pursuit of the French fleet into Brest, and skirmish with the enemy's batteries, Aug. 22, 1805. In the *Bellona*, 74, he witnessed the destruction of the French 74-gun ship, *L'Impétueux*, near Cape Henry, Sept. 14, 1806. In the *Meteor* bomb, he was employed at the siege of Dantzic; and saw much other service. After the peace he was actively engaged in the Revenue Service.

— On Saturday afternoon, a pleasure-boat, with six gentlemen on board, left Emsworth, in Hampshire, for a sail. The wind was blowing strongly, and when about four miles down the harbour, a heavy squall took the boat, and before the master could get hold of the tiller (one of the gentlemen steering) the boat capsized, and the Rev. H. Morse, Joshua Smith, esq., solicitor, Mr. Brown Moorhead, and Mr. George Shean, four respected inhabitants of the little town, were drowned.

— At Gloucester-sq., aged 78, John Romer, esq., formerly Member of Council, Bombay.

22. Suddenly, struck with paralysis, while performing the character of Launcelot Gobbo, in *The Merchant of Venice*, the veteran actor, John Pritt Harley.

The death of Harley occasions a gap in the theatrical world that even in a more prosperous state of the histrionic profession could not easily be supplied. For more than forty years he has been a principal comedian at the chief London theatres, and, consequently, many a playgoer, who considers himself a veteran, can recollect "Harley" as one of the mirthful phenomena of his childhood. He was a link between the past and present generation, through the circumstance that he was the successor of the famous "Jack Bannister," and had even been initiated by that celebrated actor into the business of his most noted parts. Although Mr. Harley had made his reputation two generations back, his repute had latterly risen rather than declined; for his position at the Princess's Theatre enabled him to appear in his true character

of a Shakespearian comedian ; whereas, at other houses, devoted to the lighter class of drama, he had previously been forced into the regions of farce and burlesque, which were less congenial, and in which he had many formidable competitors. As the representative of Shakespearian clowns, he stood entirely alone, the grotesque drollery of his manner seeming exactly made to suit the grotesque humour of the poet's dialogue.

To younger critics, Mr. Harley's frequent propensity to extravagance, both in gesture and in facial expression, appeared as a defect, for they were unable to find in nature a prototype for the multifarious grimaces provided for their diversion. The peculiarity, however, belonged, not to the individual, but to the school in which he was trained. That naturalness which is so much extolled at the present day, was not the aim of the comedian of forty years ago. No actor has left behind him a higher reputation than Munden, but none was ever more notorious for the violence of his grimaces ; and be it remembered that Mr. Harley never failed to obtain a laugh. If some were of opinion that his manner was too artificial, none questioned the fact of its drollery, and his appearance on the stage was at once the signal for joyous recognition. He was a thorough master of all the conventionalities of "fun," and hence, in those characters which only exist by tradition, his value could not be over-estimated. By moving him from the atmosphere of farce and burlesque to that of the Shakespearian drama, Mr. Charles Kean secured for Mr. Harley a second enjoyment of his ancient rank, which had almost been forgotten during his less legitimate engagements.

The very last words which Mr. Harley uttered seemed to mark his identity with the old Shakespearian drolls. On Friday night, after he had been conducted from the Princess's Theatre in a state of semi-insensibility, he said to Mr. Ellis, the stage-manager,—“I have an exposition of sleep come over me”—the words used by Bottom in *Midsummer Night's Dream*—and from that moment he remained speechless to the end. He was removed to his residence in Gower-st., where he died two days after. This volume also records the death of Mr. Harley's sister, who managed his bachelor household, and who could not survive the shock of her brother's singular death.

There were few vicissitudes in Mr. Harley's professional career. In 1790,

or, as many believe, about three years before, he was born in London, of respectable parents, and in 1807 adopted the stage as a vocation. His provincial life lasted till the summer of 1815, when he came out at the Lyceum, then under the management of Mr. Arnold. In the September of the same year he appeared at Drury Lane, and at once took the position he has since maintained. His character as a man of respectability and integrity always stood exceedingly high, and his tenure of the office of treasurer to the Drury Lane Fund rendered him almost as celebrated in theatrical circles as his drolleries made him familiar to the large public.

23. At Brunswick-terr., Brighton, aged 67, Charles Drummond, esq., of Stratton-st., Piccadilly, one of the active partners of the well-known banking firm.

24. At his residence, Fitzwilliam-pl., Dublin, aged 69, Mr. William Henry Curran, late Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and son of the celebrated Rt. Hon. John Philpot Curran, formerly Master of the Rolls.

— At Ore Rectory, aged 74, the Dowager Lady Elphinstone, widow of Major-Gen. Sir H. Elphinstone, bart., C.B., of Ore-place.

— At the residence of her father, the Dean of Faculty, Hill-st., Glasgow, in consequence of the severe injuries she received by her light muslin dress taking fire, aged 30, Miss Jane Morrison, the only unmarried daughter of the Dean.

25. At Ringwood, Hants, aged 76, Capt. John Francis Byrne, late Scots Fusilier Guards, and nephew of the late Earl of Crawford and Lindsay.

— At Crown Point, Trowse, Lieut.-Gen. Money, C.B., K.C., Colonel of the Second Regiment of Dragoons. The deceased entered the army in 1794, and served in Flanders, Holland, and Germany in 1794-5, and was present in most of the actions in Flanders in the campaign of 1799 in Holland ; commanded a detachment of the regiment under Sir Ralph Abercromby, at Leghorn, Minorca, and the expedition to Cadiz, in 1800 ; in Egypt, in 1801 (medal), including the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, and the capture of Grand Cairo and Alexandria ; in the Peninsula campaigns of 1811-12 ; he was present at the siege of Badajoz, the battle of Salamanca, and the affair of cavalry near the Tormes on the following day, when three French battalions were taken ; and in the

DEATHS.—SEPT.

cavalry affairs of Kallada Camino, and Fuente de Poso. General Money served also in the campaign of 1815, and was present in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, towards the close of which last the command of the Eleventh Dragoons devolved on him; and he was present also at the capture of Paris. He received the war-medal with one clasp for Salamanca.

Lieut.-Gen. Money, in 1841, married Lady Annetta Laura Maria Waldegrave, daughter of the sixth Earl of Waldegrave.

26. Accidentally drowned off Worthing, by the capsizing of a pleasure boat, Elizabeth Torr, aged 7, Ada Torr, aged 3, and Florence Torr, aged 9 months, daughters of George Torr, esq., of Maitland House, Greenwich; also, aged 25, Ann Heness, the faithful nurse of the above. Also, at the same time and place, Martha Torr Smith, aged 9, Richard Torr Smith, aged 7, William Thomas Smith, aged 4, George Henry Smith, aged 3, and Clara Ann Smith, aged 1, sons and daughters of Mr. William Smith, of Camden-pl., South-st., Greenwich, and Bermondsey. Also, at the same time and place, aged 4, Clementine Jackson, only daughter of Mr. Samuel Jackson, of Cambridge-road, Mile-end, London.

28. At Chesham-st., Belgrave-sq., Elizabeth Anne, widow of Major-Gen. Hunter Blair, of Dunskey and Brownhill, N.B., C.B. and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Wigtou, N.B.

29. Samuel Gardner, esq., for more than twenty years Her Majesty's Consul at Jassy, in Moldavia.

— At York, aged 89, the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, for sixty-six years minister of the Presbyterian congregation in that city.

Mr. Wellbeloved finished his theological education at the Hackney College, and commenced his ministrations at York, in which city he attained the greatest influence over the members of his communion. Indeed, in the course of time, his reputation extended over the whole Presbyterian community; so that in 1803 the Manchester College was removed to York, that it might have the advantages of his superintendence, and here the institution was conducted by Mr. Wellbeloved, as theological professor and principal, for a period of thirty-seven years, with very great success. In 1839, Mr. Wellbeloved, being then advanced in life, and desirous to withdraw from his laborious duties, it was determined to remove the college back to Manchester. Subsequently, a number

of gentlemen educated in the college while at York determined to present a testimonial of respect and affection to Mr. Wellbeloved; and the committee received numerous communications from laymen and divines in various parts of the kingdom, and even from beyond the Atlantic, expressing the most cordial approbation of the proposal, and conveying contributions towards the testimonial, so that several hundred pounds were speedily realized. One hundred pounds were expended in the purchase of a silver salver to bear a suitable inscription, and the remaining portion of the subscription was presented in a purse, with the plate, at a dinner in York, on the 25th of June, 1840.

On the 1st of February, 1852, Mr. Wellbeloved completed the sixtieth year of his ministry at the chapel, and the following day his congregation, influenced by gratitude and respect, assembled to present him with an affectionate address.

29. At his residence, Camden-pl., Bath, aged 73, E. Impey, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

— At Chigwell-row, Essex, aged 86, Mary, widow of James Basire, esq., of that place.

30. At Bath, aged 66, John William Watson, esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

— In Melville-terr., Sandown, Isle of Wight, Jane Helena, widow of the Venerable Archdeacon Hill, and eldest dau. of the late Samuel Shute, esq., of Frenchay, near Bristol.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Elizabeth Charlotte Mackenzie, daughter of the late Lord Seaford.

— At Paris, aged 84, the Hon. Caroline Crofton.

— At his residence, Heavitree, near Exeter, aged 61, Richard Ford, esq., author of the *Handbook for Spain*.

His father, Sir Richard Ford, descended from an ancient Sussex family, was in 1789 M.P. for East Grinstead, and afterwards for many years chief police magistrate of London. Richard, the eldest son, was born in Sloane-street in 1796. Educated at Winchester, he graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, and was called to the bar in Lincoln's-inn, but he did not ultimately pursue the profession of the law.

The opening of the Continent at the downfall of Napoleon I., and prospects of hereditary affluence, enabled him to in-

dulge in foreign travel, which extended over several years and the greater part of Europe. He began very early to develop his taste for the fine arts, and to lay the foundation of his choice library and his rich collection of drawings and engravings. In 1830 he visited Spain, where he passed several years, wintering in the south, and spending the summer in rambles over the provinces of the Peninsula—lands at that time rarely trodden by the tourist. A long residence in the Alhambra of Grenada, and his winters at Seville, enabled him to digest the information acquired during his wanderings by *vega* and *sierra*, and fixed the direction of those studies which were to employ his future leisure and adorn the literature of this country. On his return to England, after an absence of about three years, he settled in Devonshire, at Heavitree, near Exeter, where he built himself a charming residence, and surrounded it with gardens and terraces, which he adorned with graceful Moorish buildings, and planted with pines and cypresses from historic groves by the Xenil and Guadalquivir. He also became a regular contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, then under the editorship of his friend, Mr. Lockhart; and his articles, generally upon subjects connected with the life, literature, and art of Spain, were soon eagerly looked for by the readers of that periodical, and became important aids to its value and popularity. In 1837 he published his first independent work, *An Historical Inquiry into the Unchangeable Character of a War in Spain*, a pamphlet full of varied lore and powerful argument, not unmingled with caustic sarcasm, in reply to one called *The Policy of England towards Spain*, published in defence of the policy of Lord Palmerston, and under the noble Lord's patronage. A year or two afterwards Mr. Ford went to Italy, and passed the winter of 1839–40 in Rome, where he added largely to his already rich artistic collection, especially to his cabinet of Majolica. The greater part of this cabinet he afterwards disposed of at Christie and Manson's, and some of the gems of the celebrated Bernal sale were then picked up, at the moderate prices of that day, by that unwearied and successful collector. Soon after his return to England Mr. Ford entered upon the work upon which his literary reputation mainly rests, the *Handbook for Spain*. His friend Mr. Murray had some years before inaugurated a new era in guide-

book literature by the publication of that admirable handbook for North Germany which remains a model for books of its class. He now invited Mr. Ford to take Spain in hand; Mr. Ford accepted the invitation, and in the summer of 1845 the two goodly volumes, of upwards of 800 pages, were laid on the counter in Albemarle-street, heralded by a slight but very graceful notice in the *Quarterly* from the pen of Mr. Lockhart. Two thousand copies of a book, humble in title, unattractive in outward form, and considerable in price (30s.) were sold within the year; and the work which the public bought with eagerness, the reviewers praised with enthusiasm. So great a literary achievement had never before been performed under so unpretending an appellation; and the *Handbook for Spain* took its place among the best books of travel, humour, and history, social, literary, political, and artistic, in the English language. A second edition—reduced to one volume, and, in the opinion of most of Mr. Ford's readers, far too sternly abridged—appeared in 1847, and also met with a large sale; and other editions, further revised, have since been published.

Mr. Ford's *Gatherings from Spain*, two small volumes of charming sketches and essays, were published in 1848. The notices of the pictorial illustrations of the *Campaigns of the Duke of Wellington*, painted by Mr. Telbin and exhibited in Regent-street in 1853, were also among the lighter and not the least graceful productions of Mr. Ford's pen, and proofs of his ready kindness and unflagging enthusiasm for the *cosas de Espana*, the things of the land which he called "well-beloved Spain."

In politics Mr. Ford held the opinions which may be supposed to have been held by a contributor to the *Quarterly* during the Croker ascendancy in that journal, and during the Conservative reaction after the Reform triumphs. By education, associations, and instincts he was a Tory, and he maintained his opinions with equal firmness and kindness. They did not, however, prevent him either from living on the most friendly terms with men of opposite sentiments, or from lending the aid of his pen on subjects apart from politics to the leading periodicals of other political parties. The *Quarterly Reviewer* was occasionally an *Edinburgh Reviewer*, or a *Westminster Reviewer*, and he wrote upon literature and art occasionally in

more than one newspaper. A notice of his writings would be incomplete which passed in silence over his brief and admirable life of Velasquez in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, one of the happiest efforts of his pen.

On the style of so popular a writer it would be out of place here to dwell. It was, like his conversation, animated, epigrammatic, and discursive, charged with thought, and sparkling with pleasantry. With great powers of sarcasm, he was one of the most gentle and amiable of companions, and one of the kindest of critics.

In the fine arts, his knowledge, his skill, and his judgment were remarkable. Had he not been an eminent writer, he might have achieved eminence as a painter. His portfolios were stored with admirable sketches of Spain and Italy; and these portfolios were ever at the service of his literary and artistic friends. From his sketches were made some of the beautiful drawings by Mr. Roberts, so popular in the *Landscape Annuals* of other days. His sketch-books have contributed to the embellishment of many various works, from Lockhart's *Spanish Ballads* to the *Illustrated News*. He was not only familiar with the masters of literature and art, with Homer, Shakespeare, and Cervantes, with Raffaele and Velasquez, but he was at home in all the minor mysteries of connoisseurship. No man could more accurately discriminate an Andrea from a Luca della Robbia; a true Rembrandt etching from a copy; the porcelain of Capo di Monte from that of the sister factory of Buen-Retiro. Few collectors have been more diligent, versatile, and successful in that enticing pursuit or pastime. His collection of etchings and drawings by Parmegiano, one of the finest ever formed, is now in the British Museum. Among the Spanish pictures which he brought from Spain, and which want of house-room compelled him to part with, were several of the gems of the late Exhibition at Manchester. Of his Majolica ware we have already spoken. Some of the finest existing specimens of that interesting branch of the ceramic art hang on his walls in Park-street. Near them, among choice Italian and Spanish pictures, are some remarkable landscapes by Wilson, an artist by whom Mr. Ford inherited, through his mother, the daughter of Mr. Booth, one of Wilson's chief patrons, about sixty pictures. The books collected by Mr. Ford were worthy of the works of art among which they were placed. Many of the rarities of the great

Heber library repose on his shelves in Park-street and Heavitree, and have been rendered more precious by his notes. In curious Spanish literature there are, probably, few private English libraries so rich.

Mr. Ford was three times married, and has left a family.

3. At his residence, Hythe, near Southampton, aged 77, Gen. Thomas Adams Parke, C.B., of the Royal Marines. This gallant officer was present at the battle of Camperdown in 1797, and in the Marine Artillery in Spain in 1812, and in America from 1813 to 1816. He served at the attack and capture of the entrenched camp at Hampton, and had besides been twelve times engaged with the enemy in boats on shore. He had received the silver naval medal, and was, since June, 1857, in receipt of the good-service pension.

4. At Seamore-pl., May Fair, Lady Isabel Anne Dashwood, widow of Francis Dashwood, esq., of Hall-place, Bexley, Kent, daughter of James, seventh Earl of Lauderdale.

— At Quebec, East Dereham, Norfolk, aged 70, Mary Ann, relict of Wm. Wilson Lee Warner, esq.

5. Mr. James M'Gregor, the late Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, expired at an early hour under painfully sudden circumstances. Mr. M'Gregor, at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 3rd, called at the shop of Mr. Douglas, hairdresser, in New Bond-st., and inquired if the assistant who usually attended upon him was disengaged, and the words had scarcely escaped his lips when he fell, and, on being raised, was found unconscious. Medical assistance was promptly obtained, and the eminent gentleman called in at once pronounced the case that of paralysis. The unfortunate gentleman remained in the same lamentable state at Mr. Douglas's until he died. The deceased gentleman was intimately connected with, and well known to, the leading commercial men of Liverpool and the city of London, particularly after he became the chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, whose affairs he superintended for some years with great ability, under very unfavourable circumstances. He was returned, after an unsuccessful contest in 1847, for the borough of Sandwich in 1852, on Conservative principles.

6. At Government House, Devonport, Louisa Grace, relict of G. R. Eyres, esq., formerly of Lyndford Hall, Norfolk, dau. of the late Sir Harry Parker, bart., of Melford Hall, Suffolk.

8. At 5, Strand, Col. Charles Howe Spence, Sixtieth Rifles, after above thirty years' active service in that distinguished corps. He served with the first battalion of the Sixtieth Rifles during the second siege operations at Mooltan, including the siege and storm of the town and capture of the citadel of Mooltan; was present afterwards at the battle of Goojerat, and the pursuit of the Sikh army under Rajah Shere Singh, until its final surrender at Rawul Pindie; the occupation of Attock and Peshawur, and expulsion of the Affghan force, under Dost Mahomed, beyond the Khyber pass, for which he received a medal and clasps.

— At Clifton, Gloucestershire, Henrietta, relict of Gen. Browne Clayton, of Carigbryne, co. Wexford, Ireland, only daughter of Sir Richard Clayton, bart., of Adlington Hall, Lancashire.

9. At his seat at Vaenol, near Bangor, North Wales, Thomas Assheton Smith, esq., of Tedworth, a gentleman whose deeds in days gone by were chronicled by the immortal "Nimrod," and whose renown had reached even to the ears of the great Napoleon, by whom, on reception at the French Court, he was saluted as "le premier chasseur d'Angleterre."

Mr. Assheton Smith commenced fox-hunting in his early days, and was well known in sporting circles as a miracle on horseback. After hunting in Northamptonshire he collected a first-rate pack from different kennels, the best portion of which he purchased of Mr. Musters, of Colwick Hall, for 1000 guineas, when the last-named gentleman gave up the Nottinghamshire country. With a fine stud of horses and hounds he bought the Quorn of Lord Foley in 1805, and after "keeping the game alive" for twelve years, he left that county and took his stud to Lincoln to work the Burton Hunt. He held this capital county for nine years, leaving in 1826, when he was succeeded by Sir Richard Sutton.

On succeeding to his parental property in Wilts and Hants in 1826, he immediately removed with his establishment to the halls of his forefathers, and commenced the work, under circumstances of such novelty to him, with all the ardour that characterised his *début* at Quorn. The erection of kennels and stables was considered as less necessary than the rebuilding of the family mansion; and both were completed with as much magnificence as could be blended with utility. Some idea may be formed of this princely residence when we inform our readers that the con-

servatory (which is joined by a corridor 965 feet in length, accessible either from the house or the stables) measures 310 feet in length, and forty feet in width. Here are ranged thousands of plants, of every imaginable hue, in the most healthy and beautiful condition. In short, the arrangements in connection with this magnificent establishment justly rank among the first in the country. "We may remark that the late Mr. Smith's establishment of horses and hounds, as regarded quality, might be equalled, but could not be surpassed by any in England. The stables contained thirty-nine horses, in fine condition; and the kennels about ninety couple of working hounds—the pack of bitches are perfect beauties. The hounds were usually worked six days a week, Mr. Smith, when in full vigour, taking them out on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and his veteran huntsman, Carter, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the latter principally in woodlands. Mr. Smith's advancing years have of late rendered him incapable of sustaining the fatigues of the chase as in earlier times, and during the last season the hunting was confined to four days a week."

Mr. Assheton Smith was a member of an historic family, the Asshetons earning by their gallant deeds repeated notice in the history of the Plantagenets, and the family attained the dignity of the baronetage. The grandfather of the gentleman now deceased assumed the name of Smith on the death of his uncle, Capt. Smith, son of the Right. Hon. John Smith, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the reign of William III., and Speaker of the House of Commons in the two first Parliaments of Anne.

14. In Wilton-pl., Belgrave-sq., aged 47, the Chisholm of Chisholm, or Duncan-Macdonell Chisholm, esq., of Chisholm, Strathglass, in Scotland.

The family of Chisholm, as chiefs of the clan of that name, has been settled in Strathglass for at least five centuries.

— At Holly-hill, Hartfield, Sussex, aged 83, Sarah Anne, Lady Sheffield, relict of the Rev. Sir Robert Sheffield, bart., of Normanby Park, Brigg, Lincolnshire.

15. At Bradfield, Berks, aged 47, the Rev. Charles Marriott, B.D., Fellow of Oriel College, joint editor of the *Library of the Fathers*, and author of several theological works.

— At Holyhead, aged 50, Colonel H. Vaughan Brooke, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. The gallant Colonel was

long attached to the Thirty-second Regiment, and accompanied that gallant corps to India in 1846. He served during the campaigns in the Punjaub in 1842 and 1848, then in command of the Thirty-second Regiment, and was present at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, including the action of Soorj-kound, in command of the left column of attack; storm and capture of the city and surrender of the fortress; at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniste, and battle of Goojerat. For his services in India he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and subsequently one of Her Majesty's military aides-de-camp. He had received a medal and clasps for his services in India.

15. Aged 56, Wm. Weir, esq., editor of the *Daily News*, a gentleman greatly esteemed for his learning, high literary ability, wide knowledge of mankind, quickness of observation, and untiring energy. Mr. Weir was born in 1802, in North Britain, and having made the best use of the schools of his native country, completed his academic studies at the University of Göttingen. In 1826, having returned to these islands, he was called to the Scottish bar. Before a long time had elapsed he exchanged a legal for a political and literary career, and for several years conducted one of the most able and influential newspapers of Scotland. Removing to London, he at once took a high position in his profession, and joined the *Spectator*. On the establishment of the *Daily News*, his vast knowledge and high ability attracted the notice of its conductors, who associated him to their editorial staff. In 1854, on the death of Mr. Frederick Knight Hunt, Mr. Weir succeeded to the principal editorship of that journal.

16. In Cadogan-pl., aged 73, Henry Warburton, esq., formerly M.P. for Bridport, and very eminent as an early Reformer.

Mr. Warburton was the son of a merchant of the City of London, and was formerly himself a Baltic merchant, largely engaged in the timber trade. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Excelling in mathematics, as well as in classics, he became a scholar and a Wrangler. His love of excellence, or desire of distinction and intellectual superiority, influenced the future development of his character. After he left Trinity he engaged in commercial pursuits, but he devoted all his leisure hours to the acquire-

ment of knowledge, and, never marrying, a more intense lover of books, from his earliest to his last years, has seldom existed. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of most of the learned societies of the metropolis. He was one of the earliest and principal aids of Lord Brougham in the foundation of a London University, and he was a member of the Senate when the first and second Colleges were incorporated. Political economy was his special study, in what was termed half a century since the school of Adam Smith. His hereditary political creed was that of a Liberal, a "Whig and something more;" but till middle life he took no part in politics. He entered the House of Commons, in 1826, as one of the members for Bridport, almost an unknown man; but soon made himself felt by the perseverance with which he advocated medical reform and the abolition of the game laws. Acting with that energetic though limited party, which was led by Mr. Hume, Mr. Poulett Thompson, and Sir H. Parnell, and advised outside the walls of Parliament by Mr. Mill and Francis Place, Mr. Warburton gradually obtained great weight in the House. A more indefatigable or practical member of a Legislature never represented the interest of the public. In 1831 and 1832, adhering to Lord Althorp, Mr. Warburton exercised great personal influence. He was justly respected in the Lower House as the head of the class of advanced Reformers. In and out of Parliament he advocated the creed, that "something was better than nothing." He counselled, throughout the exciting period of the Reform agitation, a firm adhesion to the Whig Ministry and measures of the late Earl Grey; and, in the memorable days of May, 1832, he contributed much to induce the more violent Radicals to accept the Reform Bill with the discount exacted in its passage through the two Houses of Parliament. With all the measures of the Reform Parliament, Mr. Warburton is identified. Having represented Bridport in six Parliaments, his connection with that borough was cut short by his own act. A petition was presented against his last return. He abandoned his seat, and prayed to be examined before the Election Committee, to whom he narrated, in edifying detail, the acts of corruption of his quondam constituents. He was not in Parliament from 1841 to 1843, when he was returned for Kendal, till the dissolution of July,

DEATHS.—SEPT.

1847, when he was succeeded by Mr. Glyn, the present member. Mr. Warburton voluntarily retired from public life at that time, telling his friends that he was advanced in years; and that all the great political questions of his generation being concluded and successfully carried, his ambition was satiated, and that if he continued longer in Parliament he should be "a fish out of water."

Since his retirement from Parliament, Mr. Warburton has passed his days in social and literary converse, liked and respected by all. No longer carried away in the whirlpool of party struggles, he has exercised considerable influence on questions of domestic politics, his large experience and unquestionable integrity rendering him a valuable adviser to legislators of all parties.

16. At Rhug Corwen, aged 47, Lady Vaughan, wife of Sir R. W. Vaughan, bart.

19. At his residence, The Grove, Farnborough, Hants, aged 73, George Whieldon, esq., Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of the Peace for the counties of Warwick and Stafford.

20. At his residence, Marlborough Buildings, Bath, Vice-Adm. Thomas F. C. Mainwaring. He served under Lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar in the *Naiad* frigate, and commanded the *Tartarus* fireship at Copenhagen in 1807.

— At Tynulit, Argyleshire, aged 49, Elizabeth, Countess of Clanwilliam, sister to the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. The Countess was the eldest daughter of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, by his second marriage, with the Countess Catherine, only daughter of his excellency Simon, Count Woronzow. Her Ladyship has left issue.

21. At Warrington Lodge, Streatham Common, Lieut.-Gen. Henry Thomas, C.B., Col. of the Twentieth Regiment, after a service of sixty years. He received the gold medal and three clasps for Nivelles, Orthes, and Toulouse, and the silver medal and three clasps for Vittoria, Pyrenees, and the Nive.

— At Strensham Court, Worcester-shire, the residence of J. A. Taylor, esq., aged 59, Sir Offley Penbury Wakeman, bart., of Persdiwell Hall, in the same county.

22. At his family seat, Mr. Grant Duff, of Eden. Deceased was the eldest son of Mr. Grant, of Kincardine O'Neil, and was born in Banff on the 18th of July, 1789. When 16 years of age, he sailed

for India as a military cadet. After a short period of study at the cadet establishment, he was ordered to join the Bombay Grenadiers, and was immediately engaged in a desperate attack upon the fortified town of Maliah, in which he distinguished himself by his gallantry. Having acquired considerable Indian experience, he was selected by Mountstuart Elphinstone, then the Resident at Poonah, for his Assistant, with captain, afterwards Sir Henry, Pottinger, and the friendship which then began between master and pupil remained unbroken till the death of the former. He had not been long attached to Mr. Elphinstone when the Peishwah threw off the mask which had for some time indifferently concealed his bitter hostility to the English name. The Residency was taken, plundered, and burnt. The decisive fight at Khirkee punished the insolence of the treacherous Mahratta, and a long train of operations, in which Lieut. Grant was constantly employed, partly in a military and partly in a civil capacity, completed his overthrow. It now remained to settle the country, and to this object Mr. Elphinstone immediately addressed himself. The unwearied labours and great abilities of his young Assistant were rewarded by the "blue riband of Western India," the Residency of Sattara. He was not quite 30 years of age when he was sent, with only one European companion and a body of Native soldiery, into the middle of the great and warlike province which was the centre of the Mahratta Confederacy. His mission was to bring order out of chaos, civilization out of barbarism, peace and prosperity out of war and desolation. How he grappled with his great task, and how he succeeded in these benevolent objects, it would be long to trace. The labours and anxieties of this post soon broke down a constitution of no ordinary strength, and he was compelled to return to England. About two years after his return to this country, he succeeded to the estate of Eden, which had descended to his mother while he was absent in the East. It was upon this occasion that he assumed the name of Duff. Mr. Grant Duff's first task, after returning to England, was to complete his *History of the Mahrattas*, for which he had collected the materials at vast expense and with no small personal labour amidst his public duties at Sattara. In 1825 he married the only child of Sir Whitelaw Ainslie, the author of the *Materia Medica Indica*,

DEATHS.—SEPT.

and long well known in the scientific circles of Edinburgh and Paris. He then settled at Eden, and devoted himself for many years to improving his property. In 1850 Mrs. Grant Duff succeeded to a small estate in Fifeshire, which had been long in her mother's family, whereupon her husband assumed the name and arms of Cuninghame in addition to his own.

23. At his residence, Bayham-terr., Camden Town, aged 83, John George Pohlman, esq., formerly of the Audit Office, Somerset House. The deceased had been a celebrated chess-player, and published a valuable treatise on that game on the system of Philidor.

25. At Jersey, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. J. Mainwaring, who served with distinction many years in the 51st Light Infantry, and subsequently in command of the 59th Regiment.

— On board the *Simla*, off the Island of Socotra, aged 40, Col. Charles A. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, C.B., commanding H.M.'s Thirty-second Light Infantry, and formerly of the Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of the late Gen. Sir George Henry Berkeley, K.C.B. He entered the army in May, 1836. He served as military secretary to his father during the successful operations against the Caffres in 1847. He also served in the Eastern campaign of 1854 and 1855, and was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma. He exchanged with Lieut.-Col. H. V. Brooke, C.B., from the Scots Fusilier Guards to the Thirty-second Regiment, in July, 1857, and proceeded to India to join the head-quarters of his regiment, of which he succeeded to the chief command on the promotion of Major-Gen. Sir John E. W. Inglis, the hero of Lucknow. It was while serving with his gallant corps in India that he contracted his fatal illness. He received the Caffre medal, the medal and a clasp for Sebastopol and the Alma, was recently nominated a C.B., and had received the Order of the Medjidie of the fourth class.

— At Broomfield, Somersetshire, in the 82nd year of his age, Col. John Hamilton. Colonel Hamilton served the Egyptian campaign in 1801 with the Coldstream Guards. He accompanied a detachment of that regiment to the Peninsula in March, 1810, and in April was appointed Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master General at Isla de Leon. With the exception of a short return to England, he served throughout the Peninsula war. He had received the war medal, with two

clasps, for his services for Barrossa and the Nile.

25. At her residence, Southwell, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of John Savile Feljambe, esq., formerly of Osberton, Nottinghamshire, and of Aldwark, Yorkshire.

— At the Vicarage, Hillmarton, aged 37, the Rev. Francis Fisher, Vicar of Hillmarton (1850), Wilts, son of the Ven. Archdeacon Fisher, grandson of the late Dr. Fisher, Head Master of Charterhouse, and great nephew of the late Bishop of Salisbury.

27. At his residence in Southernhay, Exeter, aged 77, Harry Leeke Gibbs, M.D., F.R.C.S., and (in Russia) Councillor of State, and Knight-Commander of the Orders of St. Anne and St. Wolodimir.

28. At Sillwood House, Brighton, aged 79, Sir Charles des Voeux, bart.

29. At Clarendon-sq., Leamington, aged 76, Miss St. Quintin.

— At Riding House, Northumberland, aged 31, Lady Charles Beauclerk.

30. At Dysart House, N.B., the Countess of Rosslyn.

— At Killincarrig House, Wicklow, Mrs. Edmund Hayes, wife of the Solicitor-General. Her death resulted from tetanus, caused by an accident which the lamented lady met with about a month since, when her clothes caught fire, and she was dreadfully burnt before any effective assistance could be obtained.

Lately. Baron Ward, the famous Yorkshire groom, who played so prominent a part at the Court of Parma, has lately died at Vienna. The history of this extraordinary man is full of remarkable events. He left Yorkshire as a boy in the pay of Prince Lichtenstein of Hungary, and after a four years' successful career on the turf at Vienna, as a jockey, he became employed by the then reigning Duke of Lucca. He was at Lucca promoted from the stable to be valet to his Royal Highness. This service he performed up to 1846. About that period he was made Master of the Horse to the Ducal Court. Eventually he became Minister of the Household and Minister of Finance, which office he held when the Duke abdicated in 1848. At this period he became an active agent of Austria during the revolution. As Austria triumphed he returned to Parma as Prime Minister, and negotiated the abdication of Charles II., and placed the youthful Charles III. on the throne, who, it will

be remembered, was assassinated before his own palace in 1854. It should be observed that as soon as Charles III. came to the throne, the then Baron was sent to Germany by his patron as Minister Plenipotentiary to represent Parma at the Court of Vienna. This post he held up to the time of his royal patron's tragical end. When the present Duchess Regent assumed state authority, Ward retired from public life, and took to agricultural pursuits in the Austrian dominions. Without any educational foundation, he contrived to write and speak German, French, and Italian, and conducted the affairs of state with considerable cleverness, if not with remarkable straightforwardness. Baron Ward was married to a humble person in Vienna, and has left four children. Perhaps no man of modern times passed a more varied and romantic life than Ward, the groom, statesman, and friend of sovereigns. From the stable he rose to the highest offices of a little kingdom, at a period of great European political interest, and died in retirement, pursuing the rustic operation of a farmer, carrying with him to the grave many curious *arcana imperii*.

Latelly. In Italy, aged 18, the Archduchess Margaret of Austria, dau. of the King of Saxony, and married in 1856 to the Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor of Austria.

Latelly. Aged 85, Mr. William Dorling. There are very few who have not been to Epsom, or on the road to it, on the Derby day, and who have not been included among the "gentlemen sportsmen" who have been invited to buy a card of the races—"Dorling's correct card." Mr. Dorling had, for a very long series of years, the management of the course and races generally, and was held in the highest possible respect by persons of all classes who were devoted to turf pursuits.

Latelly. From an over-dose of prussic acid, taken medicinally, aged 60, Mr. Bainbridge, of Hyde-park-gardens, Hyde-park, an extensive and opulent East India proprietor, and a gentleman possessing considerable property.

OCTOBER.

1. At his residence in Newcastle-on-Tyne, James Losh, esq., the Judge of the Northumberland County Courts.

2. At Malvern, John Campbell, esq.,

Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy.

3. At Cape Town, aged 51, Major William Hope. The deceased was son of Charles Hope, Lord President of the Court of Session, and brother of the late Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. After studying at Sandhurst, Major Hope entered the army in the Seventh Fusiliers, and was for some time on the staff of Earl Dalhousie in Canada. He served nearly all his life in the Seventh Fusiliers, in which regiment his eldest son and nephew now hold commissions. After leaving the service, on account of ill-health, Major Hope became paymaster of out-pensioners in Portsmouth district, which appointment he relinquished for that of Clerk to the Council of the Cape of Good Hope. He arrived here in June, 1846; and, during his tenure of office, rendered essential service to the Government in various important matters unconnected with it. Upon the death of Mr. Brink, Major Hope was appointed Auditor-General, which office he held until his death. For a short time he acted as Colonial Secretary, in the absence of Mr. Southey.

5. Suddenly, while in conversation with his son in the banking-house, Portsmouth, aged 71, John Elias Atkins, esq., banker, and a magistrate for the county and borough.

7. At Staines Vicarage, aged 78, the Rev. Robert Govett, for nearly fifty years Vicar of Staines.

— At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Hay Mackenzie, of Cromarty.

— At Eldon Villa, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 62, Chas. Lane, esq., of Devonshire-st., Portland-pl., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Surrey.

9. At Conholt Park, Wilts, Lord Charles Wellesley, brother and heir-presumptive of the Duke of Wellington.

Lord Charles Wellesley was the youngest of the two sons of the illustrious Duke of Wellington, and was born on the 16th of January, 1808, at the Chief Secretary's lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin. The deceased entered the army in 1824. His Lordship attained the rank of Maj.-Gen. in 1856. He accompanied his regiment, the Fifteenth Foot, to Canada on the outbreak of the rebellion. He returned in 1840, in command as Lieut.-Col. of that corps, from which he retired in March, 1845. His Lordship was for several years in the House of Commons, having represented South Hants from August, 1842,

DEATHS.—Oct.

to July, 1852. At the general election that year he was elected for Windsor. In February the following year he resigned from inability, owing to the loss of sight, to attend to his parliamentary duties. In politics his Lordship was what is termed a "Liberal-Conservative," voted for free-trade, and all the great progressive measures of the late Sir Robert Peel. During the Administration of that eminent statesman he held the appointment of Equerry and Clerk Marshal to Her Majesty, which he resigned in July, 1846. Lord Charles accompanied the Earl of Wilton's special mission to Dresden, in September, 1842, to invest the late King of Saxony with the Order of the Garter. He married, on the 9th of July, 1844, Augusta Sophia Anne, only daughter and heiress of the late Rt. Hon. Henry M. Pierrepont, by whom, who survives his Lordship, he leaves issue four children, two sons and two daughters.

9. At Torquay, Lieut.-Col. Bentham, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Bentham, R.A.

11. At his residence, Penzance, aged 77, Joseph Carne, esq., banker.

— At Victoria-sq., Pimlico, suddenly, of diphtheria, Caroline Mary Victoire, wife of Lieut.-Col. Randolph, Grenadier Guards, and eldest daughter of General Sir Robert Gardiner, K.C.B., K.C.H.

— At Blackheath, aged 86, William Gladstone, esq., M.D., Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

13. At his residence, Marlborough-buildings, Bath, aged 56, Sir Henry John Caldwell, bart.

— At Wimbledon, Juliana, wife of Samuel Charles Whitbread, esq., of Cardington, Bedfordshire.

— At Leamington, aged 68, Maj.-Gen. J. J. Farrington, Bengal Establishment.

14. At Calais, aged 82, the Hon. Ann Rodney, daughter of the late Admiral Lord Rodney.

— Thomas Walmsley, esq., of Bramhall Lodge, Cheshire, Justice of the Peace for the borough of Stockport.

15. Suddenly, at Engsholm, near Stockholm, aged 61, Charles Gustavus Mosander, Prof. of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Mineralogy at the Royal Academy of Sciences, Knight of the Royal Swedish Order of the North Star, and honorary member of various scientific societies.

16. At his residence, Acrelands, near Lancaster, aged 72, John Armstrong, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county Palatine of Lancaster.

16. At Wytham Abbey, Berks, the Countess of Abingdon. Her Ladyship was the only child of George Granville Harcourt, esq., M.P., and the late Lady Elizabeth Harcourt.

— At the Manse of Tullynessle, in the fifty-third year of his ministry, aged 76, the Rev. James Paul, D.D., minister of the united parishes of Tullynessle and Forbes, and one of Her Majesty's chaplains for Scotland.

17. At Brecon, aged 34, Major Charles Henry Lumley, Twenty-third Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who had greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Sebastopol, and was severely wounded during the last attack on the Redan, a musket-ball having passed through the roof of his mouth. For his distinguished bravery on that occasion he was rewarded with the Victoria Cross and the Legion of Honour.

— At Maidenhead, Berks, aged 70, Oliver Hargreave, esq., of Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire, and Haslingden, Lancashire.

20. At Ockbrook, aged 91, Mrs. Amelia Bradley, daughter of the late Thomas Bunyan, of Nottingham, and a lineal descendant of John Bunyan.

— At Marseilles, aged 45, the Hon. Sir Edward Butler, fifth son of the late Lord Dunboyne, and brother of the present Lord; he had been lieutenant of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; was knighted in 1840, and was a leading county Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut., and recently Sheriff of the county of Hants.

— At Auchincruive, Lady Louisa Oswald, wife of Alexander Oswald, esq., of Auchincruive, sister of the present Earl of Craven. Her Ladyship was first married to Sir George Frederick Johnstone, bart., and secondly to Alexander Oswald, of Auchincruive, Aug. 15, 1844.

22. At St. Leonards, Eleanor Jane, wife of George Tomlinson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, and daughter of Col. Fraser, of Castle Fraser, Aberdeenshire.

23. At Sydney-place, Bath, Col. Sir Robert Preston, bart., of Valleyfield, co. Perth, and of Old Sydney-place, Bath, head of one of the most ancient of the Lowland Scotch families.

— At Clifton, by falling accidentally from St. Vincent's Rocks, aged 17, Mary Isabella, daughter of the Rev. H. Sylvester Richmond, Rector of Wyck Risington, near Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Legh Richmond, author of "The Dairyman's Daughter."

24. In St. Aubyn-st., Devonport, aged 66, Capt. J. C. Gill, R.N. The deceased was one of the few remaining survivors who fought under Nelson at Trafalgar.

— At Ben Rhyddington, Yorkshire, aged 47, Lieut.-Col. Towgood, of Arborfield, Reading, late of the Thirty-fifth B.N.I.

25. At Manchester, aged 43, Sir John Potter, M.P. for that borough, and the head of the well-known mercantile firm of Potters and Norris, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. (since 1851) of the County Palatine, a city magistrate and visiting justice of the gaol, and an alderman and active member of the Manchester corporation.

— At Purse Caundle, aged 56, Lieut.-Col. Huddleston.

26. At Oxford, aged 83, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, B.D., of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Mr. Thomas, at the time of his death, according to *The Clerical Directory*, held the following valuable preferments:—Vicarage of Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, value, 510*l.*; Vicarage of Yarnton, Oxon, value, 290*l.*; Rectory of Duntsbourne - Rouse, Gloucestershire, value, 243*l.* Mr. Vaughan Thomas was a gentleman of refined literary tastes and a kind and benevolent heart.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs. Hope Scott. This lady was the grand-daughter of Sir Walter Scott and the daughter of John Gibson Lockhart. Like nearly all the descendants of the great Scottish novelist and poet, she has been cut off in the prime of life. She was married a few years since to Mr. Hope Scott, an eminent barrister, who took the latter surname on his acceding to the Abbotsford estates. Mrs. Hope Scott left surviving her three children—two daughters and a son. Of these, her infant daughter survived its mother scarcely a month, and the son died within a fortnight of its sister. One little girl remains the sole descendant of him who built Abbotsford for the Scotts of Abbotsford for ever.

27. At Glenville, near Southampton, aged 84, Emma, youngest daughter of the late Joshua Smith, esq., M.P., of Erle Stoke Park, Wilts.

30. At Milan, aged 79, the second and only surviving son of Mozart.

31. Major-General Sir W. Reid, K.C.B., late Governor of Malta.

He belonged to that corps of Royal Engineers which has furnished so many men to do essential service to their country, not merely in the ordinary routine of

their duty, but by the voluntary exertion of talent and energy of character in the pursuits of science, and in the government of the dependencies of the British Crown. Sir William Reid, who was the son of a Scotch minister, entered this distinguished corps in 1809, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1856. Within a year of receiving his first commission he was sent to the Peninsula, and served to the end of the war. He was at the three sieges of Badajoz, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the siege of the forts, and the battle of Salamanca, the sieges of Burgos and San Sebastian, and battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse; and was wounded at Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, and San Sebastian. He was present at the attack on Algiers under Lord Exmouth in 1816.

In 1832 he was employed at Barbadoes in rebuilding the Government buildings which had been destroyed by the hurricane of the preceding year, and then he first conceived the idea of endeavouring to trace the laws which govern the movements of these agents.

Subsequently, as Governor of Bermuda, Barbadoes, and Malta; as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition of 1851; and as the author of the *Law of Storms*, he rendered services to this country which ought not soon to be forgotten: he has been drawn with equal felicity and humour in Mr. Dickens' *Household Words* as "A Model Governor." Soon after his return from Barbadoes he received the command of the garrison at Woolwich, which he held until he was requested to take the chair of the committee for managing the Great Exhibition, with absolute power, in case he should find it necessary to exercise it. It is not too much to say that the success of the Exhibition, at least in its early stages, and, above all, its punctual opening at the appointed time, were in a great degree owing to his tranquil energy and determination, to which every one else had to give way. At the close of the Exhibition he was made a K.C.B., and the government of Malta was conferred upon him, which he administered during the Crimean war with a systematic energy which was of the greatest service to the common cause. His well-known work on the *Law of Storms*, and its subsequent edition, *Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms*, are not merely the results of a theoretical investigation, but are of eminently practical

DEATHS.—Nov.

value to all who have to navigate in the seas both of the East and West Indies. It is remarkable that such a work should have proceeded from a military, and not a naval officer; but Sir W. Reid's mind was one that could not be idle, or fail to be impressed with any phenomena either of the natural or moral world with which he was brought into contact. He possessed the placid and calm temper of a true philosopher, with a determination to avoid all personal conflicts and disputes which is sometimes not an accompaniment of philosophy, combined with a rare talent for conducting business, and in making his colleagues and subordinates do their best. In private life he was one of the most amiable of men, with a pleasant mixture of gravity and cheerfulness.

Lately. Suddenly, at Newmarket, Mr. Robert Ridsdale, well known in the sporting world as the owner of St. Giles, who won the Derby in 1832, and of Mangrove, the winner of the St. Leger in the same year.

NOVEMBER.

2. At Cotgrave, aged 79, the Ven. John Henry Browne, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Archdeacon of Ely (1816), and R. of Cotgrave (1811), Notts.

3. In London, aged 55, the Rev. Charles Tyssen Jenner-Tyrell, B.A., 1825, Oriel College, Oxford, younger son of the late Sir John Tyrell, bart., of Boreham, and younger brother of Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, bart. The reverend gentleman assumed the name and arms of Jenner, in addition to and before that of Tyrell, by royal licence, May 5, 1828.

— At Avignon, Harriet, wife of John Stuart Mill, esq., late of the East India House.

4. At Shern Hall, Walthamstow, aged 37, the Lady Frances Julia, wife of Col. the Hon. Charles Henry Maynard, only son of Viscount Maynard, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Essex: daughter of Lord and Lady Glenlyon.

6. At Folkestone, Kent, aged 70, Stanley Lees Giffard, esq., LL.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, for more than a quarter of a century editor of the *Standard* newspaper.

— At Surbiton, aged 79, Richard Harrison, esq., of Gray's Inn.

6. At Torr House, Yealmpton, aged 61, John Holberton, esq., Lieut. R.N. He served in the *Implacable*, 74, Capt. Thomas Byam Martin, lying at Plymouth. In Feb. 1810, he joined the *Scipion*, 74, at the siege of St. Sebastian, at the capture of *L'Alcyon* corvette, of 16 guns, in many active operations in the Mediterranean, and in the *Impregnable*, 104, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral David Milne, at the bombardment of Algiers.

— At Rutland House, Kingston-on-Thames, aged 68, Major Edmund Sheppard, Royal Artillery, F.L.S., &c.

7. Suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 57, Thos. Wm. Booker-Blakemore, esq., of the Leys, Herefordshire, and of Velinara, Glamorganshire, M.P. for the county of Hereford. The deceased was the son of the late Rev. L. Booker, LL.D., and assumed, by royal licence, the name of Blakemore in accordance with the will of his uncle, R. Blakemore, esq., in 1855. He was first returned for Herefordshire in September, 1850.

— At his residence, Upper Harley-st., John W. Latham, esq., M.D.

— In New Burlington-st., the Baron de Sternberg.

8. At St. Leonards-on-Sea, the Countess Dowager of Clonmell, second dau. of George, second Earl of Warwick, by his second marriage with Henrietta Vernon, dau. of Mr. Richard Vernon and Evelyn Gower, Countess Dowager of Upper Ossory.

— At Sherborne House, Sherborne, Dorset, aged 64, Letitia Margaret, sister of W. C. Macready, esq.

— In Suffolk-st., Pall Mall, the Rev. George Peacock, D.D., Dean of Ely. The death of Dr. Peacock removes from the scene one of our great academical characters, and transfers from the page of life to that of history a name which for upwards of forty years has been inseparably associated with the studies and distinctions of the University of Cambridge. It was in 1813 that the young scholar of Trinity College took the first step in his career of excellence by contesting with the present Sir John Herschel the highest place in the mathematical honour-list, and, though he was on that occasion surpassed, he was surpassed by Herschel only. So honourable a performance, of course, conducted him to a fellowship, and afterwards to a tutorship in his college, and it was in this eminent capacity that his talents were employed through the first period of his active life. For

nearly a quarter of a century he was engaged in superintending the studies of the noblest foundation of which either of our Universities can boast, and to his energy and reputation is due a large share of that European renown which Trinity College has maintained. During this time many hundreds of the most promising of England's youth passed under his care, and many are the households in this kingdom—many, too, in distant lands, where the announcement that George Peacock is no more, will recall old memories and create sincere regrets. It was not, however, exclusively in the work of education that his ascendancy was signalized. At a time when Liberal doctrines were less in fashion than at present, he unflinchingly supported them. He was one, perhaps the chief, of those who combined to stamp on the college the impress, not only of the highest intellect, but of the broadest Liberalism. It was to the influence of Trinity that such principles owed their vitality in the University, and to the influence of Peacock that they owed their strength in Trinity. A less man or a weaker college could hardly in those days have kept them alive, and it occasioned, therefore, no surprise when, in 1839, Lord Melbourne's Administration recognized at once the scientific and political claims of the Tutor of Trinity by preferring him to the Deanery of Ely.

This desirable appointment—prescriptively due to some notable character in the adjacent University—supplied Dr. Peacock with precisely the sphere in which his administrative talents could be freely developed without prejudice to his established connections or his scientific usefulness. Though the ties which had so long bound him to Cambridge were scarcely loosened—though he retained the Professorship of Astronomy in the University, and entered still with the deepest interest into its affairs—he was enabled to exert the fascination of his intellect on a new society and for new objects. How successfully he employed these powers is now shown by monuments more material than the eulogies of his friends. To him more than to any man are due those sanitary improvements which have converted the swamp-bound capital of the fens into a town more salubrious than our most cheerful seaports, and to him, again, must be ascribed the main credit of those magnificent restorations, which, even in this age of architectural pros-

perity, have rendered Ely Cathedral the wonder of the realm. His wide circle of friends, his universal popularity, and the support which it commanded, his financial ability, and his energetic supervision, could alone have enabled the body over which he presided to accomplish works of such sumptuousness and grandeur, and his monument would be constituted by the fabric above him almost as truly as that of Wren by the dome of St. Paul's.

During this second period of his career his connection with the University was strengthened by an appointment which taxed his wisdom to the utmost, and in the duties of which he closed his days. As early as the year 1840 he had indicated his anxiety for University Reform by the publication of a volume on the University Statutes, and when, therefore, this question, in the fulness of time, appeared ripe for treatment, it was natural, or indeed necessary, that so distinguished a proficient as the Dean of Ely should be upon the Commission charged with the preliminary inquiry. After the report of the Royal Commissioners had been followed by an Act of the Legislature, the Dean was again included in the new Commission to which the details of reform were entrusted, and if in this capacity he shared the suspicion to which his colleagues were exposed, it was a result which could hardly have been avoided either in his case or theirs. Unfortunately, the Colleges and the Commissioners came into collision, and before the experience and sagacity of the Dean could be applied to the adjustment of the difficulties ensuing, he was seized with the illness which terminated his life.

10. At Clifton, aged 72, Capt. Henry Elton, R.N., youngest son of the late Rev. Sir Abraham Elton, bart., and uncle of the present Baronet, of Clevedon Court, Somerset.

— At his seat, Fryston Hall, near Pontefract, aged 74, Robert Pemberton Milnes, esq., formerly M.P. for Pontefract; a Deputy-Lieutenant of the West-Riding.

11. At Scots House, West Bolden, Gateshead, aged 60, Hugh Lee Pattinson, esq., F.R.S., an eminent metallurgist.

Mr. Pattinson was engaged as a mineralogist and assayer to the Lords of the Manor of Alston, and afterwards to the Beaumont lead-works at Blaydon, when he made by diligent and painful experiment the great discovery of the process of separating the silver from the lead ore by cry-

DEATHS.—Nov.

stallization. This valuable discovery has added greatly to the mineral wealth of England, since it not only makes good mines more profitable, but it makes profitable a vast mining property, which theretofore was valueless. Mr. Pattinson's great scientific and practical abilities were constantly engaged in the pursuit of new discoveries in his art of commercial and scientific value. From his metallurgic discovery before alluded to, he reaped considerable profit and reputation; and in the year 1834, in partnership with Mr. John Lee (a relative) and Mr. George Burnett, both of whom he survived, he commenced the Felling Chemical Works, which now cover a larger area than the Crystal Palace, and employ a thousand workmen.

Ten years later—about 1843—the deceased commenced also the works at Washington, in which are carried on, amongst other manufactures, that of magnesia, by a process discovered by himself, and patented, the result being a much purer and cheaper article, and one which has driven almost every competitor out of the field. In the neighbourhood of the Washington Works a populous and growing community now exists, which will make a respectable figure in the census of 1861, under the head of "Pattinson-town."

In 1850 the deceased was appointed, in Newcastle, to the office of a local Commissioner in promotion of the Great Exhibition of 1851; and with other eminent chemists (M. Dumas, the distinguished Frenchman, being Chairman), he served on the Chemical and Pharmaceutical jury at the Crystal Palace.

He was a man of unbounded munificence. His public subscriptions were ever liberal, and his private charity extensive. He was an ardent friend of education, and especially amongst his own people. He established excellent schools and reading-rooms in connection with the works in which he was a partner. No expense was ever spared if he thought the workmen or their children could be improved in their education; and baths, savings'-banks, &c., also had his care. He invariably treated the humblest individual in his employ with consideration and kindness.

The deceased was a member of the Royal, the Royal Astronomical, and many other learned societies; and was a Vice-President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle.

11. At Blackheath Park, Jas. Bunce,

esq., one of the Masters of the Court of Queen's Bench.

11. At Brighton, aged 44, Alan Hyde Gardner, Commander Indian Navy, second surviving son of the late Hon. Rear-Admiral Francis Farrington Gardner.

12. At Edinburgh, aged 68, Major-General H. J. Wood, C.B., of the Bengal Art., and of Croom's Hill, Greenwich.

13. At Reepham, aged 50, E. E. Bulwer, esq.

— At Guernsey, aged 82, Lady Cameron, relict of Sir John Cameron, K.C.B.

— At her house in Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Charlotte Chetwynd, eldest dau. of the late Viscount Chetwynd.

— At Brighton, aged 33, Thomas Hatchard, esq., of Piccadilly.

14. At Norwich, aged 64, the Lady Page Turner.

15. At Barbourne House, Worcester, aged 83, Lieut.-Gen. Lightfoot, C.B., Col. of the Sixty-second Foot, and last surviving officer in the renowned Forty-fifth Regt. He entered the army very early in life, and entered the Peninsula with Moore, and left it with Wellington. He received seven wounds, and one ball remained in him till his death. He received three gold and eleven silver medals. He was Aide-de-camp to William IV., George IV., and Queen Victoria, and as such rode immediately in front of the Queen in her coronation-procession.

16. At Eywood, Herefordshire, of disease of the heart, Lazarus Mészáros, a distinguished Hungarian patriot and general.

General Mészáros was descended from a family belonging to the nobility of the county of Bács, South Hungary, and born in 1796, and had early in his youth, when a student at the University of Pesth, embraced the military career. Unaided by any patronage, by the exertions of his own talents and steady character he soon acquired the fame of being one of the most distinguished officers in the Imperial cavalry. But the mould of his aspiration was not of a kind to find a sufficient scope for his activity in the discharge of his professional duties. He, a rare example in a Hussar officer, with a persevering zeal, applied himself in his leisure hours to the study of the Latin Classics, English, Italian, and French literature, and, with a patriotic ardour, to the cultivation of the Hungarian language. Uninfluenced by the commencement of the political storms in 1848, he,

at that time colonel of the Imperial Hussar Regiment Radetzky, in Italy, had yet, in the first part of Radetzky's campaign of that year, been at the head of his regiment. On the formation of the first Hungarian Ministry, in April of that year, nothing was found to be so difficult as the appointment of a Minister of War, who, being a thorough soldier as well as an undoubted patriot, would at the same time command the respect of the army and the confidence of the country. At length the Prime Minister's (Count Louis Batthyany) choice fell upon the patriotic Hussar colonel in Italy. Mészáros, on receiving his unlooked-for nomination, readily accepted the call of his country, but from his scrupulous sense of loyalty he first repaired to Vienna to receive the sanction for assuming his new post from the Emperor and King himself, who on that occasion promoted him to the rank of Major-General in the Imperial army. Thus strengthened in his position he joined his colleagues at Pesth, and entered upon the discharge of his very arduous duties. By his energy and skill the army of Hungary was reorganized and made thoroughly efficient, so that when the patriots asserted their national rights against the Austrians, it was found quite equal to the contest. When this unhappy insurrection broke out against the Imperial authority, Mészáros adhered to the national party, and continued Minister of War under the Diet; frequently taking the command in the field, in which, however, he proved unable to cope with General Schlick. On the occupation of Pesth by the Austrians in January, 1849, he followed the Diet to Debreczin. When on the 14th of April the Diet, in reply to the Emperor of Austria's manifesto of March 4, abolishing the Constitution of Hungary and the dethronement of the dynasty, Mészáros was one of the eight members of the Lower House who opposed that act of the Diet; he, however, refrained from any further opposition to the then established administration under Kossuth's governorship; on the contrary, he continued in office until the arrival of his successor, and never ceased to lend the aid of his advice in the defence of the country. Out of office he took an assiduous part in the deliberations of the Diet, of which, notwithstanding his predilection for, and personal connection with, the so-called conciliatory party, headed by Kazinczy and Nijáry, he retained the

general esteem and sympathy. In July, when suspicions were arising about Görgey's fidelity, and it became necessary to put that general under a higher and quite trustful authority, Mészáros was once more restored to activity by being nominated Commander-in-Chief of the whole Hungarian army. Events restricted his holding that place to a short time. After the fatal battle of Temesvar, in the month of August, he, with Governor Kossuth, Count Cassimir Batthyany, Generals Dembinski, Bem, and Perczel, crossed the Turkish frontier, and was, together with his fellow-exiles, confined at Kutaia. In May, 1851, getting permission from the Sultan's Government to depart from that place, he came to England, where he met with a distinguished reception from the English friends of Hungary at Leicester and Manchester, being received in public meetings convened in his honour. After two years spent in England and France he went over to, and at the end of a five years' residence became a citizen of, the United States of America. In October last, however, his shattered health and increasing wish of being nearer his own country again caused him to return to Europe; but within three weeks of his landing at Liverpool he expired from disease of the heart, at Lady Langdale's country seat, Eywood, Herefordshire, in the 63rd year of his age.

17. At Newtown, Wales, his native place, aged 89, Mr. Robert Owen, founder of a system of political ethics which he denominated "Socialism"—which, however, must not be confounded with the wild theories of political banditti.

Mr. Owen's parentage is not stated, but his father was apparently a respectable inhabitant of Newtown Montgomery.

"He must have been an extraordinary child, judging by his own amusing account of himself as a teacher in a school from the age of seven. He was under-master at nine. He maintained himself as a shopman for a few years, being always treated with a consideration and liberality which testify to there having been something impressive about him. Arkwright's machinery was then coming into use; and at the age of 18, Robert Owen became a partner in a cotton-mill where forty men were employed. He was prosperous, and rose from one lucrative concern to another till he became the head of the New Lanark establishment, which included a farm of 150 acres, and supported 2000 inhabitants. The ordi-

nary notion of Robert Owen among those who had not examined his operations, is, that he was that kind of 'amiable enthusiast' who is always out at elbows, and making his friends so; but nothing could be further from the truth. He was a consummate man of business, never wrong in concrete matters, however curiously mistaken in his abstract views. He made many fortunes, and enabled others to make them; and if he had been selfish and worldly, might have died the wealthiest of cotton lords, or a prodigious landed proprietor. No one could go over any of his successive establishments, in Scotland, America, or England, without being convinced, in the first place, of the economy of association, and, in the next, of Mr. Owen's remarkable ability in the ordination and conduct of the machinery of living. His arrangements for the health of an aggregate multitude, for their comfortable feeding, clothing, leisure, and amusement; the methods of cooking, warming, washing, lighting; the management of the mill and the farm, the school and the ball-room, everything requiring the exercise of the economic and administrative faculties, was of a rare quality of excellence under his hand. In ten years, while all the world was expecting his ruin from the new-fangled schemes, he bought out his partners at New Lanark for 84,000*l*. His new partners and he realised in four years more than 150,000*l*. profit; and he bought them out for 114,000*l*. These are facts which ought to be known.

"Those New Lanark mills were set up when Owen was a boy, in 1784, by Arkwright, in conjunction with the benevolent David Dale, of Glasgow, whose daughter became Robert Owen's wife. How they were managed by Owen we have seen. In 1816 he found himself at liberty to try his own methods with his work-people; and his social and educational success was so striking, that many of the great ones of the earth came to him to learn his method. In spite of his liberalism, emperors and kings and absolute statesmen went to Lanark, or invited Mr. Owen to their courts. In spite of his infidelity, prelates and their clergy, and all manner of dissenting leaders, inspected his schools. In spite of the horror of old bigots and new economists, territories were offered to him in various parts of the world on which to try his schemes on a large scale. Metternich invited him to a succession of interviews, and employed government clerks for many

days in registering conversations and copying documents; and there was less absurdity than some people supposed in Mr. Owen's sanguine expectation that his 'new system of society' would soon be established in Austria. Though he did not see it, there was much in his method of organization which might be turned to excellent purpose by an arbitrary government; and whenever the Prussian system of education, with its fine promises, its sedulous administration, and its heartless and hopeless results, is brought under our notice, our remembrance travels back to New Lanark, with its dogmas, its discipline, the mild and beneficent solicitude which brooded over it, and its dependence for genuine liberty and free individuality on the personal character of the administrator. The discipline in the two cases might be different, and the dogmas opposite, but the educational system had strong resemblances. This ought to be easily conceivable when it is remembered that Metternich was a pupil of Owen's, and the Mexican government his patron, and Southey his eulogist. In 1828 our own cabinet sanctioned and furthered his going out to Mexico, to see about a district which was offered him there, 150 miles broad, including the golden California of our day. There must have been something in Mr. Owen's doings to cause such incidents as these. The 'amiable enthusiast' himself steadily believed that it was the love of humankind which was the bond between himself and all these potentates; but wise men saw, and the event has proved, that the temptation lay in the opportunity his schemes afforded for training men to a subserviency which he was very far from desiring.

"Robert Owen was the founder of Infant Schools. Many had conceived the idea, but he was the first to join the conception and the act. De Fellenberg had instituted education in connection with agricultural industry, but had not particularly contemplated infants in his scheme. Others had in theirs: but it was not till Henry Brougham had reported to his parliamentary and other friends in London what was actually done at New Lanark, and they had consulted with Mr. Owen, and borrowed his schoolmaster, that Brougham, Romilly, Ben. Smith, Zachary Macaulay, and Lord Lansdowne set up an infant school in Westminster. This was in 1819, when Owen's school had been in operation three years. As usual in such cases, the immediate benefit was obvious

enough, before the attendant mischiefs began to show themselves. Robert Owen was extremely happy in having surrounded these babes with 'happy circumstances,' amidst which they could not but grow up all that he could wish; and less sanguine men than he glorified and rejoiced in the prospect of the redemption of the infant population of our towns. It did not occur to them that the mortality among the children might be in proportion to their removal from the natural influences of the family, and of a home where no two members of the household are of the same age, or at the same stage of mind. The fearful mortality from brain disease which has since taken place in infant schools was the dark side of the picture which Owen did not see—the warning given out by the experiment which he did not hear. The bright part of the result was the proof that education could go on well, and better perhaps than ever before, without rewards and punishments; or, we may rather say, as Mr. Owen's benign presence and approbation were a constant reward, without any arbitrary visitation whatever.

"And what has come of all the noble promise held out by a man so good, and in many respects so capable, as Robert Owen? He once made nearly 3000 people an example of comfort, decent conduct, an unusual cultivation, at a time when poverty, crime, and ignorance made all good men's hearts sad. Where are the results? The results lie in the improved views and conduct of a very large number of descendants from Owen's pupils; and yet more in the impulse that he imparted to the co-operative principle. The Christian Socialists are his disciples, politically, though not religiously; and the Secularists are his disciples, philosophically, though not as of course politically. He is, and will sooner or later be admitted to be, the father of the great social changes which are preparing, and already going forward, as the evidence of the economy of association becomes more clear. But his own special schemes failed—one and all; and if he had lived two centuries, scheming at his own nimble rate, his enterprises would never have succeeded, because they were founded on an imperfect view of the human being for whose benefit he lived and would willingly have died. In 1824 he formed a group of communities in America, having purchased the Harmony estate, consisting of a village and 30,000 acres of land, from the Rappites, who were emigrating west-

wards. The community, including several thousand persons, improved in mind, manners, and fortunes; but there was still the something wanting which was essential to permanence. Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar stayed there for a week or two, and, amidst all his respect and admiration for Mr. Owen, saw that it would not do; and in that case the experiment was not a long one. The account given by the duke of Mr. Owen's expectations is so precisely true, at all periods of his life, that it may stand as a general description of the philanthropist's state of mind for seventy years:—"He looks to nothing less than to renovate the world, to extirpate all evil, to banish all punishments, *to create like views and like wants*, and to guard against all conflicts and hostilities." And so he went on to the end. At every moment his 'plans' were going to be tried in some country or other which would bring over all other countries. Everybody who treated him with respect and interest was his disciple; and those who openly opposed or quizzed him were regarded with a good-natured smile, and spoken of as people who had very good eyes, but who had accidentally got into a wood where they could not see their way for the trees. He was the same placid, happy being into his old age, believing and expecting whatever he wished; always gentlemanly and courteous in his manners; always on the most endearing terms with his children, who loved to make him, as they said, 'the very happiest old man in the world;' always a gentle bore in regard to his dogmas and his expectations; always palpably right in his descriptions of human misery; always thinking he had proved a thing when he had asserted it, in the force of his own conviction; and always really meaning something more rational than he had actually expressed. It was said, by way of mockery, that 'he might live in parallelograms, but he argued in circles;' but this is rather too favourable a description of one who did not argue at all, nor knew what argument meant. His mind never fairly met any other—though at the close of his life he had a strange idea that it did, by means of spirit-rapping. He published sundry conversations held in that way with Benjamin Franklin and other people; and in the very same breath in which he insisted on the reality of these conversations, he insisted that the new-found power was 'all electricity.'" — *Daily News*.

DEATHS. —Nov.

Robert Owen has left a numerous family. His eldest son is Resident Minister from the United States to the Court of Naples.

17. Aged 83, Mr. William Smee, for nearly twenty-eight years Chief Accountant in the Bank of England.

— At Woodhill, Danbury, aged 89, Harriet, dau. of the late Sir Thomas Pym Hales, bart.

18. At Peckham Rye, aged 65, the Rev. John Townshend Bennett, Sub-Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral (1856) and Rector of St. Mary's, Aldermary (1853).

— At Rome, on her way to Malta, of apoplexy, aged 47, Barbara Yelverton, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, Marchioness of Hastings.

The deceased was born 1810, and succeeded the same year her father, Henry Edward, twentieth Lord Grey de Ruthyn. She married, in 1831, George Augustus Francis, second Marquis of Hastings, by whom, who died in 1844, she had a numerous family. Her Ladyship subsequently married Capt. Henry Yelverton, R.N., by whom she had issue one daughter, the Hon. Barbara Yelverton.

— At Bryanston-sq., Elizabeth Grafton, widow of R. W. Hall-Dare, esq., M.P.

19. At Melrose, Putney, aged 35, John Joshua Lord Proby, heir to the Earldom of Carysfort.

— At Hastings, aged 20, Lord Henry Poyntz Cecil, fourth son of the Marquis of Exeter.

— Suddenly, at Lansdowne-pl., Leamington, Admiral Bigland.

— At Notting-hill-terr., aged 91, Elizabeth Ann, widow of John Hinchliffe, esq. By the death of this lady are now payable the following princely bequests to metropolitan charities:—The Cancer Hospital, 1000*l.*; Charing-cross Hospital, 1000*l.*; Middlesex Hospital, 1000*l.*; St. Mary's Hospital, 1000*l.*; Asylum for Idiots, 1000*l.*; Westminster Hospital, 1000*l.*; Magdalen Hospital 1000*l.*; Lock Hospital, 1000*l.*; London Fever Hospital, 1000*l.*; Indigent Blind Asylum, 1000*l.*; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1000*l.*; London Truss Society, 1000*l.*; Journeymen Tailors' Institution, 1000*l.*; Houseless Poor Society, 500*l.*; and Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 500*l.*; making a total of 14,000*l.*

20. At Courtown, Wexford, aged 64, the Right Hon. James Thomas Stopford, Earl of Courtown, Viscount Stopford and Baron Courtown in the Peerage of Ireland,

Baron Saltesford of Saltesford, county of Chester, in the Peerage of England. His Lordship, when Lord Saltesford, sat in the House of Commons for the county of Wexford.

20. At Glanusk Park, Brecknockshire, aged 75, Sir Joseph Bailey, bart., M.P. for Brecon, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Monmouthshire and Brecon, and in the commission of the peace for Hereford and Glamorgan.

The deceased, who was one of the wealthiest ironmasters in South Wales, was the younger son of Mr. John Bailey, a gentleman of an ancient Yorkshire family, and inherited a handsome fortune from his uncle, the late Mr. Richard Crawshaw, of Cyfartha Ironworks, county of Glamorgan, which he increased subsequently by extensive operations at Nant-y-Glo. He first entered Parliament in 1835 as member for Worcester, and in 1857 was returned for the county of Brecon. He served the office of High Sheriff of Monmouth in 1823. He was raised to the baronetcy by Lord Derby in June, 1852. Sir Joseph was twice married—first to a daughter of Mr. J. Latham, and secondly to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Mr. John Hopper, of Witton Castle, county Durham. His eldest son by his first marriage, who was some time member for Sunbury and for Herefordshire, having died before him, he is succeeded in his title and large landed estates by his grandson.

21. In his 56th year, Mr. Benjamin Wyon, the eminent medallist. Mr. Wyon succeeded his father, Mr. Thomas Wyon as chief engraver of Her Majesty's seals, in 1830. His early studies were commenced under his brother, Thomas Wyon, the younger, who was appointed at an early age to the office of Chief Engraver to the Mint, and died at the age of 25. The chief productions of the deceased artist were the Great Seal of George IV., a very masterly production, and a medal of Dr. Hutton. He at an early age gained several medals at the Society of Arts. He also gained the silver medal at the Royal Academy, for a head of Apollo, afterwards adopted by the Royal Academy as their prize medal. His later productions were a medal struck for the city of London in commemoration of the passing of the Reform Bill; medals also for the City, commemorating the marriage of Her Majesty, and the christening of the Prince of Wales. One of his most successful medals is the Beaufoy prize medal, illus-

trating the works of Shakespeare by characters from his grandest plays. He also executed the medal for the city of London in honour of the visit paid by the present Emperor and Empress of the French and the King of Sardinia.

22. The Right Hon. Anna Linnington, Lady Cranstoun, relict of the late and mother of the present Lord.

— At Cumberland-terr., Regent's-park, aged 73, Lieut.-Gen. Fanshaw, C.B., Royal Engineers.

— At Egham Hall, aged 70, Georgiana Theodosia, only dau. of the late Hon. George Monson, and grand-dau. of John, second Lord Monson.

— At Cox's Hotel, Jermyn-st., Major-Gen. Waddington, C.B., Bombay Engineers, late commanding the Scinde Division.

Another of the brave comrades of Sir Charles Napier has been taken from among us. General Waddington entered the service of the late Hon. East India Company in 1812, at the age of 16; his service thus extended over forty-six years, during which he filled the posts of Inspecting, Executive, and Superintending Engineer, and at one time commanded the Sappers. In 1840 he was appointed commanding Engineer with the Scinde Field Force, and served there both prior to and during the conquest. He was at the great battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, and for his gallantry received the Companionship of the Order of the Bath, with brevet rank as Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Meeanee and Hyderabad medal. His extraordinary coolness in action was eminently exemplified at Emaum Ghur and at Hyderabad, as narrated by Sir W. Napier in his *History of the Conquest of Scinde*:—"The place (Emaum Ghur) being full of gunpowder and grain, the last was distributed among the troops: the gunpowder was employed to load twenty-four mines for the blowing up of the fortress, and this was effected on the 15th, with the following singular display of zeal and firmness on the part of the chief engineer, Major Waddington. The matches of all the mines having been lighted, the assistant engineer took refuge behind some accidental cover at a short distance to await the explosions; there turning, he perceived his chief still bending over the train of one mine. Eagerly he called upon him to run, crying out, 'The other mines are going to burst.' 'That may be, but this mine must burst also,' was the calm reply. Then having

deliberately arranged the match to his satisfaction, Major Waddington walked away, holding up his hands as if to guard his head from the huge hurling fragments which successive bursting mines sent into the air to fall in showers around him. His body seemed as impervious to hurt as his mind was to fear. It was a grand action." On his leaving Scinde in 1844, Sir Charles in a general order takes leave of him as "one of his bravest comrades in the conquest of Scinde." He was subsequently superintending engineer at Aden, the extensive new fortifications of which were built from his plans, and chiefly under his own inspection. In 1851 he obtained the chief engineership at Bombay, and in November, 1854, brevet rank as Major-General. In November, 1857, he was appointed to the temporary command of the Scinde Division, where he was attacked by the disease which terminated his career five weeks after his landing in England.

— At Cobham, Surrey, aged 74, Harvey Combe, esq., head of the great brewing firm of Combe and Delafield.

23. At Arundel Castle, Edmund Lord Lyons, of Christchurch, bart., G.C.B. both of the civil and military divisions of the Order, G.C.M.G., K.C.H., K.S. Louis, G.C. Redeemer of Greece, Knt. First Class of the Medjidie, Knt. G.C. of Savoy, Knt. G.C. of the Legion of Honour, D.C.L. Oxford, Vice-Admiral of the White.

His father, John Lyons, was the descendant of an ancient family settled in the King's County in the middle of the seventeenth century. He possessed property in Antigua, and subsequently resided at St. Austin's, Hants.

Edmund Lyons happened to fall ill in the house of Sir Richard Bickerton, and on his recovery accompanied that patron to sea at the early age of 8 years. After a cruise, which determined his choice of the naval profession, he was sent to Hyde Abbey School, Winchester, a seminary which reckons many illustrious men among its *alumni*. At the end of three years, in June, 1801, he was placed on board the *Royal Charlotte* yacht, with Sir Harry Burrard Neale. In the following year he joined the *Maidstone*, 38, Captain R. H. Moubray, afterwards godfather to his lamented son. In August, 1803, he was transferred to the *Active*, 38, on the Mediterranean station. He there played a midshipman's part in the passage of the Dardanelles, under Sir John Duckworth;

and serving under that admiral's flag-lieutenant, now Sir W. Farebrother Carroll, assisted at the demolition of a redoubt at Point Pesquies, on the Asiatic shore. After short services in several ships, he was made lieutenant in the *Barracouta*, Captains Well and W. F. Owen. On Aug. 9, 1810, he took part in the capture of the island of Banda Neira, and was one of the foremost in the escalade of Fort Belgica, during the raging of a terrific storm at midnight; an achievement for boldness in design and conduct in execution rarely paralleled, when we remember the difficulty of the approaches and navigation, and the strength of its garrison; and of the highest importance in its results, as the capture of another Dutch colony added greatly to the influence of the British name in the Indian seas. On his arrival with such welcome news at Madras, Admiral Drury appointed him flag-lieutenant of the *Minden*, 74. He had learned at Banda the useful lesson that to courage and skill no obstacles are insurmountable. In the course of a long war no deed of arms of greater valour is on record than that of Mr. Lyons at Marrack, in the island of Java. The *Minden* and *Leda* had been sent with the Fourteenth Regiment to attack that island. It was resolved to attack Fort Marrack, in the straits of Sunda, with two hundred soldiers and two hundred seamen and marines. The assault was to take place at midnight, and the *Leda* and *Minden* were directed to appear before the harbour at daybreak. To young Lyon's mortification reinforcements were thrown in, and the design abandoned as hopeless. Without orders he achieved "a success," to use his captain's words, "which so far surpassed all my ideas of possibility with so small a force that any comment from me would be superfluous."

On July 25, 1811, he was sent with the *Minden's* launch and cutter to deliver nineteen prisoners at Batavia. Whilst there he discovered, in conversation with some intelligent residents, that the Dutch expected no attack during the monsoon. He conceived that he might produce a diversion of the enemy's troops, and on his return, July 27, having made every necessary arrangement during the day, "I placed the boats at sunset behind a point which sheltered them from view of the enemy's sentinels. At 12 p.m., the moon sinking in the horizon, we proceeded to

the attack, and were challenged by the sentinels on opening the point; at this instant a volley of musketry from the enemy precluded all hope of a surprise. I therefore ran the boats aground in a heavy surf under the embrasures of the lower tier of guns, and placed the ladders in the ground, which were mounted with the bravery inherent in British seamen; whilst a few men, placed for the purpose, killed three of the enemy in the act of putting matches to the guns. A few minutes put us in possession of the lower battery, when we formed the men, and stormed the upper one. On reaching the summit of the hill we perceived the garrison drawn up to receive us; they sustained our fire, but fled from the charge on my calling to them that we had four hundred men, and would give no quarter. At 1 p.m. the other battery and two gunboats opened fire upon us, which we returned with a few guns, whilst the remainder of the men were employed in disabling guns in our possession and many parts of the forts which it was practicable to destroy."

The force which achieved this signal success consisted of no more than thirty-five men (officers included), of whom four were slightly wounded; while the fort they had captured mounted 54 guns, 18, 24, and 32-pounders, and had a garrison of 180 men, and the crews of two gunboats. Meister Cornelis was taken by assault on Aug. 26. Mr. Lyons had so exhausted himself by his exertions before that stronghold that he was compelled to invalid home, after a severe fever, and returned with Capt. Cole in the *Caroline*. He received Commander's rank on March 21, 1812, and in 1813 was appointed to the *Rinaldo*, 10, on the Downs Station, where he served under H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, who, with his squadron, escorted Louis XVIII. to France, and the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia to England.

Commander Lyons conveyed Mr. Planta, with the "Treaty of Paris," from Boulogne. He received Post Rank, June 7, 1814. On July 18 he was married to Augusta Louisa, second dau. of the gallant Capt. Josias Rogers, R.N., and niece of Admiral Thomas Rogers. He continued some years on shore, and resided for some time at Torquay. On Jan. 18, 1828, he became captain of the *Blonde*, 46, in which he co-operated with the French in expelling the Turks from the

Morea, and had a conspicuous share in the capture of the Morea Castle. In memorial of his gallantry, he in 1840 received the augmentation of three castles on his coat of arms, and a castle on the breast of each of his lion-supporters; while a flag, inscribed "Marrack," was at the same time placed in the paws of his sea-lion crest. In the course of this command, having gone to Constantinople on some mission connected with the troubled state of Turkey, he ran his ship through the Dardanelles, and was lost for some time. On his re-appearance it proved that he had taken the opportunity for a complete cruise round the Black Sea, and had reconnoitred Odessa and Sebastopol, little witting at the time the important part he was to play on that scene. Captain Lyons had now the opportunity of showing that his civil capacity was fully equal to his naval skill, for he proved himself a most able diplomatist, and played a conspicuous part in the troubled politics of the East. His success is proved by his appointment as Minister at the new court of Athens. He was paid off Jan. 17, 1835, and received the honour of knighthood and the order of a K.C.H. in the same month. In July, 1835, he commenced his residence at Athens; and displayed a tact and integrity, judgment and conciliation, which established his reputation as a diplomatist. From Feb. 9, 1849, to Jan. 27, 1851, he presided over the mission at Berne, and from Jan. 27, 1851, to Oct. 27, 1853, resided as Minister at Stockholm. On May 20, 1840, he was created a Baronet, having also received the orders of Knight and Cross of the Redeemer of Greece, and Knight of St. Louis of France, for his services at the Morea; he was nominated G.C.B. of the civil division of the order July 10, 1844.

His services were to be required by his country on a more important occasion. When the Earl of Malmesbury held the seals of the Foreign Office, the Duke of Northumberland came to him and said, "You have a man under you whom I wish myself to employ; he is the best man that can command the British fleet, that man is Sir Edmund Lyons." The wish was nearest to his heart, for his love was for the naval service; and it was accomplished, when, on the threatening of the Russian war, Sir James Graham appointed him second in command of the

Mediterranean fleet, in Oct., 1853. Almost his first act was a feat quite equal to any battle—the conveyance of the army from Turkey to the Crimea: it was the earliest instance of the bold conception and undaunted resolution and energy, which were strikingly displayed throughout the campaign; and the ardour which inspired, and the care which organized, the forethought and prudence of execution, and the ultimate success, stamped him as a great commander and the ruling spirit of the navy in those waters. On the 8th of Sept., the *Primauguet*, with Gen. Canrobert, the *Caradoc*, with Lord Raglan, and the *Agamemnon*, with Sir Edmund Lyons on board, attended by the *Sampson*, proceeded to survey the coast of the Crimea, from Cape Chersonesus to Eupatoria, to select a place of landing; on the 10th they made their choice. Meanwhile, on the 3rd Sept. the Allied force sailed from Varna, and rendezvoused at the Isle of Serpents till the 10th, when they sailed for the Crimea: 25,000 English soldiers were embarked in 121 transports; and the entire army, 58,000, were conveyed to the Old Fort, near Eupatoria. There is no parallel in ancient or modern history to the admirable conduct of the embarkation; the instructions then issued will serve as a standard and model for all similar undertakings. Sir George Brown, attended by Capt. Whitmore and Capt. Pearson (nephew of Sir Edmund Lyons), were on board the *Agamemnon*, and a gun from her was the signal for getting under weigh: Sir Edmund guaranteeing the army from any fear of attack within one mile of the beach on landing. The whole labour and responsibility devolved on him: "the fleet is enthusiastic in its praise of him," wrote *The Times'* Correspondent: "He has every quality which wins their admiration and respect. To him, and to him alone, is this expedition due; but for him the mightiest armament of our own or any time might have rotted in the camps and bogs of Baltschik and Varna, or, when at last roused to action, have wasted itself in an ignoble attack upon Anapa, or Kaffa, or Soujak. To him alone must all the success which has hitherto attended the expedition be ascribed; it was he who prepared the means of landing such a force, who organized, who superintended it: and that so closely, that in his eagerness he left but six inches between the keel of his noble ship and the ground below it.

DEATHS.—Nov.

The sea for sixteen miles was covered with his ships, yet not the slightest confusion prevailed, nor was a single life lost. The success of the debarkation was complete—57,000 men, 11,000 horses, and 170 guns, were landed with the loss of only one mule. On the 19th, at 9 A.M., the fleet got under weigh, and the army began its march. During the battle of the Alma, such of the ships as could get near enough assisted the French troops by shelling the Russian left; and after the battle the sailors were conspicuous for their attention to the wounded. When Lord Raglan conducted the celebrated flank march to Balaklava, Admiral Lyons brought the *Agamemnon* round to that harbour so opportunely that she appeared off the mouth of the harbour as the army crowned the Mackenzie heights. The self-destruction of the Russian fleet left little room for the Admiral's dashing bravery; but with his characteristic decision he found the occasion in the grand attack, at the earnest instance of Lord Raglan and Gen. Canrobert, on the granite fortress of Constantine, one of the most brilliant though hopeless of all passages of arms. A characteristic tale is told of this action. A report spread among the crew of his ship, the *Agamemnon*, that he would lead in a steamer, when they selected a spokesman, who advanced with the whole ship's company to the edge of the quarter-deck, and respectfully suggested that "having had all the work, they thought it hard if they should have none of the sport." The Admiral assured them that where he went the "*Agamemnons*" should go with him. The result of this attack was that the French and English fleets inflicted great damage upon the Russian forts, but themselves suffered injury and loss disproportionate to the gain. For this action Sir Edmund was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, military division, July 5, 1855. Sir Edmund, who was constantly to be seen indefatigably riding on a little grey pony in front of the lines along the heights over Sebastopol, was present at the battles of Inkermann and Balaklava. His strategical abilities were exhibited in a striking light by his plan of the expedition, under his son, against the Russian forts along the Sea of Azoff in May and June, 1855, which resulted in the capture of the fortress of Kertch, thus throwing open the passage from the Black Sea; and the destruction of Kinburn in October. "A letter," he

said, "was intercepted from the Emperor of Russia, in which his Imperial Majesty emphatically declared that he would almost as soon see the allies in his palace of St. Petersburg as in the Sea of Azoff;" but on the 25th May, with Sir George Brown, he was on board the *Vesuvius*, and in the *Banshee*, at 12 o'clock, was standing in towards Kertch; Ambalaki, Yenikale, Arabat, and Anapa, successively fell, and by the end of June the shores of the Sea of Azoff had been swept once and again of everything which could aid the Russian armies. In June, Admiral Lyons became Commander-in-Chief. But little remained to do; and the fleet was prevented by a gale of wind from affording much co-operation to the land forces in the final assault and capture of Sebastopol. On Nov. 26, 1855, he was allowed the rank of Admiral of the Blue whilst in chief command. In the midst of success he endured a loss, from which, while his inward feelings were manfully concealed, he never recovered—the untimely death of his heroic son, Captain Moubray Lyons, of H.M.S. *Miranda*, who in a night attack on Fort Constantine, June 17, 1855, was severely wounded by a piece of a shell in the calf of the left leg, which was much lacerated, and caused his death in the hospital of Therapia.

Admiral Lyons now returned to England, where the invariable success of his operations had raised his renown to the highest point. His reception was enthusiastic. In Dec., 1854, he had received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; and in 1856 was a member of the great Council of War, which met at the suggestion of the Emperor of the French.

On April 23, he, with the Lords of the Admiralty, and Admiral de la Graviere, accompanied Her Majesty in the royal yacht to the grand naval review at Spithead.

On May 29, he was presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas.

On June 4, 1856, he received the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law from the University of Oxford, in company with the Prince of Prussia, the Prince Regent of Baden, the Turkish Ambassador, Adm. Hon. Sir R. Dundas, the Prussian Minister, Earl of Elgin, Lord Clarendon, and others.

In the summer of this year he escorted the Queen to Cherbourg in the *Royal Albert*; and while within that great naval fortress the news arrived that his

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old ship the *Agamemnon* had succeeded in laying down the electric telegraph between Valentia and Newfoundland.

On June 25, 1856, he was created Baron Lyons of Christchurch, in the county of Southampton, and took his seat in the House of Peers.

Age, exposure, and toil of body, and mental suffering for the bereavement of a wife and a noble son, with the loss of his sister at Malta in the present year, had done their work. He had almost reached the verge of the allotted term of human life, having attained two days before his demise his sixty-eighth birthday. He was full of honours as of years, and calm and serene he passed away.

This great commander was in manner singularly winning and commanding. In person spare and active, with his grey hair, slightly tinged with white, carelessly dispersed over his brow, with features of great intelligence, he bore a resemblance to the great Nelson. Affable, playful, and full of quiet humour, he was endeared to all who knew him and his sterling worth. His powers of graphic description were inimitable; and the many visitors at Athens, the noble, the artist, the man of letters, and the traveller, whom he welcomed with equal cordiality, have borne ample witness to his hospitality, large information, unassuming manners, courtesy, and kindness.

Lord Lyons is succeeded in his title by his eldest and only surviving son, a distinguished diplomatist; his eldest dau. is married to the Baron Von Würtzburg, a Bavarian noble; the second is the present Duchess of Norfolk.

24. At Kensington, aged 53, Sir James Sutherland Mackenzie, bart., of Tarbet. The late Baronet was heir-general to the first Earl of Cromarty.

25. At Sarawak, Borneo, aged 25, Annie, wife of J. Brooke Brooke, esq.

26. At Walmer, in his 78th year, Lieut.-Col. John Philip Hunt, C.B., late of the Eleventh Regiment of Foot, and formerly of the Fifty-second Regiment. This gallant officer entered the army in 1799, and accompanied the Fifty-second to Ferrol in 1800; and was present in the action of the heights. He accompanied Sir John Moore as his Aide-de-camp on the expedition to Sweden, and afterwards to Portugal, and served throughout that arduous campaign until the embarkation of the troops at Corunna. Served with the second battalion during the Walcheren campaign. In January, 1811, he

embarked for the Peninsula, and was present in the pursuit of Massena, action of Sabugal, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, and all the various affairs in which the Light Division was engaged in that campaign, during the last three months of which, and at the affair near Alfayates, he commanded the second battalion. He commanded the first battalion at the siege and assault of Badajoz, on which occasion the command of the second brigade of the Light Division devolved on him; for his conduct on this occasion he was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Col. Commanded the same brigade when the army marched to repel Marshal Marmont from his predatory incursion into Portugal. Commanded the first battalion of the Fifty-second throughout the campaign of 1812, including the battle of Salamanca and action of San Munos; served with the Light Division during the operations of Marshal Soult to relieve Pampeluna. In 1813 he commanded the volunteers of the Light Division at the assault of San Sebastian, and was twice severely wounded; for his conduct on this occasion he was promoted to an effective lieutenant-colonelcy in the Sixtieth. He had received the gold medal and three war clasps, and the silver medal and two clasps, for his services.

26. At Weston Hall, Staffordshire, the seat of their father, the Earl of Bradford, Lady Charlotte Bridgeman, and, a few days after, Lady Lucy, her sister. These young ladies perished by a lamentable accident, which is recorded in the *Chronicle*.

— At Brighton, William Reynold Deere Salmon, esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law.

27. Aged 70, Maria, wife of Sir John Jacob Hansler, of Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, and Field-place, Horsham.

— At Paris, aged 60, Count Boulay (de la Meurthe), Senator, formerly Vice-President of the Republic. The Count formerly practised as an advocate at the Cour Royale of Paris. Being elected, some years after, Deputy for Luneville, he formed part of the Moderate opposition. After the revolution of 1830 he was again elected Deputy, and sat in the Chamber constantly up to 1848. During the time of his occupying a seat in the Legislature he frequently proposed that permission should be granted to the Bonaparte family to return to France. When Prince Louis Napoleon was elected President of the Republic, having to send to the

DEATHS.—DEC.

National Assembly a list of three candidates for the place of Vice-President of the Republic, he placed that of the deceased at the head of the list. After the 2nd of December, 1851, Count Boulay was named member of the Consultative Commission and raised to the dignity of Senator. As Colonel of the Eleventh Legion of the National Guard, he fought at the head of his civic companions in arms during the insurrection of June.

28. At Uffington House, Stamford, the Dowager Countess of Lindsey, widow of Albemarle, ninth Earl of Lindsey, and wife of the Rev. P. W. Pegus; daughter of the late Very Rev. P. C. Layard, D.D., Dean of Bristol, and aunt of Dr. A. H. Layard, author of "Nineveh and its Remains."

29. At 19, Dorset-sq., aged 75, Sir Randolph Isham Routh, K.C.B., Commissary-General. Sir Randolph was the son of Mr. Richard Routh, for many years Chief Justice of Newfoundland. He was born at Poole, Dorsetshire, in 1787, and married, in 1815 (at Paris), Marie Josephine, grand-dau. of Colonel Laminie, Secretary-General of the Gardes de Corps of Louis XVI. On her death he married (at Quebec) Marie Louise, dau. of Judge Tachereau and niece of the French Bishop of Canada. He was educated at Eton College. He served for thirty-five years in Jamaica, at Walcheren, under the Duke of Wellington, in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo. He also served in the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and Canada, where he was for some time a member of the Executive Council. While holding this office he was knighted by patent in Canada; and received his K.C.B. for his superintendence of the Relief Fund during the Irish famine. In 1826 he was appointed Commissary-General, and this office he retained up to the time of his death.

30. At Southampton, aged 72, Lady Georgiana Catherine Barnes, widow of Michael William Barnes, esq., late of Reigate, Surrey, and second daughter of George, seventh Earl of Coventry.

— At Ossington, Notts, aged 48, Henry Denison, esq., brother of the Rt. Hon. John E. Denison, M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons.

— At her residence in Hill-st., aged 76, the Hon. Elizabeth Cust, daughter of the late Earl Brownlow, of Belton House, Lincolnshire.

— At Windsor, aged 51, the Hon. Henry Ashley, third son of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, D.C.L., Deputy-Lieut. of

Dorsetshire, and M.P. for Dorchester from 1831 to 1847.

DECEMBER.

1. At Richmond, aged 77, Mr. Richard Taylor, the eminent printer and naturalist, of Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

Richard Taylor was born at Norwich, and was the great-grandson of Dr. John Taylor, the author of the celebrated *Hebrew Concordance*. He was educated at a day-school at Norwich; and, principally at the suggestion of Sir James Edward Smith, the founder of the Linnæan Society, and a very intimate friend of his parents, he was induced to adopt the profession of a printer—a profession to which he became ardently attached. His labours during his apprenticeship to that art did not prevent him from becoming a diligent student. He read carefully the classics, and even the mediæval Latin authors. He also became a proficient scholar in French, Flemish, Anglo-Saxon, and several of the kindred Teutonic dialects—a proficiency which afterwards proved of eminent utility in his professional career, by far the greater number of the Anglo-Saxon works, and works connected with that branch of literature, published in London during the last forty years, having issued from his press.

Owing to these rare qualifications, when he started in business in Crane-court his press speedily became the medium through which nearly all the more important works in scientific natural history were ushered into the world, and the careful accuracy by which all its productions were distinguished led to a rapid extension of its use. It was immediately adopted by the Linnæan Society; the Royal Society and many other learned bodies succeeded; individual members naturally followed the example of the societies to which they belonged; and the same valuable qualities which had rendered it so acceptable to men of science were equally appreciated by those engaged in other pursuits. The beautiful editions of the classics which proceeded from it soon rendered his favourite device (the lamp receiving oil, with its motto of "*Alere flammam*") as familiar to all who had received a classical education in England as it had been from the beginning to the world of science.

In the year 1807 he became a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and at the anniversary of 1810 he was elected under-secretary, an office which he retained for

nearly half a century, and in which he earned for himself the cordial esteem and good-will of every member of the society.

Among the numerous other learned bodies of which he was a member, the Society of Antiquaries, the Astronomical Society, and the Philological, were those in which he took the deepest interest. He also attached himself from its commencement to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, nearly all the meetings of which, while his health permitted, he regularly attended.

In 1822 he joined Dr. Tilloch as editor of the *Philosophical Magazine*, with which Dr. Thompson's *Annals of Philosophy* were subsequently incorporated. In 1833 he established the *Annals of Natural History*, and united with it, in 1841, Loudon and Charlesworth's *Magazine of Natural History*. He subsequently (at the suggestion and with the assistance of some of the most eminent members of the British Association) issued several volumes of a work intended especially to contain papers of a high order of merit, chiefly translated, under the title of *Taylor's Scientific Memoirs*. But his own principal literary labours were in the field of biblical and philological research. In 1829 he prepared a new edition of Horne Tooke's *Divisions of Purley*, which he enriched with many valuable notes, and which he re-edited in 1840. In the same year (1840) Warton's *History of English Poetry* having been placed in his hands by Mr. Tegg, the publisher, he contributed largely, in conjunction with his friends Sir F. Madden, Benjamin Thorpe, J. M. Kemble, and others, to improve the valuable edition published in 1824 by the late Mr. Richard Price.

For many years he represented the ward of Farringdon Without, in the Common Council, and constantly paid strict attention to his representative duties, advocating in the civic Parliament, as he did in the greater world, extremely liberal views. Of all the objects which came under his cognizance in this capacity, there were none which interested him more deeply than questions connected with education. He took an active part in the foundation of the City of London School, and warmly promoted the establishment of University College and of the University of London.

In the decline of life Mr. Taylor retired from business and settled down at Richmond, and once more gave himself up to Ovid, Virgil, and his old friends Paulus Manutius, Justus Lipsius, Ochinus, Fracastorius, &c. Increasing years brought

increasing feebleness; and the severe weather of November last brought on an attack of bronchitis, of which he died somewhat suddenly.

1. At Twynningham House, Haddingtonshire, aged 78, the Right Hon. Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Haddington, K.T., Baron of Binning and Byres, in the peerage of Scotland; Baron Melrose of Twynningham, county Haddington, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

The deceased was the only son of Charles, eighth Earl, by his marriage with Lady Sophia Hope, third daughter of the second Earl of Hopetoun. He was born June 21, 1780, and married, in 1802, Lady Maria Parker, only surviving child of George, fourth Earl of Macclesfield. He succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in March, 1828. The late Earl was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He sat in the House of Commons from 1818 to 1826, as M.P. for Rochester. On the formation of the late Sir Robert Peel's first Administration, in December, 1834, his Lordship was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which he held up to the break-up of the Government. When Sir Robert Peel again took office, in the autumn of 1841, his Lordship was selected for the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the Cabinet. He held that office up to January, 1846, when he was made Lord Privy Seal, and retained that position until the final dissolution of the Administration. His Lordship adopted the enlarged views of Sir Robert Peel on the repeal of the Corn Laws and the commercial reforms which followed; but of late years the Earl has rarely interfered in politics. In 1814 his Lordship was made a Privy Councillor, and in 1853, a Knight of the Order of the Thistle. He was Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, a Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums, and Deputy-Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire. As the Earl has died without issue, his Scotch titles devolve on his cousin, George Baillie, esq., of Jerviswood.

2. At Eaglescarnie, Haddington, aged 78, the Hon. Chas. Francis Stuart, youngest and last surviving son of Alexander, tenth Lord Blantyre.

— At Hastings, the Hon. Lady Butler, widow of the late Hon. Sir Edward Butler.

— At Wilton-crescent, London, the Hon. Mrs. Colville, widow of Andrew Colville, esq., of Ochiltree and Crombie.

3. At Weston Hall, Staffordshire, Lady Lucy Bridgeman, dau. of the Earl of Brad-

ford, from the effects of the severe burns she received in endeavouring to extinguish the burning clothes of her sister, Lady Charlotte Bridgeman, who died on the 26th ult. from the injuries sustained by her dress igniting accidentally in the drawing-room at Weston Hall.

3. At Fitzroy-terr., Regent's-park, aged 70, Col. Edw. Biddulph, C.B., late of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

4. Suddenly at Ayr; Mrs. Begg, the youngest sister of Robert Burns, the poet, and the sole surviving child of that family circle of which he was the elder brother. Isabella Burns, or, as she was more familiarly known, Mrs. Begg, was born at Mount Oliphant, near Ayr, on the 29th of June, 1771, and had she lived till her next birthday would have completed her 88th year. She was the seventh child and third daughter of William Burns and Agnes Brown; Robert was their eldest child. About the year 1794 or 1795 Isabella was married at Mossiel, Mauchline, to John Begg, who was accidentally killed at Lesmahagow in 1813, and whom she thus survived for the long period of forty-five years. Her history has all the charm which a tale of humble and honourable independence can possess. Her husband was an orphan who had been brought up by an uncle, Mr. Campbell, Roughdyke, parish of Sorn, and he assisted him in his work on the farm. On his marriage with Mrs. Begg, his brother-in-law, Gilbert Burns, who had by this time taken a lease of the farm of Dinning, in Dumfriesshire, on being appointed factor to Lord Blantyre, sent him and his newly-married wife to take charge of Dinning, where they lived for several years. Here their four eldest children were born, and, being near the academy of Wallacehall, had superior advantages in point of education. Mr. Begg afterwards obtained the situation of factor to Mr. Hope Vere of Blackwood and Craigie Hall, and removed to Lanarkshire. There he lived till the period of his death, which happened at Lesmahagow, in consequence of his horse falling upon him. His widow was left with a family of nine children, the eldest of them being only 18. Except an allowance of 20*l.* per annum for three years from Mr. Vere, she had no other means of support; but with the indefatigable spirit of a Burns she set herself to eke out her scanty income by teaching a school at Kirkmoorhill, a small village near Lesmahagow, where she continued for three years. Her eldest son,

who, as has been said, had received a superior education, and had been intended for the medical profession, was unable to follow out his original views, owing to the slender resources his mother had at her disposal; and after having prosecuted his studies a certain length, he obtained the situation of parish schoolmaster at Ormiston, near Tranent, where he taught for nearly ten years. A younger son, Robert Burns Begg, subsequently became parochial schoolmaster at Kinross, a post which he has long and honourably occupied, and where he continues to this day much respected. William took his mother and all her family to live with him. Here too Mrs. Begg resumed her work of teaching, in a female school at Ormiston maintained by the Countess of Hopetoun, and from that noble family, also, considerable employment was obtained in the way of sewing, knitting, &c., sufficient to keep the girls' needles going, and to enable them all to contribute to the common stock. A few years after this, two of the elder girls, Agnes and Isabella, set up for themselves as dressmakers in Tranent. Her son William afterwards went out to Canada, and Mrs. Begg removed to the house of her two daughters in Tranent, where by the united exertions of the family they managed to support themselves honourably, though far short of affluence. For a long period they struggled on in Tranent. In those days the name and fame of Burns had made comparatively little noise. Few even of his admirers knew their relationship to the bard at all, and those who did know it had probably to make the discovery for themselves—at least the fact was never obtruded upon public notice. At last, however, interest was made with the Government, and a pension of 10*l.* was obtained for Mrs. Begg, if we mistake not, through the late Mr. Fergusson, of Raith, M.P. Afterwards, in 1842, by the kind exertions of Mr. Robert Chambers, a sum of 400*l.* was raised by public subscription, part of which was sunk in an annuity for Mrs. Begg, and which dies with her, 160*l.* being reserved for the two daughters. The proceeds of Chambers's life of the poet, which amounted to 200*l.*, also fell to the daughters, and the late Sir Robert Peel when in power granted them a pension of 10*l.* each; so that in coming to reside in the neighbourhood of Ayr, the united sums of mother and daughters made up about 73*l.* of annuity—no great stipend certainly, if we remember that it was given to those who are in a manner flesh of the flesh and

DEATHS.—DEC.

bone of the bone of one who has made our country so illustrious, one, too, out of whose own reputation and writings so many splendid fortunes have been made. Robert Burns was born in 1759: had his sister Isabella lived six months longer she would have witnessed the centenary anniversary of his birth.—*Ayr Observer*.

4. At Hampden House, Bucks, aged 62, Donald Cameron, of Lochiel.

— At Dublin, Major E. J. Priestley, K.H., formerly of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, and late Deputy Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland.

5. At Middleton Park, near Bicester, aged 34, the Lady Clementina Villiers, eldest surviving daughter of the Earl and Countess of Jersey.

— At Witney, aged 85, Elizabeth Sophia, relict of Robert Wharton Myddleton, esq., of Gringle Park, Yorkshire, and Old Park, Durham.

6. At Oakley Hall, Northamptonshire, aged 67, Sir Arthur De Capell Brooke, bart.

7. At sea, on his voyage home, off Aden, aged 41, Charles Theodore Le Bas, of the Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, late Principal of Haileybury College.

— The Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin.

— In Dublin, Dr. Dill, a distinguished Minister of the Presbyterian Church.

8. At Stretton Hall, in consequence of a fall from his horse whilst hunting with Sir W. Wynn's hounds, aged 63, Col. Henry Ellis Boates, of Rose Hill, Denbighshire, late of the Horse Guards (Blue). The deceased gentleman was at the battle of Waterloo.

— At Pembroke, Olivia, wife of Capt. W. Grimston, R.A., and dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. and the Lady Elizabeth Steele.

9. At the British Legation in Dresden, aged 70, Lady Adelaide Dorothea Forbes.

— At Brighton, aged 76, Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Du Cane, Vicar of Coggeshall, Essex, a descendant maternally from Oliver Cromwell.

— At her residence, Woodlands, Southampton, aged 82, Sarah, sister to the late Sir R. Westmacott.

— At 28, Chester-st., aged 71, Alexander Perceval, esq., of Temple House, Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords.

Col. Perceval was the only surviving child of the Rev. Philip Perceval, of Temple House. Descended of a noble family, and possessed of great influence, he naturally looked to enter Parliament, and was

elected Member for his native county in 1831, and continued to represent it during ten years; he was an earnest and zealous Conservative, and gave an honest vote and support to all the great measures of his party. On June 13, 1834, he received the degree of D.C.L. at the installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of the University of Oxford. His important services were not overlooked, and in 1835 he was nominated Treasurer of the Ordnance. He also served some time the office of a Lord of the Treasury. He was Treasurer of the Orange Association of Ireland; and when the Government were anxious, for the sake of peace, that it should cease to exist, with sound good sense and feeling he furthered that object, and was successful in its attainment. In 1841 he vacated his seat for the appointment which he held up to the period of his decease, on the resignation of Admiral Sir George Seymour. He was a highly-educated gentleman, of courteous manners, full of Irish humour and well-told anecdote, having resided much on the Continent, as well as taking his part in stirring events of public life.

9. At Toronto, the Hon. Robert Baldwin, C.B., one of the most distinguished statesmen of Canada.

10. At her apartments in Holyrood Palace, aged 88, Julia, younger daughter of Col. Guy Johnstone.

19. In his 93rd year, the Rev. Chas. Mayo, youngest son of the late Rev. Herbert Mayo, D.D., Rector of St. George's-in-the-East, Middlesex. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and became a probationary scholar, and eventually Fellow, on that noble foundation, at St. John's College, Oxford. Here he applied himself with becoming zeal to his academical studies, and evinced considerable talent in the acquisition of the knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon language, and was the first who held that professorship in the University. He was appointed one of the Whitehall Preachers, and he was, unsolicited, made a Fellow of the Royal Society, and subsequently was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1825 he succeeded to an old family estate at Cheshunt, Herts, which he became entitled to as descendant from the Shaw family, and which had been held under the Crown by Cardinal Wolsey as one of his princely residences, the Hall, still existing, having been built in the same style as Wolsey's palace of Hampton Court.

DEATHS.—DEC.

11. At the residence of his son, Dr. William Henry Cook, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, London, during the night and apparently in sleep, Thomas Cook, R.N., F.R.S., late Professor of Fortification and Artillery at Addiscombe College.

12. At Curzon-st., May Fair, aged 79, Major-Gen. Turner.

13. At Barley, near Exeter, aged 60, Montague Baker Bere, esq., of Morebath, H.M.'s Commissioner of Bankrupts for the Exeter District, and formerly one of the Commissioners for the Leeds District.

— At Ipswich, aged 92, Mrs. Elizabeth Charlotte Innes, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Innes, bart.

14. At the Palace, Peterborough, aged 69, Marianne Davys, wife of the Bishop of Peterborough.

— At Torquay, aged 24, W. Wyndham Neville, youngest son of the late Dean of Windsor and Lady Charlotte Neville-Grenville.

15. At Portstewart, the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, relict of the Hon. Richard Ponsonby, Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.

16. At Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, the Countess of Wilton. The deceased lady was the youngest of the three children of Edward, twelfth Earl of Derby, by his second countess, Miss Eliza Farren, the celebrated actress.

— At Duffield, near Derby, aged 76, John Balguy, esq., Q.C., Commissioner of the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy, Recorder of Derby, and for more than twenty years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Derby.

— At Cork Abbey, Bray, Ireland, aged 82, Harriett, wife of Col. the Hon. Edward Wingfield.

— After a very short illness, in his 70th year, Richard Bright, esq., M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians, Fellow of the Royal Societies, and of many other learned bodies, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. Dr. Bright was the third son of Mr. Richard Bright, of Ham Green, Somerset, and was born in Bristol in September, 1789. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he studied general science under Dugald Stewart, Playfair, and Leslie. In the latter part of his residence, turning his attention to the studies proper to his future profession, he attended the course of chemistry by Dr. Hope, and the lectures on anatomy by Dr. Monro, and on the Institutes of Medicine by Dr. Duncan, and the excellent anatomical course

delivered out of the college by Dr. John Gordon. Coming to London, he went into residence in Guy's Hospital, in which foundation he studied two years. Sir Astley Cooper was then the great name in surgery, and under his zealous teaching young Bright eagerly pursued the path of pathological investigation. In 1812 he returned to Edinburgh to follow up his studies, and graduated at that university in the following year. He then entered himself member of Peterhouse, Cambridge, but resided at that University but two terms; for preferring to persevere in his medical studies, he became a pupil of Dr. Bateman at the Dispensary, the large number of patients in which afforded a wide field for the science to which natural inclination and early training most fitted him—pathology. In 1814 he travelled on the Continent, and hearing of the terrible sufferings of the wounded English, Prussian, and French at Ligny and Waterloo, he hastened to Brussels, where his exertions (with those of many other medical men who hastened to the scene of slaughter) did much to alleviate the miseries of those terrible days. Nor was the effect of these benevolent acts confined to one side only, for the medical officers themselves acquired a knowledge and promptitude of action which greatly raised the repute of the profession. In 1816 Dr. Bright became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and soon after was elected Assistant Physician to the London Fever Hospital. In 1820 he was elected Assistant Physician to Guy's, and became Physician in 1824. For some sessions he lectured alone; afterwards in conjunction with Dr. Addison. In 1832 he became Fellow of the College of Physicians; in 1833 Gulstonian Lecturer; and in 1836 one of the Censors. Dr. Bright had now acquired a great reputation. His approved skill, particularly in pathology, and his successful treatment of some prevalent forms of disease, raised him to a very large practice, which was secured by the universal approbation of the profession. By his brethren in consultation, and by the general practitioners, the soundness of his knowledge was unquestioned. Dr. Bright was the author of many professional works, some of which have universal reputation, and have been translated into many languages. Of these valuable treatises, those on Dropsy and Diseases of the Liver, for the treatment of which Dr. Bright had a great repu-

tation, are the most famous, and are likely to have permanent value. Dr. Bright was twice married—first, to a daughter of Dr. Babbington, and, secondly, to the sister of Sir William Follett.

17. At Broughtons, Gloucestershire, aged 68, the Rev. William Crawley, son of Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, bart., of Flaxley Abbey, in the same county.

— At his house, Moray-pl., Edinburgh, aged 69, John Learmonth, esq., of Dean.

— At Aston Hall, Tetworth, Oxon, Sir Henry John Lambert, bart.

— Aged 44, Wm. Jones, second son of the late Wm. Jones Burdett, esq., of Copt Hall, Twickenham, Middlesex, and Stow House, Somerset, and nephew of the late Sir Francis Burdett, bart.

— At St. Paul's Villas, Islington, aged 82, Maria Joanna, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Ramsey, R.A.

18. At Teddington Weir, Dr. Andrew White, M.D., Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Army Hospitals. He had received the war medal with three clasps for Egypt, Talavera, and Busaco.

— At the Palazzo Doria, Rome, aged 43, Mary Alatheia Beatrix, wife of Philippo Andrea VI., Prince Doria Pamphili. The Princess was the eldest child of John, sixteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, and was married in 1839 to Prince Doria, the head of the great Genoese family of that name, but long settled at Rome. The Princess for nearly twenty years occupied the highest position, by her popularity and rank, among the nobility of the Eternal City, where, by her unassuming piety, her amiable manners, her extensive benevolence and charities, she was the respected and beloved of all classes. Having chosen Rome as her adopted country, the Princess Doria and her sister, the late Princess Borghese, whilst ever retaining the feelings of the daughters of a British nobleman, intimately identified themselves, more than any foreigners ever did, with the society in which it was their lot to be placed. The last rites of the church were paid to the Princess's remains on the 22nd in the family church of St. Agnese, in the Piazza Novana, in the presence of an immense concourse of every grade of Roman society, anxious to pay a last homage to her memory. By her union with Prince Doria the late Princess has left five children; the eldest, Theresa Mary, was married during the present

year to the young Duke of Rignano, the only child of Duke Massimo, one of the most patriotic of the Roman nobility.

18. At Cheltenham, aged 65, Sir John S. P. Salusbury, of Brynbella, Flintshire.

Sir John S. Piozzi Salusbury, knight, of Brynbella, in the Vale of Clwydd, was one of the last connecting links between the present generation and two great celebrities of literature—Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Thrale. That lady inherited the mansion-house of Brynbella, and the few farms around it, in her own right as Miss Salusbury. After her marriage with Mr. Piozzi she refurbished her ancestral residence, and there Mr. and Mrs. Piozzi lived happily together for some twenty years,—for notwithstanding Dr. Johnson's anger at her marrying a professor of music, Mr. Piozzi was everywhere well received by the neighbouring Welsh gentry, usually famous for standing on their Welsh dignity. As there was no issue of this marriage, young John, a nephew of Mr. Piozzi, was adopted by the lady, placed at a school at Streatham, took the name of Salusbury, and on his majority Mrs. Piozzi went to reside permanently at Bath, and gave up the Brynbella mansion and the small estate to her nephew. He was knighted, on the occasion of presenting an address to the throne, while he happened to be High Sheriff of the county. He has left a son, who succeeds to the Brynbella property.

19. At Poltimore, Devonshire, in his 72nd year, the Rt. Hon. George Warwick Bampfylde, Baron Poltimore, of Poltimore, co. Devon, and a Baronet. The deceased Peer succeeded to the baronetcy in 1823 on the death of his father, who was murdered under shocking circumstances. On the 7th of September, 1831, he was elevated to the peerage by the Whig Government for zealous services rendered in the cause of Reform. His Lordship was married twice—first, to Emma Penelope, only daughter of the Rev. Ralph Sneyd, precentor of St. Asaph, by whom he had one daughter; and, secondly, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Frederick Buller, of Pelynt and Laureath, by whom he had a son, who succeeds to the title and estates.

19. In St. James's-terr., Winchester, Lady T. Ker, sister of the late Duke of Roxburgh.

— In Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., the Countess Lavradio, wife of his Excellency the Portuguese Minister.

20. At Cheltenham, aged 69, Lieut.-

Col. William Royds. He served in the Fifty-second Regiment during the Peninsular war, for which he wore the medal with ten clasps.

20. At Brighton, George James Sulivan, esq., late Capt. in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), of Redgrave Hall, Suffolk, and Wilmington, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

— At Treforgan, near Cardigan, aged 82, Maria Washington, relict of Rear-Admiral Webley Parry, C.B., G.C.S.S., of Noyadd, Trefawr, in the same county.

21. At Naples, aged 71, Capt. Thomas Galway, Royal Navy, for twenty-four years her Britannic Majesty's Consul in that city.

— At Frenchay, Gloucestershire, aged 53, Col. William Henry Robinson, late of H.M.'s Seventy-second Highlanders, only son of the late Sir W. H. Robinson, K.C.H.

— At Rahenderry, Queen's County, aged 76, Col. Sir Anthony Weldon, bart.

— Henry Witham, esq., of Gower-st., Bedford-sq., and of Lincoln's Inn, J. P. for the county of Middlesex, and for sixteen years Deputy Assistant-Judge of the Clerkenwell and Westminster Court of Quarter Sessions.

— James Buchanan, esq., of Moray Place, Edinburgh. This gentleman, who was formerly a partner in the firm of Denniston, Buchanan, and Co., representing the house for a long period in the West Indies, has left most munificent bequests for charitable objects. To the Merchants' House of Glasgow, the Trades' House, and the Royal Infirmary, he has left 10,000*l.* each. But his great legacy is for the foundation of an industrial school in Glasgow—3000*l.* a year for ten years; if successful, the same payment to be continued thereafter during Mrs. Buchanan's life, and at her decease the residue of the estate to be applied to the permanent endowment of the school; altogether, this bequest may amount to 200,000*l.* But the city of Glasgow must provide and maintain the buildings; if it declines, then the offer is made successively to Liverpool, Manchester, and New York.

23. At her residence, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, aged 90, Mrs. Isabella Cornelia Halkett Craigie, widow of the Right Hon. Robert Blair, of Avontoun, Lord President of the College of Justice.

— At a great age, Lieut.-General Robert Barclay Macpherson, C.B. and K.H., Col. of the Eighty-eighth Regt. (Connaught Rangers). In June, 1795,

the gallant officer entered the Eighty-eighth as ensign, and at the latter part of that year he accompanied a part of that regiment to the West Indies, and was present at the taking of St. Lucia in the following year, also at the reduction of the brigands in Grenada, at the storming of Port Royal, and several other places in that island. He embarked for the East Indies with his regiment in 1799, and for six years was actively employed in the three Presidencies. In 1806 he proceeded with the expedition to South America, was present at several skirmishes on the march to and in front of Buenos Ayres and at the storming of it, when he was wounded. In June, 1809, he accompanied the second battalion of the Eighty-eighth to the Peninsula, and was present at the defence of Cadiz. In March, 1813, he succeeded to the command of the first battalion, and commanded it at the battle of Vittoria, and at those in the Pyrenees; he was present also at the battle of the Nivelle. He succeeded to the command of the Eighty-eighth at the battle of Orthes, and was at the battle of Toulouse; besides being in several minor affairs. In July, 1814, he proceeded to Canada in command of the first battalion, but was recalled with his regiment from North America in June the following year to join the army in the Netherlands. For his services in the Peninsula he was in 1815 made a C.B., and in 1835 he was made a K.H. He had received the gold medal and one clasp for Vittoria and Orthes, and the silver war medal and three clasps for the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive. In July, 1852, he was appointed Colonel of the Seventy-third Regt., and in February, 1857, on the death of General Sir J. A. Wallace, was appointed to his old regiment, the Eighty-eighth.

24. On Christmas-eve, at his seat, Trereife, near Penzance, in Cornwall, within a few weeks of the completion of his 86th year, the Rev. Charles Valentine Le Grice, M.A.

This venerable clergyman was the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Le Grice, Incumbent of St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds. At the very early age of eight he was placed in Christ's Hospital, being a relation of one of its benefactors, the munificent founder of Guy's Hospital. Here for nine years he was class-fellow of Coleridge. Together they removed from form to form, and sat side by side; using, as was then the wont of the school, the same Dictionary, until Coleridge, as Senior

Grecian, went to Cambridge in 1791. Le Grice's friendship with Charles Lamb was still more intimate; and in their school-boy rambles about London he always found a home in Lamb's family, and Lamb has frequently mentioned him in terms of kindly love in his essays and correspondence. Bishop Middleton and Dr. Trollope were also contemporaries of Mr. Le Grice at school.

In 1792 Mr. Le Grice entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, which he had chosen in preference to Pembroke, although an exhibition awaited him there. At the University he was distinguished for his scholarship and literary tastes, and he secured the lasting friendship of many of the most worthy of his contemporaries.

Placed by fortune above the struggles of clerical life, Mr. Le Grice was distinguished by Christian benevolence to all around him, for his effective performance of the duties required of a minister of Christ's Church; by his kindness and generosity to his friends, and by his lively, cheerful manners and tone of thought. But the remembrance of his school days, and schoolfellows of his collegiate life, and friends, was an ever-present enjoyment. He outlived all, but never lost one even of his early friends.

A few months after taking his B.A. degree in 1796, Mr. Le Grice visited Cornwall, which thenceforward became his home. Here he became the tutor of Mr. Nicholls, of Trereife, the only son of a widow lady of good property. In 1798 he received Holy Orders, and in the same year he married Mrs. Nicholls, who died in 1820, from which time he remained a widower. Mr. Nicholls, his former pupil, died in 1812, at the age of 27, when the landed estates became his entire property.

25. At Crowham-hurst, Thos. Arthur Kemmis, esq., of Durrow, King's County, and Crowham-hurst, Surrey, late of the Grenadier Guards, and Magistrate for the county of Surrey.

— At Stoke Newington, near London, aged 78, James John Wilkinson, esq., of Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law, and one of the Justices of the Court of Pleas of the County of Palatine of Durham.

— At the house of her brother-in-law, Col. Mednyanszky, Frances Georgina, youngest daughter of the late George Birkbeck, M.D.

26. In James-st., Buckingham Gate, aged 81, Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew P. Green, K.C.H. He entered the navy more than 65 years ago, being a midship-

man on board the *Illustrious*, 74, at the investment of Toulon in 1793; also at the reduction of Bastia, and in Hotham's first action. When in the *Censeur*, 74, Capt. J. Gore, he was taken prisoner, after a brave defence, by a French squadron. After a short detention by the enemy, he joined the *Thunderer*, 74, bearing the flag of Sir Hugh C. Christian, Commander-in-Chief of the West Indies, in which he witnessed the reduction of St. Lucia, the destruction of the French frigate *Harmonie*, and the evacuation of St. Domingo. After serving in several other ships he joined the *Ganges*, 74, Capt. T. F. F. Baker, in which he served at the battle of Copenhagen, in April, 1801. In September, 1803, he was appointed to the *Eurydice*, 24, Captain Nicholas, in the command of boats of which vessel he acquired great praise for his gallantry in an attack made in October, 1805, on the *Mestizo la Solidad*, Spanish privateer of six guns, and a convoy of which the privateer had charge. Immediately after that event he joined the *Neptune*, 98, Capt. T. F. Fremantle, one of the victorious fleet under Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, and part of the naval force next employed at the siege of Dantzic. After holding different commands he joined the *Shamrock* sloop, in which he distinguished himself at the battle of Cuxhaven, and served subsequently as a volunteer at the reduction of Gluckstadt. He obtained post-rank in 1814, and he held several commands, when at length, in 1820, on the paying off of the *Rochfort*, he went on half-pay. The gallant Admiral was in 1832 nominated a Knight-Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Order; he was made a Knight of the Sword of Sweden for his services at the siege of Cuxhaven and Gluckstadt, and was also a Knight of the Iron Crown of Austria.

27. At his residence, Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., Sir Belford Hinton Wilson, K.C.B., son of the late General Sir Robert Wilson, Colonel in the Columbian Service, formerly A.D.C. to General Bolivar, and successively H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires to Peru and to Venezuela.

— At Bushey Heath, Herts, the Ven. John Williams, Archdeacon of Cardigan, and late Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, Canon of St. David's, Prebend of Brecon; an eminent scholar and philologist.

The Archdeacon was born in 1792, at Ystradmeirig, in Cardiganshire, and educated in his boyhood by his father, the

DEATHS.—Duo.

Rev. John Williams, vicar of that parish. He went for a few months to Ludlow School, where he obtained a scholarship, and entering Balliol College, Oxford, was placed, on taking his degree, in the first class with four others, of whom one was the celebrated Dr. Arnold. Like the latter, the Archdeacon chose the life of a public teacher as his sphere of usefulness—a sphere for which his great bodily strength, his energy, his wonderful faculty of imparting knowledge, and his unvarying equanimity of temper, peculiarly fitted him. He was for two years a master in Winchester College under the well-known Dr. Gabell, and subsequently for four years with Dr. Richards at Hyde Abbey School. Recalled to his own country by the gift of the living of Lampeter, which was presented to him by Dr. Burgess, the Bishop of St. David's, he remained there until, by the advice of his friend Sir Walter Scott, he became a candidate for the rectorship of the Edinburgh Academy, a new school about to be opened for high classical education in Edinburgh. To this honourable position he was elected unanimously, and for upwards of twenty years his success as a teacher was proved by the eminence of his pupils, who, commencing with his first Dux, the present Bishop of London, fill so many honoured places in Scotland and England. Living in Scotland in the palmiest days of Edinburgh society, he was one of a literary set in which, at various times, among many names of note we find those of Sir Walter Scott, Macculloch, John Gibson Lockhart, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Lord Cockburn, Lord Jeffries, Professor Wilson, and Col. Mure. On Sir Walter Scott's death the Archdeacon read the burial service over his remains at Dryburgh Abbey. From Edinburgh he returned to his native land, and there saw formed under his eyes, and endowed by the munificence of a fellow-countryman, an institution for the classical education of those of his countrymen whose means would not permit them to enter one of the public schools of England. In the world of letters he was known as a Greek scholar of European reputation, and as the author of several works of deep research and sound scholarship, among which we may name *Homerus*, *Gomer*, *Life of Julius Caesar*, *Life of Alexander the Great*, *Geography of Ancient Asia*, and essays philosophical, philological, ethnological, theological, and archæological. To the cause of Welsh history and archæology, of which he was

always the most able and successful exponent, he is a most irreparable loss. The peculiar feature of his character was his ardent love of his fatherland, of its people, its language, customs, and traditions. No one ever laboured more zealously than he, not merely for the welfare but for the honour of Wales.

29. At Wolterton, Norfolk, aged 75, the Rt. Hon. Horatio, third earl of Orford, Baron Walpole of Walpole, and Baron Walpole of Wolterton, Norfolk; High Steward of Lynn, and Colonel of the West Norfolk Militia. His Lordship was Ambassador at Rome during the continental struggle, but has not since held office.

— At Vienna, the Archduchess Marie Anne, of Austria, sister of the Emperor Ferdinand I., and aunt to the present Emperor.

— At his seat, Somerford, Staffordshire, aged 80, George Monckton, esq., second son of the late Hon. Edward Monckton.

— At Wellington-st., London Bridge, aged 48, John Chas. Weaver Lever, esq., M.D., accoucheur to, and lecturer on midwifery at, Guy's Hospital. He was a contributor of various papers to the *Medical Gazette* and Guy's Hospital Reports.

30. At Eton Hall, Northamptonshire, after a few hours' illness, the Hon. Mrs. George Anson, widow of the late Gen. the Hon. George Anson, Commander-in-Chief in India, who died in May, 1857, of cholera, shortly after the outbreak of the revolt in the Bengal Army. Mrs. Anson was second surviving dau. of Cecil Weld, first Lord Forester, by Lady Katherine Maria Manners, second dau. of Charles, fourth Duke of Rutland.

— At Oval House, Kennington Park, aged 60, Frederick Devon, esq., Assist.-Keeper of the Public Records in the Record Office, Chapter House, Westminster.

Lately. At Pathhead, near Kirkaldy, Mrs. Reekie, a widow, aged nearly a century. She was known to have been the last of those young lasses who lighted the fires in Ravensraig Castle when the men of Pathhead kept armed watch and ward nightly for the return of Paul Jones. She often referred to this period in her life, and described minutely the appearance of the Rev. Mr. Shirra when engaged in praying on the beach for that wind which drove the vessels of the dreaded Paul down the Firth. Her offspring was as follows:—9 children, 65 grandchildren, 116 great-grandchildren, and 3 great-great-grandchildren; in all, 193.

INDIA.

FEBRUARY.

1857.

JUNE.

Killed at Seelapore, in June last, Geo. Jackson Christian, esq., B.C.S., one of the Commissioners of Oude, son of the late Rear-Adm. Hood Hanway Christian; and at the same time and place, Sophia Raikes, his wife, and their only son Hompesch.

NOVEMBER.

29. Of wounds received in Lucknow, Lieut. H. A. W. Ayton, Eighty-fourth Regt., only son of Robinson Ayton, esq., late Surgeon Thirty-fourth Regt. This gallant young officer was in all the actions of General Havelock with the rebels, and had a horse shot under him at Bithoor on Aug. 16, 1857.

DECEMBER.

28. In the Nepal Jungles, of fever, Capt. Wm. J. Mountjoy Hastings, Forty-seventh Madras Native Infantry, and Assistant-Commissioner in Oude, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Holland Hastings, K.C.H.

1858.

JANUARY.

4. At Futteyghur, from a wound received in action on the 2nd, while in command of the Fifth Punjab cavalry, aged 26, Lieut. G. A. P. Younghusband, Thirteenth Bombay N.I., youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Younghusband, Royal Artillery.

8. At the Alumbagh, Lucknow, aged 24, Dundas William Gordon, Lieut. Bengal Artillery.

31. Killed at Baroda, about ten miles from Ratgurbh, while acting as Aide-de-camp to Sir H. Rose, Glastonbury Neville, Captain Royal Engineers, fifth son of the late Dean of Windsor and Lady Charlotte Neville-Grenville.

12. In Jung Behadur's Camp at Bustee, Capt. M. A. F. Thomson, Second Bengal N.I., son of the late David Thomson esq., of Orkie, Fifeshire.

— Killed in action, near Sumbulpore, Capt. A. P. Woodbridge, Fortieth Regt. M.N.I., last surviving son of E. C. Woodbridge, esq., of Brighton.

— At Hulwanee, near Nynsee Tal, aged 22, Lieut. Thomas Sydney Gepp, Sixty-sixth Ghoorkas, eldest son of Thomas Morgan Gepp, of Chelmsford, from the effects of wounds received in action on the 10th of the same month, at the battle of Chumpoorah.

MARCH.

4. Killed in action, aged 21, Lieut. Percy Charles Smyth, of Her Majesty's Ninety-seventh Regt., youngest son of the late Henry Mitchell Smyth, esq., of Castle Widenham, Cork.

10. Before Lucknow, aged 28, Major Charles Ayshford Sandford, youngest son of Edward Ayshford Sandford, esq., of Ninehead Court, Somerset.

11. At Lucknow, aged 23, Capt. William Frederick Thynne, Second Battalion Rifle Brigade, third son of the Rev. Lord John Thynne.

— At Lucknow, aged 22, Charles William Macdonald, esq., Capt. Ninety-third Highlanders, third son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B.

— At Lucknow, aged 23, William Robert Moorsom, Capt. Thirteenth Light Infantry, Quartermaster-General of Division to Generals Havelock and Outram.

— Before Lucknow, aged 20, Henry P. Garvey, mate of H.M.S. *Shannon*. The gallant services of this young officer in the inland campaign of the Naval Brigade, under the command of Sir William Peel, deserve to be recorded. He had served with credit both in the Baltic and Black Sea fleets during the Russian war, for his services during which he was rewarded by a medal and clasps. On his return he was selected from amongst a host of applicants to be one of the crew of the *Shannon*, ordered to proceed with Lord Elgin to China, under the command of Sir William (then Captain) Peel. On the outbreak of the Sepoy revolt the *Shannon* sailed from the Chinese waters for the Hooghly, and so

precarious was the position of the Europeans in Upper India, that it was deemed necessary to organize a brigade from the officers and crew of the *Shannon* for land operations on their behalf. Mr. Garvey joined the brigade, and took part in all its dangerous and daring exploits. Nothing could be more strikingly bold than his daring night excursion into Cawnpore, along its streets occupied by enemies, when he and a few sailors recovered and brought back a gun left behind in the retreat of General Windham. Mr. Garvey was with the brigade in the terrible battle of Kudjwa, in which Col. Powell fell. The circumstances under which Mr. Garvey received his death-wound are characteristic of the bravery and devotedness to duty which distinguished his brief but glorious career. On the day of his death he was with the Naval Brigade, in front of Lucknow, which was engaged in keeping up a hot fire upon the Begum's palace. It happened that the ammunition for the 68-pounders was beginning to run low, and it was deemed advisable to get a further supply; Mr. Garvey was ordered to ride with a despatch to the rear, requiring this to be sent up. In executing this order, instead of making a *détour* (as he might have done), he selected a more direct route, and rode in a straight line, which brought him in front of a British mortar battery, then actively engaged in firing at the enemy; he was shouted to return as it was seen that he was running into imminent danger. He either did not hear those warnings, or, what is more probable, he was unable to pull up when he did hear them, and as he proceeded he was struck by a shell on the head and died instantaneously.

14. At the Kaiserbagh, Lucknow, whilst clearing that place of the enemy, aged 41, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Onslow Winnington Ingram, Commander of the Ninety-seventh Regiment, second surviving son of the late Rev. Edward Winnington Ingram, Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

16. At sea, aged 29, Major George Nicholas Hardinge. The military career of this gallant officer commenced in no ignoble manner with the campaign on the Sutlej, and at the battle of Sobraon his regiment largely shared in the glories of the day. After being employed for some time on the staff of his uncle, the late Lord Hardinge, he was gazetted to the adjutancy of the Nusseereee battalion, a corps that has done good service to the

state since the commencement of the present disturbances, both at Nynce Tal and at Delhi. On the breaking out of the second Sikh war he was appointed acting Aide-de-camp to Lord Gough, and was severely wounded in the action at Ramnuggur. He was, nevertheless, present at the doubtful victory of Chilianwallah, and assisted in the final overthrow of the Sikh power at Goojerat. On the pacification of the Punjab this brave and active officer obtained the command of the cavalry division of the Guides, and at the head of that now famous corps he was constantly employed for three years in protecting the frontier against the incursions of the hill tribes. In a skirmish with those hardy and inveterate marauders, which took place in the Peshawur valley in May, 1852, he was again severely wounded, but carried off a standard, after slaying the standard-bearer in single combat. Early in 1856 Capt. Hardinge's soldierly qualities were honourably recognized by Lord Dalhousie, who, on the recommendation of Sir Henry Lawrence—no mean judge of character—bestowed upon him the command of a regiment of Oude irregular cavalry. Having successfully organized this corps, and brought it into an apparently efficient state of discipline, its distinguished commander applied for leave to return to his native land to restore his health, shattered and impaired by such long and arduous service in an ungenial clime. His preparations for departure, however, were barely completed when the mutiny broke out, and a whole army turned upon its officers. It is almost needless to observe that at such a crisis all thoughts of home and self were at once laid aside, and the call of duty obeyed without a murmur. Throughout the siege of Lucknow Major Hardinge earned fresh distinction as Deputy Quartermaster-General. His staff engagements, however, sufficed not to keep him from the post of honour and of danger. On more than one occasion he is mentioned as heading a dashing sortie, and twice was he wounded. It is nothing strange that the toils and privations he endured in Lucknow should have completed the ruin of an already enfeebled constitution. In November last he was overtaken by a fatal illness, against which he vainly struggled for upwards of four months, but finally succumbed on the third day after embarking for Europe. Major Hardinge was the nephew of Viscount Hardinge, and of

that distinguished naval officer, Capt. George Nicholas Hardinge, who was killed in command of the *San Fiorenzo* in the celebrated action with the *Piedmontaise* in 1808.

17. Killed at Lucknow, aged 29, Capt. Augustus J. Clerke, Royal Engineers, eldest son of Maj.-Gen. St. John Clerke, K.H., Colonel of the Seventy-fifth Regiment.

19. In the Dilkoosha, aged 20, Lovick Emilius Cooper, Ensign Second Battalion Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Lovick Cooper, Vicar of Empingham, county of Rutland.

20. Lieut. Osbert D'Abitot Thackwell, Bengal Army, who was cruelly murdered by the Moulvie's sepoys on the 20th March, 1858, whilst wandering through the streets of Lucknow, was the third son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., Colonel of the Sixteenth Lancers, by Maria, eldest daughter of Francis Roche, esq., of Rochemount, co. Cork, uncle of the present Lord Fermoy. He was in his 22nd year, and was nephew of John Thackwell, esq., of Wilton-pl., Gloucestershire, Deputy-Lieut., and a Magistrate of that county. Lieut. Thackwell was present with his regiment at Nusseerabad when it mutinied. After its disbandment he obtained the appointment of interpreter to H.M.'s Eighty-third Foot, and was engaged with the rebels at Mundesore several times. At Jeerun, where two officers were killed and four wounded out of less than two companies engaged. Lieut. Thackwell and private Conolly, of the Eighty-third Foot, were the first to enter the enemy's fortification. He distinguished himself in the defence of Neemuch, where his intrepid conduct, as one of the brave little garrison, obtained flattering mention in *The Times*. He applied for leave to join Sir Colin Campbell's force going to Lucknow, which was readily granted; and he was spared to participate in, and to survive the dangers of, the siege of Lucknow, only to be cut off in this untimely manner. His friend, Lieut. John Cape, was murdered at the same time.

21. Killed at Lucknow, aged 35, Capt. Frederick Wale, son of the late General Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B., Thirty-third Regiment.

Lately. At the battle of Cawnpore, Lieut. Mackesy Vincent, of the 8th Infantry, son of Gen. Vincent, K.C.B., one of the oldest generals in the Indian army. When he fell he was only recovering from

wounds received in former actions during the Indian mutiny.

APRIL.

1. By explosion of a magazine after the capture of the city of Kotah, aged 33, Capt. Robert Bainbrigge, Twenty-third Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, Brigade Major in the Rajpootana Field Force, and second son of Col. Bainbrigge, of Guernsey.

— Aged, 22, Capt. Evelyn Bazalgette, Ninety-fifth Regt., son of Col. Bazalgette, of Dorset-sq., Regent's-park, London, and formerly Deputy-Quartermaster-Gen. in Nova Scotia. Captain Bazalgette served the whole campaign in Bulgaria, and was severely wounded in the battle of the Alma, when carrying the regimental colours, which he retained until the regiment rallied around it. On his recovery he rejoined his regiment in the Crimea. He afterwards proceeded to India, and having served at the capture of Kotah on the 30th of March, was killed whilst on duty, by the explosion of a magazine fired by the rebels.

3. At the siege of Jhansi, aged 23, Atherton Allan Park, Lieut. Twenty-fourth Bombay N. I., eldest son of Alexander Atherton Park, esq., of Wimpole-street.

6. At Azimghur, aged 27, Capt. Wilson Henry Jones, 13th P.A. Light Infantry, third son of Wilson Jones, esq., Hartsheath, Flintshire.

— At Lucknow, aged 21, Wm. George Hawtrey Banks, Cornet Seventh Hussars, and third surviving son of the late Right Hon. George Banks.

7. At Calcutta, aged 61, Henry Piddington, esq., Coroner, also Curator of the Asiatic Museum of Geology, and President of the Marine Courts; he was the second son of the late Mr. James Piddington, of Uckfield.

15. Killed before Rooheea, in Oude, aged 22, Alfred Jennings Bramly, Lieut. Forty-second Regt., son of the Rev. T. J. Bramly, of Tunbridge Wells.

17. Lieutenant C. W. Havelock, of the Goorka Regiment, nephew to the late Major-General Havelock. He belonged to Sir E. Lugard's column, and was killed while the corps was on its march to relieve Azimghur.

19. Killed in action, Edward Frederick Venables, esq. This gentleman was simply a planter in India, when the energetic

DEATHS.—INDIA.

steps he took on his own authority to repress the rebellion made a great sensation, and saved Azimghur. He has fallen a victim to his gallantry. "The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India is pleased to direct the publication of the following reports from Brigadier General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., commanding Azimghur Field Force, dated the 12th and 16th of April, 1858, detailing the particulars of his operations during his march to Azimghur, and after his arrival there. It is with deep regret that his Lordship has to announce the subsequent death of Mr. Venables, of Azimghur, from the wound received by him while gallantly assisting in the pursuit of the rebels under Koor Singh. Mr. Venables, although bound to the service of the State by no tie save his courageous and patriotic spirit, had rendered the most valuable assistance to Government from the commencement of the mutinies, and had been greatly distinguished by his intrepidity and energy, tempered with a singularly calm and sound judgment. The Governor-General records with much sorrow his sincere respect for the memory of Mr. Venables."

22. Killed in action, at Nugeenah, Rohilcund, aged 24, Lieut. Frederick Campbell Gostling, of the Fifth Bengal Cavalry, on duty with the Moultee Horse, eldest son of W. F. Gostling, of Palace-gardens.

25. At Azimghur, of small-pox, Walter Freeling, Dep. Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Hon. E.I.C.S., second son of the late Sir G. Henry Freeling, bart., of Connaught-place West.

Lately. Killed in action before Lucknow, Lieut. William Stephen Raikes Hodson, of the First European Regiment, Bengal. This celebrated commander of Irregular Horse was a son of the late Venerable George Hodson, Archdeacon of Stafford, and Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of Lichfield, and was born in March, 1821. He was nominated a cadet by the late Henry St. George Tucker, esq., and arrived in India in 1845. He served with distinction throughout the campaign on the Sutlej, and was present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshur (where he was wounded), and Sohraon, for which he obtained the medal and the usual decoration of two clasps. He was employed with the force under the late General Sir Hugh Massey Wheeler, during the operations in Baree and Reehnah Doobas,

in 1848-49, including the gallant affair on the heights of Dullah. Subsequently, while in command of a detachment of a corps of Guides, he defeated the insurgents at Gumrolah, where he was again severely wounded. He was present with the army of the Punjab at the action of Goojerat, for which he bore the medal. He served also as commandant of the corps of Guides with Colonel R. Napier's column of the expedition sent under Colonel Mackeson against the Hussunzai tribes on the Black Mountains, in 1852-53, and commanded the corps of Guides in the attack on the Affreedies on the heights above Baree, in November, 1853. Since the outbreak of the recent mutiny, Lieutenant Hodson has commanded a corps of Irregular Horse, at whose head he has performed the service of a knight of romance. He was eminently distinguished in repelling the great attack of the mutineers on our camp before Delhi, and on the storming of that city he followed the fugitive King of Delhi in his flight. At the tomb of Hummayoon the fugitives were overtaken, and two of the princes surrendered. On their way to Delhi a rescue was attempted; when Hodson, taking carbines from his soldiers, shot both princes on the spot.

MAY.

4. Killed by grape-shot, near Bareilly, aged about 67, Brigadier-General Nicholas Penny, C.B., of the Bengal Army, who succeeded Sir Archdale Wilson, in the command of the British forces at Delhi.

He was the son of Robert Penny, esq., and went to India in 1806. Having passed an excellent examination in Persian and Hindostanee, he was gazetted to an ensigncy in the Bengal Army in the February of the following year. He served in the war in Nepaul in 1814, 1815, and 1816, as well as in the Maharratta war of 1816, and the following year. In 1818 he distinguished himself at Gurra Kotah. In 1825 he was Deputy-Quarter-Master-General with the forces near Agra, and took part in the siege of Bhurtpore. In the following year he was nominated Major of Brigade, and appointed to the command of the Muttra and Agra frontier. In 1828 he received the appointment of Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, with the command of the

Dinapore Division, from which he was shortly afterwards removed to the Presidency at the express order of the Governor-General, Lord H. Bentinck. In November, 1837, he had charge of the department of the Adjutant-General, and in 1841 he was transferred to the command of the Nusseree Battalion, for the efficient drill and discipline of which he was frequently thanked by his superiors. He also acted for some time as Assistant-Adjutant-General at Barrackpore.

In the Sutlej campaigns he commanded at first the 12th Brigade of the 5th Division, and subsequently the 2nd Infantry Brigade, on the breaking up of the 12th. He was present at Aliwal in the thickest of the fight, and was mentioned in the following terms by Sir Harry Smith, in his despatch addressed to the Governor-General, dated Aliwal, Jan. 30, 1846:—"The intrepid little Ghoorkas of the Nusseree and Sirmoor Battalions in bravery and obedience can be exceeded by none. I much regret that I had no brigade to give to Brigadier Penny, who is in orders for one. I can only say that when he gets his brigade, if he only leads it as he did his gallant band of Ghoorkas, it will be inferior to none." He was again engaged at Sobraon, where he was wounded, and Sir Hugh Gough, on this occasion, recommended him "in the most earnest manner to the Governor-General, for the manner in which he and his troops had overcome the most formidable opposition." In the following September he was appointed to the command of a brigade, composed of Her Majesty's 53rd foot, the Nusseree Battalion, and two howitzers. At Chilianwallah, where he was engaged as a Brigadier, he had another opportunity of gaining distinction, for though his brigade was held in reserve, he was enabled to support the advance of General Sir W. R. Gilbert, and to carry a village, which was the key of the enemy's position, by "a most spirited attack, executed in a brilliant style;" and Sir W. Gilbert, in his despatch after the battle, drew attention to Brigadier Penny's services on this occasion in terms of unqualified praise. Brigadier Penny received the medal for Aliwal and Sobraon, and was further rewarded by being gazetted a C.B. in the following June. He was also made an honorary Aide-de-camp to the Governor-General.

His services were subsequently engaged in the Punjaub, Lahore, Rohilcund, the

Jullundur field force, and in the Cawnpore division; and on the breaking out of the mutiny, he held the command of the Meerut Division, and eventually the chief command of the army at Delhi devolved upon him.

15. At Lucknow, Capt. Wm. Fred. Forster, Eighteenth Regiment, Aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, only surviving son of Col. Forster, Deputy-Adjutant-General.

25. At Lucknow, of fever, aged 24, Lieut. Wm. Hargood, First Madras Fusiliers, Aide-de-camp to the late Sir Henry Havelock and Sir James Outram, eldest son of Rear-Admiral Hargood. He was with General Neill when the mutiny broke out at Benares; with the advance column from Allahabad, under Major Renaud; and in every battle fought and operation performed under the late Sir Henry Havelock and Sir James Outram; his horse being killed under him at the last attack on the Moosa Bagh. Sir James Outram in his Division Order, dated Lucknow, 26th Sept., 1857, after referring to the gallantry of various officers and regiments, says—"And finally, that of the 78th Highlanders, who led the advance on the Residency, headed by their brave commander, Colonel Stisted, accompanied by the gallant Lieut. Hargood, Aide-de-camp to General Havelock." He had also been mentioned five times in public despatches, and received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council.

Lately. On the Grand Trunk Road, near Ferozabad, Major John Waterfield, Assistant-Adjutant-General. The Major and Captain Fanshawe, Superintendent of Mails, were travelling together in a van with the intention of proceeding to Allyghur. They at first intended to have gone *via* Etah; but were warned not to do so. Unfortunately this route was taken. All went well till the van had passed Ferozabad, about six miles on this side, when both passengers were aroused about one o'clock, A.M., by the screams of the coachman, who it appears had received a shot through the stomach, and they found themselves surrounded by 150 mounted rebels. The coachman, spite of his wound, urged on the horse, but unfortunately received another shot, which killed him. All this time the carriage was followed by the rebels, and both Major Waterfield and Captain Fanshawe used their revolvers with some success. Major Waterfield suddenly fell, without a groan, and it

DEATHS.—INDIA.

subsequently appeared that he had received two shots, one through the head and one through the chest; he also had a most desperate tulwar wound across the abdomen. The horse was now shot, and Captain Fanshawe managed to get out. He was immediately surrounded, but so closely that the rebels for a moment could do nothing; he struck the head of one horse which forced it back, and swinging his sword, with which he was luckily provided, right and left, he got through the crowd. Two fellows went after him, and one was in the act of hitting him when he cut him across the thigh and the rebels bolted; in fact he owed his life to the extreme cowardice of the whole party. He ran on and got up a tree, whence, after hearing the villains take their departure, he descended and was most kindly received and treated by the inhabitants of a village close by. Poor Major Waterfield's remains were sought for, and found lying in the embers of the burnt carriage.

JUNE.

6. At sea, from illness contracted in the defence of the Residency at Lucknow, aged 25, Lieut. David Hay, Forty-eighth Bengal Native Infantry, fourth son of the late Rear-Adm. J. Hay, Belton, N.B.

16. Aged 23, Wyndham Neave, Lieut. Seventy-first Highlanders, whilst leading his men into action at Gwalior; and on 1st July, at Malligaum, aged 27, Edward Digby Neave, of the Bombay Civil Service, sons of Sir Digby Neave, bart.

18. At Allahabad, Lieut. J. E. Copeland, Bengal Cavalry, son of Alderman Copeland, M.P.

JULY.

3. Suddenly, of disease of the heart, Major-Gen. F. Lester, of the Artillery, commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army.

— At Cawnpore, of exhaustion, Brigadier-General Campbell, the younger, of Craigie. Brigadier Campbell went out to the scene of the mutiny last year, in command of the Second Dragoon Guards, or Queen's Bays, in which regiment he has been ever since he entered the service, more than twenty-five years ago. On the 5th January last, in command of a bri-

gade, Colonel Campbell defeated a detachment of the rebels under the Nizam, at Secundra, with the slaughter of 350 of the insurgent troops, while his own loss only numbered one man and fifteen horses. About a month afterwards Her Majesty, in recognition of his gallantry, appointed him a Companion of the Bath—an honour which he did not live to learn had been conferred on him.

11. At Poona, Colonel W. Morris, C.B., of the Seventeenth Lancers. The gallant Colonel entered the army in 1842, and served with the Sixteenth Lancers at the battle of Maharajpore; also in the Sutlej campaign in 1846, including the affair of Buddiwal and the actions of Aliwal (where he was wounded) and Sobraon. During the late war, at the outset of the campaign, he acted as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General; but on the death of Major Willett he resumed his regimental duties, and commanded the Seventeenth Lancers at the battle of Balaklava, on which occasion he was severely wounded. He had received a medal for Maharajpore, a medal and clasp for Sobraon, and a medal and clasps for Balaklava and Sebastopol. In 1855, in recognition of his distinguished gallantry, he was made a C.B.

31. At Dumdum, in India, from sunstroke, Col. Robert Jocelyn Straton, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's Seventy-seventh Regiment, son of the late General Straton, and nephew of Lord Roden.

AUGUST.

10. At Calcutta, aged 42, Charles Peter White, Deputy Magistrate of Kalligunge, fourth son of Surg. A. White, Forty-fourth Regiment. He was long known as the most successful tiger-hunter in East Bengal. He died in consequence of a wound from a buffalo received four days previously.

12. At Mussoorie, Col. Hugh Fraser, C.B., Bengal Eng., late Commandant at Agra, and officiating Commissioner for the North-west Provinces of India.

SEPTEMBER.

5. Killed in the action near Goonah, while gallantly charging the enemy, aged 19, Alexander Fawcett, Lieut. Ninety-fifth Regiment.

H II

DEATHS.—INDIA.

10. At Poona, aged 40, Dr. William Harry Pigou, H.B.I.C.S. Dr. Pigou held the post of photographer to the Company, and it was while engaged in photographic duties that he died at Poona.

15. At Calcutta, aged 43, Lieut.-Col. William Grant Prendergast, Bengal Cavalry, youngest son of the late Gen. Sir Jeffery Prendergast.

16. Near Beora, from sun-stroke, during the pursuit of the rebels who fled from the field after the signal victory of Gen. Mitchell on the previous day, Lieut. George Malcolm Shaw, Third Bombay Light Cavalry, second son of A. N. Shaw, esq.

18. At Kurrachee, aged 38, Capt. Charles Ponsonby, Seventeenth Regiment N.I., Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Scinde Division of Bombay Army, son of the late Capt. John Ponsonby, R.N., of Springfield, Cumberland.

22. A letter recovered from the wreck of the *Avra* gives some information as to the fate of Sir Mountstuart Jackson and his companions at Lucknow:—"Alumbagh, Jan. 24.—I had not the courage in my last hurried note to give you a detailed account of my beloved brother's sad end, neither can I now bear to dwell on this subject. It would appear that when we left the Bailey guard or Residence, on the memorable night of the 22nd of Sept., the fiends at Lucknow were much enraged as soon as the intelligence reached their ears. They had been thirsting for our blood and for the large amount of treasure that we possessed. Through God's help, women, children, sick and wounded, passed through the midst of the city; the treasure was also safely carried away, and every soul reached the Dilkosha in safety. The demons felt themselves outdone, and probably stung to the quick by a sense of their own cowardice, which had permitted such a splendid move to have been executed without their having struck a single blow or made the slightest endeavour to baffle it: enraged at this and at the loss of the treasure, they wreaked their cowardly vengeance on helpless prisoners. They rushed to the Kaiser Bagh, the Moulvie, some say, at their head, and seized upon their victims. The ladies, it is said, were saved at the interference of the Begum. This may be true, and I hope it is so. The poor prisoners were tied together and blown off a gun—poor Patrick, Barnes, Sir Mountstuart Jackson, and Martin, the

sergeant-major. I have seen the man who buried their poor mangled remains three days after the fearful act had been committed. It appears that a man named Tirhoos-ul-Husun, whom Patrick Orr himself introduced to the Rajah of Mithoul, and whom the rajah employed as Vakeel at Lucknow, persuaded the Durbar to send for the refugees from Mithoul. They were consequently sent for, and were brought in with fetters."

24. In Central India, with General Whitlock's Division, of which he was Assistant-Adjutant-General, Major Alexander R. Dallas.

OCTOBER.

8. At Buxar, of wounds received the previous day in an action with the rebels, Capt. James S. Douglass, Fourth Madras Light Cavalry.

12. At sea, aged 36, Lieut.-Col. John Lewes Philipps, commanding Her Majesty's Eighty-ninth Regiment at Deesa, Bombay Presidency. Lieut.-Col. Philipps entered the service in 1842, and served with the Eighty-ninth Regiment in the Crimea, for which he received a medal and clasps; while at the Cape, his regiment was suddenly summoned to India, and landed at Bombay; but the Colonel's health succumbing to the heat of the climate, he was ordered to England, as the only chance of saving his life; but his once vigorous frame was too much exhausted to bear the journey down the country, and he expired at sea the day after embarking at Cambay.

20. Killed in action, near Sasseram, Hen. Alexander Scriven, Lieut. Rifle Brigade, second son of Lieut.-Col. Scriven, Royal South Middlesex Militia.

21. At Lucknow, Capt. John Dawson, First Native Infantry, from the effects of a severe wound in gallantly storming the Fort of Birmah.

NOVEMBER.

5. At Simla, where he had gone to recruit his health, which had suffered severely at Lucknow, Dr. William Cruikshank, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. At the outbreak of the late war he accompanied the Eastern army to Turkey. He served in the campaign of 1854-55 in Bulgaria and the Crimea, in

DEATHS.—INDIA.

medical charge of the Second Division of the army, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, the siege of Sebastopol, and the repulse of the principal sorties on the 26th of October, 1854. After a brief sojourn in his native country he was ordered to Calcutta, to attend on the Queen's forces in that country. Like many other distinguished and gallant men, he has fallen a victim to over-exertion and the climate.

21. At Lucknow, of his wounds, Lieut.-Col. John Lionel Stephenson, C.B. Lieut.-Col. Stephenson joined the Madras European Fusiliers in 1827, and served with distinction throughout the second Burmese war, where his regiment suffered so severely from climate, and was so harassed by hardships as at one time to have scarcely a sound man among them. The recent events which closed his gallant career commenced with the march of the force under General Havelock from Allahabad in June last, when he commanded his regiment in the actions of Futtehpore, Onao, Pundee Nuddee, Cawnpore, Oonee, Bussurut-Gunge (three times), Bithoor, Munghuwar, Alumbagh, and Lucknow, being every battle fought under the orders of General Havelock. At the latter place he received a wound from which, though at first considered slight, from want of proper dressings and nourishment, he sunk on the 21st of November.

26. Killed in action, near Fyzabad, Oude, when leading a charge of the Bengal Volunteer Cavalry on the rebels, aged 31, Capt. Arthur Giffard, H.M.'s Indian Army, youngest son of the late Sir Harding Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon.

DECEMBER.

6. At Jacobabad, "the city which he had built," Lieut. John Jacob, of the Bengal Artillery, and a Brigadier.

"The Indian army has just lost a General, and the Indian service a hero. Brigadier John Jacob, the renowned Commander of the Scinde Horse, has fallen a victim to fever, and the announcement will be received with sincere regret by all those, and they are now many, who take a genuine interest in India and its affairs. The professional distinctions of this able soldier were in themselves considerable, for, though he was comparatively young, and had never directed regular operations

on an extensive scale, he had taken a notable part in eventful campaigns, and had fought in great battles with memorable valour. His chief reputation, however, was earned in a more extraordinary capacity. He was endowed in an uncommon degree with those personal gifts which enable one man to exercise an ascendancy over thousands, and which, in all situations and all ages of the world, have constituted the material of heroes. With the single exception of Sir James Outram, he represented perhaps more vividly than any living soldier that natural and inherent superiority of power which, when expressed in the race instead of the individual, gives Englishmen the dominion over India. He never enjoyed any independent command of importance; indeed, his rank, which was brevet rank, would scarcely have qualified him for such position; but the vast extent of our Indian empire yields unbounded fields of operation even for regimental officers, and in one of these Colonel Jacob found opportunities for distinction which will long survive in Indian story.

"It is a noticeable, though by no means a singular, circumstance, that this famous cavalry officer was not originally connected with that arm of the service. Like many, or indeed most, of our best Indian soldiers, who pass from the regular to the irregular branches of the army, he took to cavalry duty because that was the duty for which the irregular levies were best fitted. His first appointment was to the Bombay Artillery, which he entered in 1827, and with this corps, composed, not of Natives, but of Europeans, he passed his first seven years of service. At the expiration of this period he was entrusted with a small detached command, comprising a company of Native artillery and a field battery; after which essay of his powers he proceeded, in the usual way of Indian promotion, to assume civil instead of military duties, and served for a short time in the provincial ministrations of Guzerat. From these employments, however, he was soon summoned by the outbreak of war, and he participated, as an artillery officer, in the perils and glories of the Afghan campaigns. He did not, however, accompany the expedition all the way to Cabul, for before the disastrous retreat from that city had been consummated he received his appointment in the peculiar sphere of duty with which his name has been in-

separably connected from that hour to the present.

"In the year 1839, just at the time when all North-Western India was in a ferment, it was determined to raise some squadrons of irregular horse for service in those parts, and the idea had been so far developed that some 500 swarthy cavaliers stood enrolled in 1841 as the Scinde Horse. At this period, however, it was resolved that the regiment should be augmented, and Colonel Outram, with a sympathetic perception of Jacob's abilities, selected the young Artillery Lieutenant for the chief command. The campaigns and conquest of Scinde, which presently ensued, offered, of course, the most admirable opportunities for further distinction, and on the field of Meeanee Jacob's Horse and Jacob himself established a name which was never afterwards sullied or obscured. Even this, however, was but an ordinary feature in the career we are describing. After Scinde had been annexed to the British territories, it became necessary to protect it as a frontier province, with efficient and organized garrisons, and in these duties a prominent part was assigned to the Scinde Horse. Owing partly to the anomalous character of the territorial Government, and partly, no doubt, to the confidence reposed in Jacob's personal abilities, the Scinde Horse were left almost entirely to themselves, and the regiment was constituted and commanded as its Colonel thought proper, without much interference from other authorities. The results soon became most remarkable. From a few troops the force was gradually expanded till it included two strong regiments, and mustered 1600 of the best horsemen in India. To these soldiers was intrusted, for leagues together, the patrol of the frontier, and, though they were thus divided into inconsiderable detachments, sometimes of less than fifty men each, their vigilance, fidelity, and intelligence, were such as to insure the perfect protection of the province. All this while there was but one commander of the whole. Whether as Major, or Colonel, or Brigadier, Jacob was still the sole head of this formidable body, nor had he more than four officers under him for the discharge of the entire duty. He was the commandant of both regiments together, and was assisted simply by two Lieutenants in each. Five Europeans thus controlled nearly two thousand of the fiercest swordsmen of the

East, and with such absolute effect, that it was said not a trooper in the corps knew any will but that of his Colonel. Their discipline was perfection itself; their devotion unquestioned; their loyalty never impeached. All this was performed by the personal ascendancy of an Englishman.

"This, in fact, was the ground on which Jacob took his stand. His theory was, that Europeans were naturally superior to Asiatics, and that Asiatics, so far from resenting such ascendancy, desired nothing better than to profit by it. All they wanted was to obey, provided only that their obedience was challenged by one clearly competent to demand it. Avail yourselves, said he, of the advantage which nature gives you. Send good Europeans to India, and sift them well when they get there. Place no man in command unless he is qualified to impress and govern by proofs of personal excellence, and, when you have got such a man, leave those whom he is to govern with no idea of any authority but his. Instead of teaching natives to look up to some central and remote jurisdiction, give them their plain and visible lord in their commanding officer, and in him only. Instead of diluting the magical influence of race by multiplying European officers, and thus exhibiting inferior specimens of the dominant class, concentrate power and effect by making these rulers rare and absolute. Facilitate their work by giving them every species of personal authority under definite instructions; teach the native soldier to look up to a man, ever present with him, in whom he can recognise a natural expression of that Government which otherwise he can only dimly understand, and then you may save nine-tenths of your officers, and rely implicitly upon the devotion of your troops."—*The Times*.

It was the remark of Napoleon that his military genius was subordinate to his civil capacity—that no man could be a general of the first class who was not also a civilian of the first class. Brigadier Jacob stood even this severe test. While his fame as the organizer and wielder of the renowned Scinde Horse has become familiar in our English homes, it was known to few that he was one of those rare souls who value and practise the military art only as the instrument and guarantee of civilization and peace. His military command and his famous regi-

ments he made the nucleus of a new social order and progress. He had no sooner reduced to submission the savage tribes whom he was sent to check than he introduced among men whose vocation had been rapine and violence since the world began a suitable system of social polity. The spot whereon his wild troopers first pitched their tents was a sterile waste for miles around. "He made the desert smile," and when some thirteen years afterwards the creating spirit passed away, there stood on that spot a city called after his name, with 30,000 inhabitants, and the district around had become one fertile garden. In this city Jacob ruled by his own inward power rather than by any delegated authority; keeping a watchful eye over the intriguing rulers of Central Asia, and commanding the awe of our most turbulent neighbours—the lonely and vigilant sentinel of the north-western frontier of our Eastern empire. And here in the very flower of his manhood, and in the full working of a large intellect and unconquerable will, he was struck down by a brain fever. The revolt of the sepoys and the danger of our empire had necessarily caused great anxiety to the ardent soldier; the exigencies of the public service, the perversity of some, and the routine stupidity of more of the Indian officials, fretted a brain already suffering from the intense heat of a Scindian sun, and, fully aware of his approaching danger, and preparing for the probability of his decease, the great soldier worked to the last permitted moment.

14. Killed by a grape-shot through the heart, while charging some guns of the Joudpore Legion, Lieut. John Hudson, of the Sixth Dragoons, second son of George Hudson, esq., M.P. This young officer served in the Tenth Hussars in the Crimea.

31. In Oude, aged 45, Francis Woodley Horne, Major Seventh Hussars, third son of Sir Wm. Horne (formerly Attorney-General), of Epping House, Herts, and Upper Harley-street.

CENTENARIANS.

MARCH.

Lately. Mrs. Martha Williams, widow of a farmer. She was born at Halling Grange farm, Abbeydore, Herefordshire,

on St. Thomas's Day, the 21st of December, 1755, and was consequently 102 years old on the 21st of December last. Until very lately her sight and hearing continued very good. Her two sisters died some time ago, the one at the age of 95, and the other at 97.

Lately. Near Skipton, aged 102, Mrs. Catterson, of Sliden Moor.

Lately. Margaret Mason, aged 100, has just died at Stonehaven; her friends declare that she had an entire new set of natural teeth when she was upwards of ninety.

APRIL.

2. At her son's residence, Montague-st., Bristol, aged 100, Mrs. Anne Williams, relict of Mr. Isaac Williams, of Compton Greenfield, Gloucestershire. The deceased was mother of ten children, grandmother of sixty-four, great-grandmother of two hundred and seventeen, and great-great-grandmother of eight.

MAY.

1. At Knockindrane, Carlow, Mr. Jas. Nolan, who attained the age of 116 years, being born, according to the most unquestionable evidence, in 1742. The deceased, who was a tenant on the estate of the Earl of Bessborough, was born on the townland on which he died; and although in comfortable circumstances, and many of his kinsmen growing up around him in comparative opulence, nothing could induce him to enlarge his farm residence, or to erect one more suitable to the requirements of the age in which he lived. He was a man simple in his habits, moderate in his diet, and exceedingly temperate. His custom was, from an early period of his life, to bathe his head in cold water every morning throughout the year. His memory was strong and tenacious, and his narrative of the many events that occurred within his recollection, during a period of a century, was clear, precise, and accurate. The patriarch died very quietly after two days' illness.

25. At Wandsworth, aged 103, John Ewing, who was born 16th October, 1754, at Carron-shore, parish of Larbert, Stirling. He had been formerly serjeant in the Foot Guards, and had served in the Walcheren expedition and Peninsular

campaigns, and was pensioned previously to the battle of Waterloo. He possessed remarkable physical strength, and retained his mental faculties to the last.

JULY.

31. At Sutton-upon-Trent, aged 113, Ann Harwick. She was born at Collingham, and had lived in the house in which she died the unprecedented period of ninety-four years, having entered it as a servant when 19 years old.

— At Midwood Cottage, Blackheath, aged 102, Mrs. Milward. Her husband was state coachman to George IV., when Regent.

SEPTEMBER.

3. At Glazely, near Bridgnorth, aged 104, Mr. Edward Evans, farmer. Notwithstanding his patriarchal age, the deceased was active and attended to business till some weeks prior to his death, going about on a favourite pony, which he groomed himself.

10. At Penryn, aged 111, Mrs. Mary Vincent. The deceased leaves two younger sisters whose united ages are nearly 200 years.

Lately. At New York, aged 103, Mrs. Kidd.

OCTOBER.

3. At Leicester Trinity Hospital, aged 101, a man who went by the name of Donovan, a native of Hungary, which country he left seventy years ago to join the British army as a volunteer.

Lately. At Montrose, of mere old age, Mr. James Bain, who was, according to his own calculations, about 103 years of age, but it has been stated that it is extremely probable he under-estimated his age by at least two or four years. Deceased was born in the parish of Kinneff, and served his apprenticeship there to the trade of a joiner; after some time he removed to the village of Bervie, where he entered on his matrimonial life, the fruits of which are enumerated by scores in all the grades of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Mr. Bain was born in the reign of George II., and has thus outlived four monarchs of these kingdoms, and more than twenty years the sway of a fifth.

CIVIL SERVICE PROMOTIONS.

1858.

JANUARY.

Marq. of Clanricarde to be Lord Privy Seal.

Lieut.-Colonel James, R.E., to be Director of the Consolidated Topographical Department of the War Office.

Hon. W. A. Tollemache to be Treasurer of the Kent County Court.

C. B. Saunders, esq., to be Commissioner of the Delhi Division and Agent of the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

Mr. Serjeant Byles to be a Puisne Judge of the Common Pleas.

Mr. O'Hagan to be a Commissioner of National Education, Ireland.

Hon. W. G. Jerningham to be *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General for Peru.

Sir C. Cresswell to be Judge of the Court of Probate.

Dr. A. F. Bayford and C. J. Middleton, esq., to be Registrars of the Court of Probate.

Messrs. Bazalgette, Shapter, Toller, Green, Goldsmid, Amplett, and Fleming, to be Queen's Counsel.

G. Bagot, esq., Comptroller of the Lord Lieutenant's Household, Ireland.

W. Hardinge, esq., to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Natal.

H. Connor, esq., and H. L. Phillips, esq., to be Puisne Judges, Natal.

W. H. Rennie, esq., to be Auditor-General of Hong Kong.

Major E. J. Lake to be Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States.

Major C. R. Browne to be Commissioner of the Leia Division, Punjab.

H. B. Harrington, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of India.

E. A. Grattan, esq., to be Consul at Antwerp.

F. Lousada, esq., to be Consul at Boston, U.S.

Dr. Addams, Dr. Phillimore, Dr. Deane, and Dr. Twiss, to be Queen's Counsel.

E. F. Jenner, esq., to be Registrar of the Court of Probate.

J. Christian, esq., to be a Puisne Judge in the Common Pleas, Ireland.

Mr. Serjeant O'Brien to be a Puisne Judge in the Queen's Bench, Ireland.

PROMOTIONS.

H. G. Hughes, esq., to be Solicitor-General of Ireland.

Col. Hon. C. B. Phipps to be K.C.B.

C. H. Dickson, esq., to be Consul at Soukhoum Kalé and Redout Kalé on the Black Sea.

R. Cumberbatch, esq., to be Consul at Berdiausk, Sea of Azoff.

H. Mills, esq., to be Recorder of Buckingham.

C. F. B. Dawkins, esq., to be Receiver-General for the Island of Trinidad.

FEBRUARY.

D. Livingstone, esq., to be Consul at Quillimane.

Duke of Devonshire to be Lord-Lieutenant of Devonshire.

Earl of Sefton to be Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire.

Colonel Neale to be Consul at Patras.

H. Suter, esq., to be Consul at Varna.

Hon. H. B. W. Brand to be Keeper of the Privy Seal of H.R.H. Prince of Wales.

C. Hawkins, esq., to be Inspector of Anatomy.

R. G. Johnson, esq., to be Consul at Charente.

Viscount Eversley to be Second Church Estates Commissioner.

Sir W. Hodges to be Chief Justice of the Cape Colony.

A. Fitzjames, esq., to be Queen's Advocate of Sierra Leone.

Mr. Hammond to be Bailiff of Jersey.

Hon. W. Stuart to be Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

A. Bittlestone, esq., to be a Puisne Judge in India.

R. P. Marett, esq., to be Advocate-General of Jersey.

A. D. Robertson, esq., to be Political Superintendent of Kolapore.

W. Sandwith, esq., to be Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN
PARLIAMENT.

Reigate.—Sir H. C. Rawlinson.

Mayo.—Lord J. T. Browne.

Paisley.—H. E. C. Ewing, esq.

Limerick.—G. Gavin, esq.

Northampton, South.—H. Cartwright, esq.

MARCH.

W. Ryder, esq., to be British Arbitrator in the Mixed Court of Justice at Havannah.

Captain P. W. Hamilton, R.N., to be Consul at Charente.

W. Doria, esq., to be Secretary to Legation, Persia.

W. T. Thomson, esq., to be *Chargé d'Affaires* at Chili.

R. G. Johnson, esq., to be Consul at Amsterdam.

F. Bernal, esq., to be Consul at Carthagena, New Granada.

L. C. Otway, esq., C.B., to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico.

J. S. Lumley, esq., to be Secretary to Legation at Madrid.

Captain Hon. E. A. J. Harris, R.N., to be Consul-General for the Austrian Coasts of the Adriatic.

Colonel J. L. A. Simmons to be Consul-General at Warsaw.

M. Y. Brown, esq., to be Consul at Genoa.

J. Annesley, esq., to be Consul at Riga.

R. Levinge-Swift, esq., to be Consul at Oporto.

J. D. Dickinson, esq., to be Secretary to India Board of Directors.

J. C. Brodie, esq., to be Registrar of Sasines, Edinburgh.

C. E. Wilson, esq., and D. Scrymgeour, esq., to be Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.

Lord Howden to be G.C.B.

P. W. Doyle, esq., and Lieut.-Colonel T. N. Larcom to be C.B.

G. Lambert, esq., to be State Steward of the Vice-Regal Household. C. Lindsay, esq., to be Comptroller, and G. Bagot, esq., re-appointed Chamberlain in Ireland.

A. Whitman, esq., and R. B. Dickey, esq., to be Members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.

G. Wall, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon.

A. G. Fyfe, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica.

F. Ellis, esq., to be a Member of the Council of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

E. B. Watermeyer, esq., to be a Puisne Judge of the Cape of Good Hope.

R. J. Corner, esq., to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Ports and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

J. B. H. Collings, M.D., to be Auditor-General of Malta.

PROMOTIONS.

H. J. Woodcock, esq., to be Attorney-General of Antigua.

F. Bernal, esq., to be Consul at Carthage, New Granada.

Sir G. Pollock to be a Director of the East India Company.

Earl of Dalkeith to be Lord Lieutenant of Dumfries.

Alexander Shank Cook, esq., to be Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty.

J. M. Arnott, esq., to be Surgeon in Ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince Consort.

W. Lawrence, esq., F.R.S., to be one of Her Majesty's Serjeant Surgeons in Ordinary.

Sir J. F. Crampton, K.C.B., to be Envoy Extraordinary to Russia.

A. Buchanan, esq., C.B., to be Minister to Spain.

G. J. R. Gordon, esq., to be Ambassador at Hanover.

Captain the Hon. E. A. J. Harris, R.N., to be Ambassador to the Swiss Confederation.

Hon. Henry George Howard to be Minister at Tuscany.

The Hon. Henry George Elliot to be Minister at Copenhagen.

Lord Augustus W. F. S. Loftus to be Envoy Extraordinary to Austria.

Viscount Chelsea to be Secretary of Embassy at Paris.

G. Moir, esq., to be Sheriff of Sterling.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN
PARLIAMENT.

Buckingham Co.—Right Hon. B. Disraeli, re-el.

Bridgnorth.—H. Whitmore, esq., re-el.

Wilts, North.—Right Hon. J. T. H. S. Sotherton Estcourt, re-el.

Huntingdon.—Right Hon. J. Peel, re-el.

Oxford Co.—Right Hon. J. W. Henley, re-el.

Leicester, North.—Lord John Manners, re-el.

Belfast.—H. McC. Cairns, esq., re-el.

Suffolk, East.—Sir F. Kelly, re-el.

Chichester.—Lord H. Lennox, re-el.

Northumberland, North.—Lord Lovaine, re-el.

Wenlock.—Right Hon. G. C. W. Forester, re-el.

Droitwich.—Right Hon. Sir J. S. Paington, bart., re-el.

Cambridge University.—Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, re-el.

King's Lynn.—Lord Stanley, re-el.

Wicklow.—Hon. G. L. Proby.

Cockermouth.—Lord Naas, re-el.

Salop, South.—Visct. Newport, re-el.

Dublin Co.—Col. T. E. Taylor, re-el.

Tyrone.—Lord C. Hamilton, re-el.

Durham, City.—J. R. Mowbray, esq., re-el.

Dublin University.—A. Lefroy, esq.

Enniskillen.—J. Whiteside, esq., re-el.

APRIL.

E. Stanley, esq., and J. Paget, esq., to be Surgeons Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

F. W. Gibbs, esq., to be C.B.

G. L. Marc, esq., to be Consul at Samos.

F. D. Orme, esq., to be *Chargé d'Affaires* to Venezuela.

Hon. J. H. C. Fane to be Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

W. Lowther, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

A. B. Paget, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

E. Harris, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Lisbon.

J. H. Burnley, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Berne.

W. C. Manley, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen.

G. S. W. Watley, esq., to be Colonial Secretary, Nevis.

Major-Gen. Sir J. G. Le Marchant, to be Governor of Malta.

Earl of Selkirk to be Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.

J. B. Byles, esq., one of Her Majesty's Judges, received the honour of knighthood.

Earl of Mansfield, K.T., to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland.

A. Bittlestone, esq., Judge of the Supreme Court, Madras, received the honour of knighthood.

C. B. Adderley to be fourth Charity Commissioner.

W. Deedes, esq., M.P., to be one of the Church Estates Commissioners.

Lord Justice Turner to be a Member of the Cambridge University Commission.

Major Teesdale to be Equerry to the Prince of Wales.

Lord Sudely to be Lord-Lieutenant of Montgomery.

W. E. Frere, esq., to be a Provisional Member of Council at Bombay.

R. Aitken, esq., J. Audain, esq., and R. Chapman, esq., to be Members of the

Legislative Council; and W. M'Kenzie,

PROMOTIONS.

and J. Audain, esq., to be Members of the Executive Council of St. Vincent.

MAY.

A. J. Johnston, esq., to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, New Zealand.

W. Blanc, esq., to be Attorney-General, Dominica.

T. Johnson, esq., to be Registrar of Deeds, River Gambia.

C. Neaves, esq., to be one of the Lords Justiciary in Scotland.

W. Penney, esq., to be one of the Lords of Session.

Duke of Devonshire to be Lord-Lieutenant of Derby.

H. W. Parker, esq., late First Minister and Principal Secretary for New South Wales, received the honour of knighthood.

Sir H. Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B., to be Ambassador at Constantinople.

Hon. E. M. Erskine to be Secretary of Legation at Washington.

Hon. L. S. West to be Secretary of Legation, Turin.

D. Erskine, esq., to be Colonial Secretary, Natal.

H. B. Thomson, esq., to be Queen's Advocate, Ceylon.

J. Holmes, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council, Nova Scotia.

F. McCarthy, esq., to be Member of the Executive Council, and J. Jarrett, esq., to be Member of the Legislative Council, Bahamas.

I. Farrington, A. Benners, and A. C. Smith, esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council, Virgin Islands.

H. Hill, esq., Q.C., to be a Puisne Judge of the Queen's Bench.

H. M. Inglis, esq., to be one of the Ordinary Clerks of Session, Scotland.

Marquis of Bath to be Ambassador at Portugal.

— Montgomery, esq., to be Chief Commissioner of Oude.

G. Campbell, esq., to be Judicial Commissioner of Oude.

G. Brackenbury, esq., to be Consul at Madrid.

J. Annesley, esq., to be Consul at Amsterdam.

R. G. Johnson, esq., to be Consul at Riga.

E. W. Mark, esq., to be Consul at Marseilles.

W. M. Dyer, esq., to be Consul at Baltimore.

C. Tulin, esq., to be Consul at Mobile.

R. Koch, esq., to be Consul at Frankfurt.

H. Forbes, esq., to be Member of the Legislative Council at Madras.

Capt. H. Lyster to be Captain Superintendent of the Royal William Victualing Yard.

Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Newcastle, Earl Grey, Lord Panmure, Major-General Lord Rokeby, S. Herbert, esq., E. Ellice, esq., Major-General Sir W. F. Williams, Major-General Sir J. Y. Scarlett, Major-General Sir J. M. F. Smith, Colonel Sir H. K. Storks, and Colonel H. Eyre, to be Commissioners to inquire into promotion and retirement in the Army.

E. Cardwell, esq., W. Miles, esq., W. Deedes, esq., E. C. Egerton, esq., W. N. Massey, esq., W. H. Walton, esq., R. M. Straight, esq., R. Upperton, esq., and A. Tindal, esq., to be Commissioners to inquire into Costs of Prosecutions and certain Fees and Allowances.

F. Gubbins, esq., to be a Commissioner of Benares.

G. Couper, esq., to be a Commissioner in Oude.

Capt. Ross, R.E., to be Inspector of Railways.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Leitrim Co.—W. R. O. Gore, esq.
Limerick, City.—J. Spaight, esq.

JUNE.

Lord Stanley to be H. M. Commissioner for the Affairs of India.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, bart., to be one of the Principal Secretaries of State (Colonies).

J. Robertson, esq., W.S., to be Crown Agent for Scotland.

C. Elliott, esq., M.D., to be Principal Medical Officer, Ceylon.

E. J. Eagles, esq., to be Registrar of Population and Property, Guiana.

C. G. Howell Davis, esq., to be Stipendiary Magistrate, Guiana.

Wm. Rae, esq., M.D., and J. Prior, esq., knighted.

J. Ratcliff, esq., Mayor of Birmingham, knighted.

Hon. R. B. P. Lyons to be Envoy Extraordinary to Tuscany.

R. Baker, esq., to be Inspector of Factories.

PROMOTIONS.

Col. Hon. A. F. Liddell to be one of the Grooms in Waiting.

His Most Faithful Majesty, Pedro V., King of Portugal and the Algarves, to be K.G.

Lieut.-Col. J. Clarke and St. G. Tucker, esq., to be Commissioners in Oude.

E. Thornton, esq., to be Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab.

N. N. Cust, esq., to be a Commissioner of the Lahore Division.

C. B. Saunders, esq., to be a Commissioner of the Delhi Division.

T. Alexander, esq., C.B., to be Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

Sir J. W. Colville, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to be Vice-President of the Legislative Council, India.

Hon. J. P. Grant to be President of the Council of India.

Hon. H. Ricketts to be a Member of the Council of India.

Lieut.-Col. S. A. Abbott to be a Commissioner of Oude.

Captain Gordon to be Principal Military Storekeeper at Woolwich Arsenal.

Hon. H. Sugden and W. D. Ferguson, esq., to be Registrars of the Court of Chancery, Ireland.

R. S. Cusack, esq., to be Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper in Ireland.

Sir H. Huntley to be Consul at Loanda.

D. Erskine, esq., to be Consul-General, Madeira.

Earl of Hardwicke, Marquis of Chandos, E. Cardwell, esq., Admiral W. F. Martin, Sir J. D. H. Elphinston, bart., Commodore J. Shepherd, W. S. Lindsay, esq., J. Shepherd, esq., and R. Green, esq., to be Commissioners to Inquire into Manning the Navy.

Duke of Newcastle, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Rev. W. C. Lake, M.A., Rev. W. Rogers, M.A., G. Smith, esq., M.A., N. W. Senior, esq., M.A., and E. Miall, esq., to be Commissioners on Popular Education in England.

Viscount Eversley, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Col. Hon. E. G. D. Pennant, and W. B. Wrightson, esq., to be Commissioners on Metropolitan Turnpike-gates and Toll-bars.

Captain Hon. G. F. Hastings to be Superintendent of Haslar Hospital.

N. A. Roberts, esq., Commissioner of the Punjab.

E. L. Brandreth, esq., to be a Commissioner of the Hissar Division.

J. Sealy, esq., and N. L. Young, M.D., to be Members of the Council of Barbadoes.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

King's Lynn.—Right Hon. Lord Stanley, re-el.

Hertford Co.—Right Hon. Sir E. G. E. L. Bulwer Lytton, bart., re-el.

JULY.

Col. F. H. G. Seymour to be Equerry in Ordinary to H.M.

Col. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge to be Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince Consort.

J. W. Cusack, esq., to be Surgeon in Ordinary to H.M. in Ireland.

C. Alison, esq., to be Envoy Extraordinary at Teheran.

Dr. A. Smith to be a K.C.B.

A. H. Lawrence, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to be a baronet.

R. C. Legh, esq., to be Auditor-General, Malta.

Dr. Lushington to be Dean of the Arches.

Dr. T. Twiss to be Chancellor of the Diocese of London.

C. H. C. Plowden, esq., to be Assistant Secretary to the Board of Control.

A. McNeill, esq., to be one of the Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland.

— Alexander, esq., to be Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

W. G. Lettsom, esq., to be *Chargé d'Affaires*, Bolivia.

G. B. Mathew, esq., to be Secretary of Legation, Mexico.

E. Corbett, esq., to be Secretary of Legation, Florence.

E. C. G. Murray, esq., to be Consul-General at Odessa.

G. P. R. James, esq., to be Consul-General at Venice.

L. J. Barbar, esq., to be Consul-General, Virginia.

E. S. Gordon, esq., to be Sheriff of Perth.

Major-General T. H. Franks, C.B., to be a K.C.B.

Sir John Yarde Buller, bart., to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, of the style of Baron Churston, of Churston Ferrers and Lupton, co. Devon.

E. Jackson, esq., to be Commissioner to inquire into claims connected with the Sepoy Mutiny in Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Marquis of Salisbury, Duke of Richmond, Duke of Buccleuch, Marquis of

PROMOTIONS.

Downshire, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Methuen, Lieut.-General Sir F. Stovin, Colonels R. P. Douglas, J. K. Pipon, J. W. Patten, R. T. Gilpin, and R. A. Shafto Adair, to be Commissioners on the Militia.

J. A. Turner, esq., Colonel H. J. French, and H. S. Selfe, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the Store and Clothing Depots at Weedon, Woodwich, and the Tower.

General Peel, Duke of Cambridge, Lord Stanley, Marquis of Tweeddale, Viscount Melville, Sir H. G. W. Smith, Sir G. A. Wetherall, General P. Montgomerie, General H. Hancock, Colonel W. Burlton, and Colonel T. F. Tait, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the Organization of the Army of the East India Company.

Admiral Codrington, C.B., to be Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard.

J. Major, esq., and S. Coppinger, esq., to be Commissioners to inquire into the Municipal Affairs of Belfast.

General Sir J. M. F. Smith, W. S. Lindsay, esq., Captain J. Washington, R.N., Captain B. J. Sullivan, R.N., C.B., Captain J. Vetch, R.E., and J. Coode, esq., to be Commissioners on Harbours of Refuge.

H. Martley, esq., Q.C., Dr. M. Longfield, Q.C., and C. J. Hargreave, esq., Q.C., to be Judges of the New Landed Estates Court in Ireland.

M. Best, esq., to be Revising Barrister for East Surrey.

J. Disraeli, esq., to be a Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

P. Rose, esq., to be Treasurer of the Derbyshire County Courts.

F. K. Lenthall, esq., to be Recorder of Woodstock.

Colonel H. Lake, C.B., to be Commissioner of Police, Dublin.

— Johnston, esq., to be Immigration Agent, at Calcutta.

— Knox, esq., to be Immigration Agent at Madras.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN
PARLIAMENT.

Norfolk, East.—Hon. W. G. W. Coke.
Cornwall, West.—J. Saint Aubyn, esq.
Stamford—Sir S. H. Northcote.

AUGUST.

F. Hughes, esq., to be a Knight of the United Kingdom.

John Charles, Earl of Seafield, to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Strathspey, of Strathspey, counties of Inverness and Moray.

Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., to be a Baron, by the title of Baron Clyde, of Clydesdale.

Sir John Laird Lawrence, G.C.B., to be a baronet.

The Right Hon. T. Pemberton Leigh to be a Baron, by the title of Baron Kingsdown, of Kingsdown, co. Kent.

W. H. Doyle, esq., to be Assistant-Judge, Bahamas.

H. Longridge, esq., to be Inspector of Coal Mines.

Captain A. Slade, R.N., C.B., to be K.C.B.

Captain Sir H. Huntley to be Consul at Loanda.

D. Erskine, esq., to be Consul at Madeira.

Rear-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Major-

SEPTEMBER.

J. W. Fisher, esq., knighted.

Lord Bloomfield, K.C.B., to be G.C.B.
J. Douglas, esq., to be Governor of British Columbia, and M. B. Begbie, esq., to be Judge in the said colony.

R. M. Bromley, esq., to be K.C.B.

T. T. Grant, esq., to be K.C.B.

J. O. McWilliam, M.D., to be C.B.

Peter Fairburn, esq., Mayor of Leeds, knighted.

G. Mills, esq.; J. Shepherd, esq.; Sir J. W. Hogg, bart.; E. Macnaghten, esq.; R. D. Mangles, esq.; W. J. Eastwick, esq.; H. T. Prinsep, esq.; Sir H. C. Montgomery; Sir F. Currie, bart.; Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, bart.; Sir R. J. H. Vivian, K.C.B.; Sir P. T. Cautley, K.C.B.; Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B.; J. P. Willoughby, esq.; W. Arbuthnot, esq.; Sir J. Melvill, and J. Pringle, esq., to be Members of the Council of India.

Sir G. B. Clerk, K.C.B., and H. J. Baillie, esq., to be Under-Secretaries, and J. C. Melville, esq., Assistant-Under-Secretary of State for India.

Rear-Admiral R. Gordon to be Deputy-Master, Trinity House.

P. Colquhoun, esq., to be Judge, Ionian Islands.

H. Gazebrook, esq., to be Treasurer of the Worcester County Courts.

Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., to be G.C.B., Capt. W. G. Aldham, R.N.,

PROMOTIONS.

Capt. G. W. Preedy, R.N., and the Hon. F. W. Bruce, to be C.B.

H. A. Churchill, C.B., to be Consul at Jassy.

E. St. J. Neale, esq., to be Consul in Bosnia.

H. S. Ongley, esq., to be Consul at Patras.

L. J. Barbar, esq., to be Consul at Candia.

G. Moore, esq., to be Consul in Virginia.

Col. R. B. Wood, C.B., to be Secretary to the Indian Commission.

Dr. Rigaud, Bishop of Antigua, to be a Member of the Council of that Island.

C. Young, esq., to be Attorney-General Prince Edward's Island.

G. L. Bellot, esq., to be a Member of the Council of Dominica.

W. Foster, esq., to be Military Store-keeper and Barrackmaster at Sheerness.

E. D. Baynes, esq., and J. F. Kirwan, esq., to be Members of the Council of Montserrat.

Col. Yorke, C.B., and Col. Daubeney, C.B., to be Inspectors of Clothing.

OCTOBER.

Rear-Admiral Sir J. Leeke, C.B., to be K.C.B.

Col. Lord M. Kerr, and Lieut.-Col. R. H. Lowth, to be C.B.

B. W. Rawson, esq., to be C.B.

Sir James Outram, G.C.B., to be a Baronet.

J. Murray, esq., to be one of the Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs.

Capt. G. Grey to be Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

J. B. Dasent, esq., to be Judge of the Northumberland County Courts.

Rev. R. Jolly to be Tutor to Prince Arthur.

Colonel Woods to be Inspector-General of Irish Constabulary.

R. Montgomery, esq., to be a Provisional Member of the Governor-General's Council of India.

S. Butler, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon.

— Whitehead, esq., to be Chief Registrar, and W. F. Higgins, esq., to be a Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy.

R. M. Newton, esq., to be Recorder of Cambridge.

W. H. C. Plowden, esq., Maj. Moore, and W. Dent, esq., to be Directors of the East India Company.

W. B. Hodgson, LL.D., to be Assist. Commissioner of Council on Education.

Major H. J. Brownrigg, to be Inspector General of Irish Constabulary.

Capt. J. R. Mann, R.E., to be Surveyor General, Mauritius.

J. S. Tucker, esq., to be Civil Engineer of Cape of Good Hope.

F. A. Carrington, esq., to be Recorder of Wokingham.

Capt. H. Hopkinson to be a Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

NOVEMBER.

Capt. W. D. Gosset, R.E., to be Treasurer, British Columbia.

Capt. C. Sim, R.E., Surveyor-General, Ceylon.

The Rt. Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, M.P., to be Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary to the United States of the Ionian Islands.

Col. the Hon. R. Bruce to be Governor to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Maj. R. J. Lindsay, Major C. C. Teesdale, C.B., Capt. G. H. Grey, and Viscount Valletort, Equeries Extraordinary, to be Equeries to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Col. Etienne Paschal Taché knighted.

Dr. H. Barth to be C.B.

Hon. F. Bruce to be Ambassador to China.

H. Waddington, esq., to be a Commissioner for the University of Cambridge.

Mr. Serjeant Wells to be a Puisne Judge at Calcutta.

— Kynnersley, esq., to be Recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Major H. C. Bird to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon.

Colonel G. Maclean, R.A., to be a Member of the Council of St. Helena.

E. J. Cloke, esq., to be a Member of the Council of St. Vincent.

W. Wells, esq., to be a Member of the Council of Granada.

C. Clifford, esq., knighted.

C. J. Latrobe, esq., H. Merivale, esq., J. Douglas, esq., W. Stevenson, esq., W. Arrindell, esq., and J. B. Morley, esq., to be C.B.

J. Misick, esq., to be President of the Council of the Turks and Caicos Island.

J. W. Smith, C.B., to be Commissary General.

Capt. Hon. J. R. Drummond, C.B., to be Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieut.-Col. Maude, R. A., to be Deputy-Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland.

DECEMBER.

S. Petrie, esq., and M. Jean N. E. Melchior, to be C.B.

E. Herries, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Brussels.

H. P. T. Barron, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Lisbon.

Capt. Rigby to be Consul at Zanzibar Muscat.

A. S. Walne, esq., to be British Commissioner at Jeddah.

Lord Napier to be Minister at the Hague.

Lord Lyons to be Minister at Washington.

Hon. P. C. Searlett, C.B., to be Minister at Florence.

Hon. F. R. Forbes to be Minister at Rio Janeiro.

A. B. Paget, esq., to be Minister at Dresden.

H. Rumbold, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Peking.

— Colquhoun to be Consul General in Egypt.

B. Andrews, esq., Q.C., to be Commissioner of Bankrupts at Exeter.

J. Deedes, esq., to be Recorder of Folkestone.

W. Smythe, esq., Sir J. McNeill, K.C.B., Sir J. Ferguson, bart., Sir A. Orr, and D. Maclaren, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiry as to Public Roads in Scotland.

Rear-Admiral A. Milne to be a K.C.B.

R. Kirby, esq., to be a C.B.

Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. P. M. C. Talbot to be Serjeant-at-Arms to the House of Lords.

G. W. Sanders, esq., to be a Commissioner of Bankruptcy at Birmingham.

Sir H. Davison to be Chief Justice of Madras.

W. Arrindell, esq., knighted.

Rear-Adm. W. A. B. Hamilton, Capt.

A. P. Ryder, R.N., J. H. Gladstone, esq., D. Dunbar, esq., and S. R. Graves, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the condition and management of Lights, Buoys, and Beacons.

J. J. Murray, M.D., to be Surgeon, Hong-Kong.

Hon. G. Grey to be Secretary of Legation, Berlin.

Hon. E. E. Morris to be Secretary of Legation, Stockholm.

W. D. Irvine, esq., to be Secretary of Legation, Washington.

M. D. Wells, esq., knighted.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Hereford.—Lord W. Graham.

Reigate.—Hon. W. J. Monson.

Manchester.—T. Bazley, esq.

Devon South.—S. T. Kekewich, esq.

Chester North.—W. Egerton, esq.

Guildford.—G. Onslow, esq.

Brecknockshire.—G. C. Morgan, esq.

Linlithgowshire.—C. Baillie, esq.

Boston.—W. H. Adams, esq., re-el.

ARMY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY.

5. 14th Light Dragoons, Major and Brevet-Col. C. W. M. Balders, C.B., to be Major.

— 3rd Foot, Major G. J. Ambrose to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. H. J. King to be Major.

— 13th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. King to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. G. H. Tyler to be Major.

— 71st Foot, Major W. Hope to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. B. Blennerhasset to be Major.

92nd Foot, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. A. I. Lockhart to be Lieut.-Col.; Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. K. D. Mackenzie to be Major.

— 95th Foot, Major J. A. R. Raines to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major Hon. E. C. H. Massey to be Major.

— Brevet: Lieut.-Col. G. C. Langley, Assist.-Adj.-Gen. of the Royal Marines, Colonel in the Army.

8. 12th Light Drags., Brevet-Col. C. W. M. Balders to be Lieut.-Col.

— Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. W. R. Nedham to be Col.; Capt. G. B. Shakespeare to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major E. J. Carthew to be Capt.

— 5th Foot, Major and Brevet-Lieut. Col. J. A. V. Kirkland, having raised a

PROMOTIONS.

batt. of 1000 rank and file, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. G. B. Milman to be Major; Capt. F. W. L'Estrange to be Major.

8. 26th Foot, Capt. R. W. Clerke to be Major.

— 27th Foot, Major T. P. Touzel to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. O. Langley to be Major.

— Brevet: Col. I. H. Griffin, Royal Art., to be Major-Gen. (*hon.*).

— Lieut.-Cols. T. W. M'Mahon, 5th Drag. Guards, A. Low, 4th Lt. Drags. to be Colonels in the Army.

12. 10th Foot, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. Fenwick to be Lieut.-Col. To be Majors, Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. M. G. Sparks, vice Fenwick; Capt. and Brevet-Major R. M. Best; Brevet-Major T. Byrne, from the 67th Foot.

— 11th Foot, to be Majors, Capt. and Brevet-Major E. Moore, Capt. and Brevet-Major E. L. Blosse.

— 12th Foot to be Majors, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. M. Hamilton; Capt. and Brevet-Major F. G. Hamley; Capt. W. J. Hutchins.

— 18th Foot, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. A. Horne, to be Lieut.-Col. To be Majors, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. T. Faunce; Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. M. Cathcart.

— 14th Foot, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. W. D. Bell, to be Lieut.-Col. To be Majors, Major J. Dwyer, Captain and Brevet-Major W. Douglas.

15. Brevet: Infantry, Brevet-Col. J. E. W. Inglis, 32nd Foot, to be Major-Gen. in the Army; Nov. 26.

— 76th Foot, Brevet-Major H. Brewster to be Major.

Brevet: Lieut.-Cols. J. A. Robertson, 82nd Foot; Lord Mark Kerr, 13th Foot. Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. F. C. Scott, to be Col. in the Army (*hon.* only), Capt. J. Gardner, Mil. Train, to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major J. Gardner, Mil. Train, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. H. H. Maxwell, Bengal Artillery, to be Major in the Army.

19. Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants, viz.: C. E. H. Symons, H. G. Hasler, H. L. Gwyn, C. E. Elwyn, H. M. Robertson, J. M. Traill, W. A. M'Pherson Gordon, E. St. G. Cobbold, W. A. Roberts, D. N. Taylor, F. Beresford, T. M. Hazlerigg, J. F. Sandeman, V. Wells, R. P. Saunders.

— Royal Engs.: The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants, viz.: G. M. Collins, R. H. Vetch, C. Warren, E. N. Peters, J. H. Crowdy, H. S. Sit-

well, C. A. L. Campbell, W. J. Engledue, W. S. Maud, G. V. Sivewright, H. S. Clive, D. G. Jones, A. B. Coddington, H. F. Turner.

8. Brevet: Lieut.-Col. J. N. A. Freese, C.B., Royal Art.; Lieut.-Col. F. D. Cleaveland, Royal Art.; Lieut.-Col. H. A. Turner, Royal Art.; Lieut.-Col. T. B. F. Marriott, Royal Art.; Lieut.-Col. T. Elwyn, Royal Art.; Lieut.-Col. T. R. Mould, Royal Eng.; Lieut.-Col. W. O. Stace, Royal Eng.; Lieut.-Col. E. T. Ford, Royal Eng.; Lieut.-Col. C. E. Ford, Royal Eng., to be Colonels in the Army.

— To be Col. in the Army for distinguished service in the field: Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. H. Greathed, 8th Foot; Lieut.-Col. J. Jones, 60th Foot.

— To be Lieutenant-Cols. in the Army: Major J. A. Vigors, 52nd Foot; Brevet-Major C. W. Sibley, 64th Foot; Brevet-Major J. Heatley, 83rd Foot; Major H. A. Ouvry, 9th Light Drags.; Major T. Stirling, 64th Foot; Brevet-Major C. E. P. Gordon, 75th Foot; Major J. Hinde, 8th Foot.

— To be Majors in the Army: Capt. W. Drysdale, 9th Light Drags.; Capt. W. Brookes, 75th Foot; Capt. J. H. Cox, 75th Foot; Capt. G. E. Baynes, 8th Foot; Capt. T. R. D. Hay, 78th Foot; Capt. A. W. Gordon, 61st Foot; Capt. W. E. D. Deacon, 61st Foot; Capt. O. H. St. G. Anson, 9th Light Drags.; Capt. Sir E. F. Campbell, Bart., 60th Foot; Capt. H. E. H. Burnside, 61st Foot; Capt. C. D. Patterson, 10th Foot; Capt. J. W. Bannatyne, 8th Foot; Capt. G. C. Synge, 52nd Foot; Capt. H. F. Williams, 60th Foot; Capt. D. D. Muter, 60th Foot; Capt. S. J. Blane, 52nd Foot; Capt. F. C. Maude, Royal Art.; Capt. L. P. Bouverie, 78th Foot; Capt. R. Dawson, 75th Foot; Capt. O. P. Rosser, 6th Drag. Guards; Capt. C. K. Crosse, 52nd Foot; Capt. J. A. Bayley, 52nd Foot; Capt. W. Hamilton, 9th Light Drags.; Capt. H. M. Havelock, 18th Foot.

— To be Colonel in the Army for distinguished service in the field: Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. M. B. F. Tytler, 37th Regt. Bengal N.I.

— To be Lieut.-Cols. in the Army: Major W. F. Curtis, 1st Bombay L.C.; Brevet-Majors J. Hill, Bombay Eng.; E. S. Blake, Bombay Art.; H. J. Barr, 2nd Bombay European L.I.; E. Kaye, Bengal Art.; C. Reid, 10th Bengal N.I.; R. B. Smith, Bengal Eng.; R. S. Ewart,

PROMOTIONS.

30th Bengal N.I.; J. Coke, 10th Bengal N.I.; Major J. H. Campbell, Bengal Art.; Brevet-Major E. W. S. Scott, Bengal Art.; Major J. L. Stephenson, 1st Madras European Fus.; Brevet-Majors H. Tombs, Bengal Art.; F. Turner, Bengal Art.; N. C. Macleod, Bengal Eng.; E. B. Johnson, Bengal Art.

19. To be Majors in the Army: Captains R. L. Taylor, 18th Bombay N.I.; O. R. W. Hervey, 2nd Bombay European L.I.; J. Forbes, 3rd Bombay L.C.; J. O. Graves, 3rd Bombay L.C.; A. B. Kemball, Bombay Art.; J. Worgan, Bombay Art.; J. Wray, 24th Regt. Bombay N.I., W. S. Hatch, Bombay Art.; H. L. Gibbard, Bombay Art.; B. K. Finimore, Bombay Art.; E. P. Arthur, 1st Bengal N.I.; M. S. Green, 16th Bombay N.I.; J. H. Smyth, Bengal Art.; E. K. Money, Bengal Art.; A. Boyd, 2nd Bengal European Fus.; D. O. Shute, 19th Bengal N.I.; B. A. Ramsay, 35th Bengal N.I.; H. R. Grindlay, 6th Bengal L.C.; O. E. Rothney, 45th Bengal N.I.; G. Bouchier, Bengal Art.; J. Young, Bengal Art.; W. Olpherts, Bengal Art.; G. W. G. Green, 2nd Bengal European Fus.; A. T. Wyld, 19th Madras N.I.; D. M. Stewart, 9th Bengal N.I.; H. Daly, 1st Bombay European Regt.; F. F. Remington, Bengal Art.; H. M. Garstin, 36th Bengal N.I.; C. A. Sandford, 3rd Bengal L.C.; C. H. Barchard, 20th Bengal N.I.; W. S. R. Hodson, 1st Bengal European Fus.; J. Brasyer, unattached; A. Taylor, Bengal Eng.

— Major-General J. E. W. Inglis, *Captain* W. Peel, R.N., C.B.; Colonel E. Lugard, C.B.; and Colonel J. H. Grant, C.B.; to be K.C.B.

— Col. J. Longfield, 8th Regt.; Col. W. Hamilton, 78th; Col. H. W. Stisted, 78th; Col. C. H. Ellice, 24th; Col. G. Campbell, 52nd; Col. Hon. R. W. P. Curson, Gren. Guards; Col. C. Stewart, 14th Light Drags.; Col. E. H. Greathed, 8th; Col. J. Jones, 1st Batt. 60th; and Lieut.-Col. C. Herbert, 75th; Lieut.-Col. C. O. Deacon, 61st; Lieut.-Col. W. N. Custance, Drag. Guards; Lieut.-Col. F. English, 53rd; and Lieut.-Col. H. A. Ouvry, 9th Lancers; to be C.B.

— The following officers in the service of the East India Company: Cols. A. M. Becher, 61st Regt. of Bengal N.I.; R. W. Honner, 4th Regt. of Bombay N.I.; St. G. D. Showers, 2nd Regt. Bengal European Fus.; J. Welchman, 1st Regt. Bengal European Fus.; H. Cotton, 67th

Regt. Bengal N.I.; J. M. B. F. Tytler, 37th Regt. B.N.I.; Lieut.-Cols. H. W. Trevelyan, Bombay Art.; T. Tapp, 1st Regt. Bombay European Fus.; F. Gaitskell, Bengal Art.; C. Reid, 10th Regt. Bengal N.I.; R. B. Smith, Bengal Eng.; J. Coke, 10th Regt. B.N.I.; J. L. Stephenson, 1st Regt. Madras European Fus.; H. Tombs, Bengal Art.; Commander J. Rennie, Indian Navy; Majors J. Forbes, 3rd Regt. Bombay L.C.; A. B. Kemball, Bombay Art.; H. Daly, 1st Regt. Bombay European Fus.; to be Companions of the Bath.

19. Superintending-Surgeon E. Tritton, Bengal Medical Staff, to be a Companion of the Bath.

— Memorandum: Col. Nicholas Wilson and Major Thomas Stirling, 64th Regt., would have been recommended for the dignity of Companion of the Order of the Bath had they survived.

22. Royal Art.: Second Capt. G. H. A. Forbes, to be Capt., *vice* Drayson; Second Capt. R. J. Hay, to be Capt.

— The dates of the proportion of the undermentioned Officers to be altered as follows, viz.: Capt. and Brevet-Major E. J. Carthew, to 17th Nov., 1857; Second Capt. E. P. B. Turner, to 17th Nov., 1857; Capt. G. H. A. Forbes, to 22nd Dec., 1857.

26. 3rd Foot, Major-Gen. B. Drummond to be Colonel.

— 37th Foot, Major-Gen. J. Fraser to be Colonel.

— 67th Foot, Major-Gen. F. J. Davis to be Colonel.

— 93rd Foot, Gen. Sir C. Campbell G.C.B., to be Colonel.

— 19th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. R. O. Bright to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major E. Chippindall to be Major.

— 23rd Foot, Capt. E. G. Bulwer to be Major.

— 32nd Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. D. Carmichael to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. F. Yard, to be Major.

— Rifle Brigade, Brevet-Major H. Walker to be Major.

— Brevet: Major-Gen. J. E. W. Inglis, K.C.B., supernumerary to the establishment of Major-Generals, to the fixed establishment, in succession to Major-General Havelock, K.C.B., deceased.

— The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent upon the death of Major-Gen. H. Havelock, K.C.B., in lieu of being in succession to Major-Gen. Griffiths, C.B., as stated in the *Gazette* of

PROMOTIONS.

the 18th ultimo : Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. Barry, Unatt., to be Col. ; Major C. L. Nugent, 58th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. H. M. Smyth, half-pay 44th Foot, and Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Major.

26. Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. M'Queen, upon half-pay as Major Unatt., to be Col. ; Major E. Wodehouse, 24th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. F. G. Christie, upon half-pay, Unatt., and Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Major.

— Major-Gen. N. Hamilton, Col. 82nd Foot, to be Lieut.-Gen. ; Brevet-Col. T. Wood, of the Grenadier Guards, to be Major-Gen. ; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. S. Waymouth, upon half-pay as Major, Unatt., to be Col. ; Major E. Knollys, 75th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. A. Knight, upon half-pay, Unatt., and Town Major at Quebec, to be Major.

— Major-Gen. C. A. F. Bentinck, Col. of the 12th Foot, to be Lieut.-Gen. ; Brevet-Col. W. H. Eden, Unatt. Commandant at Chatham, to be Major-Gen. ; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. Smith, upon half-pay as Major Unatt., to be Col. ; Brevet-Major R. Jenkins, Unatt., to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. W. T. Parratt, 58th Foot, to be Major ; Lieut.-Col. R. T. Farren, C.B., to be Col. in the Army ; Capt. E. Sutherland, of the 7th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

FEBRUARY.

2. Scots Fusilier Guards, Brevet-Col. F. H. Turner, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. ; Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet-Major the Hon. A. E. Fraser, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. ; Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet-Major R. Gipps, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

— 7th Foot, P. G. H. Somerset, esq., late Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Coldstream Guards, having raised a battalion of 1000 rank and file, to be Lieut.-Col.

— 93rd Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. I. Ross.

— Depot Battalions.—Maj. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. C. H. Gordon to be Major.

— Brevet : Lieut.-Cols. R. Wardlaw, 1st Drags. ; A. C. Bentinck, 7th Dragoon Guards ; R. D. Kelly, 34th Foot, to be Colonels in the army.

— Col. H. Prior, Madras Infantry, to be Maj.-General.

— Lieut.-Gen. B. B. Parlbly, C.B., Madras Infantry, to be Gen. ; Maj.-Gen. J.

Ketchen, Madras Art., to be Lieut.-Gen. ; Col. W. N. T. Smee, Bombay Infantry, to be Maj.-Gen., date 13th of October, 1857.

2. To be Hon. Major-Gens. : Col. P. J. Begbie, Madras Art. ; Col. C. F. Jackson, Bombay Cav.

— To be Hon. Lieut.-Cols. : Majors F. Minchin, F. Knyvett, R. Mackenzie, Madras Infantry ; H. Holland, Bombay Infantry ; T. Smyth, Madras Engineers ; J. Hill, Bombay Engineers.

— To be Hon. Major : Capt. J. Munghavin, Bombay Veterans.

— Lieut.-Col. V. Eyre, Bengal Art., to be C.B.

5. 64th Foot, Major G. W. P. Bingham to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. C. W. Sibley to be Major ; Capt. N. H. Shute to be Major.

— 90th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. T. Smith to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. J. C. Guise to be Major.

Brevet : Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wood, C.B., half-pay Unatt. and Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at Aldershot, to be Col. in the army.

Memoranda : Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. P. L. M'Dougall upon half-pay of the Canadian Rifles, and Major and Superintendent of Studies of the Royal Military College, to be Commandant of the Staff College ; Major and Brevet-Col. W. C. E. Napier, to be Major and Superintendent of Studies at the Royal Military College Sandhurst.

12. Grenadier Guards, Maj. and Brev.-Col. C. W. Ridley, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. C. A. Lewis to be Major ; Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet-Major A. Tipping to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

Brevet : Lieut.-Col. A. Maxwell, C.B., 46th Foot, to be Colonel in the Army.

19. 5th. Light Drags., Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. A. F. Sullivan, to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. and Brevet-Major R. Portal, to be Major.

— 6th Drags., Lieut.-Col. F. D. Lister, to be Lieut.-Col. ; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. C. Shute to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. F. W. J. Fitz Wigram to be Major.

— 14th Light Drags., Lieut. C. E. Wyatt to be Capt.

— 18th Light Drags., Major R. Knox to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. and Brevet-Major S. G. Jenyns, C.B., to be Major.

— 5th Foot, Capt. W. Lyons to be Major.

— 15th Foot, Major J. H. Wingfield, to be Lieut.-Col. To be Majors : Capt.

PROMOTIONS.

MARCH.

and Brevet-Major W. Fulton; Capt. and Brevet-Major G. P. Hume, Capt. and Brevet-Major J. C. Mansergh.

19. 16th Foot, Lieut.-Col. R. J. Baumgartner, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col.—To be Majors: Brevet-Major J. Henderson; Brevet-Major F. Lucas.

— 82nd Foot, Brevet-Col. Hon. P. E. Herbert to be Lieut.-Col.

— 3rd West India Regt., Major W. J. Chamberlayne to be Lieut.-Col.

— Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., Brevet-Major F. Walker to be Major.

Unattached: Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. H. T. Hecker to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major F. W. F. Hunter to Substantive rank.

Brevet: Lieut.-Col. G. Talbot to be Col. in the army; Capt. T. Devonport to be Major in the Army; Capt. R. T. Gilpin to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major R. T. Gilpin to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

23. 5th Dragoons, Major-Gen. Sir J. C. Chatterton, bart., to be Colonel.

— 18th Light Dragoons, Major-Gen. E. Byam to be Colonel.

— Royal Engineers, Capt. J. Cameron to be Lieut.-Col.; Second Capt. H. W. Tyler, to be Capt.; Second Capt. J. C. Blackwood De Butts to be Capt.

Brevet: Lieut.-Cols. C. J. Wright, Lieut.-Col. G. A. F. De Rinzy to be Colonels in the Army.

26. Brevet: Brevet-Col. J. H. Grant, K.C.B., to be Major-General.

— 2nd Dragoons, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. C. Clarke to be Major.

— 15th Light Dragoons, Capt. T. R. Crawley to be Major.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to command that Colonel J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., of the Ninth Lancers, be promoted to the rank of Major-Gen. in the Army, in consequence of his eminent services in command of the Cavalry Division at the siege of Delhi and in that of a Division at the relief of Lucknow, under Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.; also in the subsequent operations at Cawnpore, when the rebel army sustained a total defeat.

— 11th Foot, Brevet-Col. J. C. Harold to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Maj. A. F. Jenner to be Major.

— 90th Foot, Brevet-Major W. P. Tinning to be Major.

— Brevet: Brevet-Major R. Daly to be (*hon.*) Lieut.-Col.; Second Capt. C. C. Teesdale, C.B., Royal Art., to be Major in the Army.

2. Brevet: Lieut.-Col. W. H. Elliott, Royal Art., to be Colonel in the Army.

5. 9th Light Dragoons, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. A. Ouvry, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major W. Drysdale to be Major.

— 6th Foot, Major J. E. Robertson to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Brevet-Maj. E. J. Blanckley to be Major.

— 22nd Foot, Major D. Anderson to be Lieut.-Col. To be Majors, Capt. J. H. Graham, Capt. H. G. Bowden, Brevet-Major H. D. Neville.

— 80th Foot, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. S. T. Christie to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Brevet-Maj. R. Hawkes to be Major.

— Brevet-Major E. Fellowes, 11th Light Dragoons, Brevet-Major W. Belairs, 49th Foot, to substantive rank.

— Brevet: Col. E. A. Parker, Royal Marines (late Commandant of the Chatham Division), to (*hon.*) rank of Major-Gen.; Capt. J. Davies to be Major in the Army.

6. Colonels R. R. Robertson, J. F. G. Campbell, C. H. Somerset, and F. G. A. Pinckney, to be Companions of the Bath.

9. 17th Foot, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Crofton to be Lieut.-Col. To be Majors, Capt. and Brevet-Major A. M'Kinstry, Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. G. Rawstorne.

— 18th Foot, Brevet-Col. J. Grattan, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col. To be Majors, Maj. W. A. Armstrong, Capt. E. W. Sargent.

— 19th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Lieut.-Col. R. Warden. To be Majors, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. L. Graham, Brevet-Major R. Bates.

— Brevet: Capt. J. H. Drought, 15th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major J. H. Drought, 15th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. J. Hunter, 16th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major J. Hunter, 16th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. F. Hammersley, 18th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

16. 42nd Foot, Major F. G. Wilkinson to be Lieut.-Col., Capt. J. C. M'Leod to be Major.

— 64th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. W. Sibley to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. T. Anderson to be Major.

— Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet-Major H. F. B. Maxse, of the Coldstream Guards; Capt. and Brevet-Major C. F. T. Daniell, 38th Foot; Capt. and Brevet-Major F. G. T. Deshon, 48th Foot, to substantive rank.

PROMOTIONS.

16. Hospital Staff : Staff-Surgeon of the first class J. Mouat, C.B., to be Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, with local rank while serving in Great Britain.

— Brevet : Col. J. G. Bonner, Madras Army, Inspector-General of Stores, to be Major-Gen. in the Army (*hon.*); Lieut.-Col. G. E. Thorold to be Col. in the Army (*hon.*); Lieut.-Col. J. Draper to be Col. in the Army (*hon.*); Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. H. F. Pocklington, as Capt. Unatt. and Assist.-Quartermaster-Gen. at Malta, to be Col. in the Army; Major W. F. Brett, 54th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. P. W. Gillum, 54th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Lieut.-Cols. P. Maclean and A. Benn, Royal Art., to be Colonels in the Army; Lieut.-Col. F. A. Campbell, Royal Marines; Lieut.-Col. G. E. Hunt, Royal Marines, to be Cols. in the Army.

Memorandum: Capt. W. Marvin, Royal Art., to be Chief Paymaster of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

23. Royal Engineers : Lieut.-Col. G. Wynne, from the Second List, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— 32nd Foot, Brevet-Major W. Bell to be Major.

— Unattached : Brevet-Major J. W. Dewar, 49th Foot, to substantive rank.

— Brevet : Lieut.-Col. R. De Salis, 8th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel in the Army.

— Major-Gen. C. G. J. Arbuthnot, Col. of the 89th Foot, to be Lieut.-Gen.; Major-Gen. J. H. Grant, K.C.B., to fixed Establishment of Major-Generals; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. F. Westenra to be Colonel; Brevet-Major C. Holden to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. B. Flanagan, 81st Foot, to be Major.

— Brevet : To be Colonels in the Army, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Hope, 93rd Foot; Lieut.-Col. W. P. Purnell, 90th Foot.

— To be Lieut.-Colonels, Majors G. Keane, 86th Foot; W. Payne, 53rd Foot; A. Alison, Unatt.; J. P. Robertson, Military Train, E. W. D. Lowe, 32nd Foot; R. H. Gall, 14th Light Dragoons; G. B. Milman, 5th Foot; J. C. Guise, 90th Foot; N. H. Shute, 64th Foot.

— To be Majors, Capts. A. C. Robertson, 8th Foot; G. Cornwall, 93rd Foot; C. S. Longden, Royal Artillery; W. A. Middleton, Royal Artillery; G. A. Lockhart, 78th Foot; H. F. Saunders, 70th Foot; T. Lightfoot, 84th Foot; F. A. Willis, 84th Foot; J. F. E. Travers, Royal Artillery; G. R. Hopkins, 53rd Foot; J. R. Wilton, 60th Foot; C. E.

Mansfield, 33rd Foot; E. S. F. G. Dawson, 93rd Foot; G. J. Wolseley, 90th Foot; C. C. Rolleston, 84th Foot; B. Walton, 33rd Foot; A. Bassano, 32nd Foot; G. N. Fendell, 53rd Foot; Sir D. Baird, bart., 98th Foot; W. Rudman, 32nd Foot; S. H. Lawrence, 32nd Foot; D. O'Brien, 84th Foot; W. H. P. Measa, 5th Foot; H. A. Sarel, 17th Light Dragoons; J. Edmonstone, 32nd Foot; W. O. Lennox, Royal Engineers; C. M. Foster, 32nd Foot; R. H. D. Lowe, 2nd Foot; J. R. Turnbull, 13th Foot.

23. To be Colonel, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. V. Eyre, C.B., Bengal Artillery.

— To be Lieut.-Colonels, Brevet-Majors C. Apthorp, Bengal N. I.; T. Simpson, Bengal N. I.; G. J. Montgomery, Bengal N. I.; G. H. Robertson, Bengal N. I.; T. J. W. Hungerford, Bengal Art.; H. H. Maxwell, Bengal Art.; Major M. Galwey, 1st Madras Fus.; Brevet-Majors J. H. Smyth, Bengal Art.; W. Olpherts, Bengal Art.; F. F. Remington, Bengal Art.; G. W. G. Green, Bengal 2nd Fus.; G. Bouchier, Bengal Art.

— To be Majors, Capts. S. G. G. Orr, Madras N. I.; E. H. Simpson, Bombay L. C.; J. W. Carnegie, Bengal N. I.; D. S. Dodgson, Bengal N. I.; L. Barrow, Madras L. C.; T. F. Wilson, Bengal N. I.; H. Dinning, Bengal N. I.; J. Metcalfe, Bengal N. I.; M. F. Kemble, Bengal N. I.; H. L. Evans, Bombay N. I.; H. Hammond, Bengal Art.; J. J. Lawrie, Bombay N. I.; J. D. Woolcombe, Bombay Art.; R. C. German, Bengal N. I.; E. L. Grant, Madras Fus.; J. G. C. Fraser, Madras Fus.; J. W. Sanders, Bengal N. I.; H. Bruce, Bombay European Regt.; T. T. Boileau, Bengal L. C.; R. J. Edgell, Bengal N. I.; E. Oakes, Bengal N. I.; W. A. Crommelin, Bengal Eng.; T. A. Carey, Bengal N. I.; R. P. Anderson, Bengal N. I.; H. Le G. Bruce, Bengal Art.; A. D. Dickens, Bengal N. I.; G. S. Macbean, Bengal N. I.; C. H. Blunt, Bengal Art.; C. A. Barwell, Bengal N. I.; D. M. Probyn, Bengal L. C.; J. C. Anderson, Madras Eng.; W. T. Hughes, Bengal N. I.; G. N. Hardinge, Bengal N. I.

26. 8th Light Dragoons, Major J. S. Naylor to be Lieut.-Col., Capt. E. Seager to be Major.

— 21st Foot, Lieut.-Col. E. Last to be Lieut.-Col. To be Majors, Major G. N. Boldero Capt. and Brevet-Maj. H. Gray.

— 23rd Foot, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Sir J. E. Alexander to be Lieut.-Col. To be Majors, Major J. Gubbins; Major C. H. Lumley.

— 1st West India Regiment; Major

PROMOTIONS.

and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. D. O'Halloran to be Lieut.-Colonel.

26. 3rd West India Regiment : Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. Kelson to be Major ; Capt. W. B. Robinson to be Major.

— Unattached : Brevet-Maj. C. Elgee, 47th Foot, to substantive rank.

— Brevet : Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. S. Smyth, 2nd Foot, Deputy-Quartermaster-Gen. at the Cape of Good Hope, to be Col. in the Army ; Capt. J. Le Couteur, 20th Foot, to be Major in the Army ; Brevet-Major J. Le Couteur, 20th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army ; Capt. H. Moore, 21st Foot, to be Major in the Army ; Brevet-Major H. Moore, 21st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army ; Brevet-Major H. J. M. Gregory, 3rd West India Regt., to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

— East India Company's Army : To be Generals, Lieut.-Gens. J. Truscott, Bengal I. ; E. M. G. Showers, Madras Art. To be Lieut.-Generals, Major-Generals J. Morgan, C.B., Madras I. ; C. A. G. Wallington, Bengal I. To be Major-Generals, Cols. N. Johnson, Madras I. ; J. Moule, Bengal I. ; L. S. Bird, Bengal I.

— To be (*hon.*) Colonels, Lieut.-Cols. J. Hill, Bombay Eng. ; R. Waller, Bengal Art. To be (*hon.*) Lieut.-Colonels, Major F. C. Marsden, Bengal I. ; E. Baker, Madras I. To be Majors, Capt. S. R. Wallace, Bengal I. ; D. Blair, Madras I.

— Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. H. Cunliffe, bart., C.B., Bengal I., to be Gen. ; Maj.-Gen. A. Roberts, C.B., Bengal I., to be Lieut.-Gen. ; Col. T. C. Parr, Bombay I., to be Major-General.

27. The Queen has given orders for several appointments to the Order of the Bath.

— To be Knights Commanders : Cols. Sydney John Cotton, William Rose Mansfield, and Thomas Seaton of the Bengal Army.

To be Companions : Cols. P. M. N. Guy, 5th Regiment ; R. Walpole, Rifle Brigade ; D. Russell, 84th Foot ; C. A. F. Berkeley, 32nd ; A. Little, 9th Lancers ; the Hon. A. Hope, 93rd Foot ; W. P. Purnell, 90th. Lieutenant-Colonels, A. S. L. Hay, 93rd ; W. T. Crawford, Royal Art. ; E. B. Hale, 82nd ; J. A. Ewart, 93rd ; C. H. Gordon, Depôt Battalion, late 93rd ; H. Hamilton, 78th ; C. C. McIntyre, 78th ; G. W. P. Bingham, 64th ; E. W. D. Lowe, 32nd. Majors, F. C. Maude, Royal Art. ; F. A. Willis, 84th.

Of the Indian Army, Cols. R. Napier, Bengal Engineers ; C. S. Stuart, 1st Bombay European Regiment ; Lieut.-Cols. R.

A. Master, 7th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry ; H. M. Durand, Bengal Engineers ; J. Brind, Bengal Artillery ; F. Turner, Bengal Artillery ; Major J. Brasyer, Unatt., Bengal Army ; Superintending-Surgeon J. C. Brown, Bengal Army.

[Lieut.-Col. W. Case, 32nd Regiment, and Major R. Barnston, 90th Regiment, would have been recommended for the dignity of Companion of the Order of the Bath had they survived.]

30. Military Train : Capt. J. M'Court to be Major.

— 1st Foot : Brevet-Major F. R. Mein to be Major.

— 14th Foot : Lieut.-Col. Sir J. E. Alexander to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— 23rd Foot : Lieut.-Col. E. W. D. Bell to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— 24th Foot : Brevet-Col. A. G. Blachford to be Lieut.-Colonel. To be Majors, Captains L. H. Bazalgette ; Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. H. Laye.

— Depôt Battalion ; Maj. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. D. Deverell to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— Staff : Brevet-Colonel C. Bingham, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery, to be Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery.

— Unattached : Brevet-Major F. L. Whitmore, 1st Foot, to substantive rank.

— Hospital Staff : Staff-Surgeon of the first class E. J. Burton, M.D., to the Cavalry Depôt at Canterbury.

— Brevet : Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. F. Colborne, C.B., Unatt. Assist.-Quartermaster-Gen. at Gibraltar, to be Colonel in the Army ; Capt. Sir W. H. Clerke, bart., 47th Foot, to be Major in the Army ; Brevet-Major Sir W. H. Clerke, bart., 47th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army ; Capt. B. H. Cumberland, 18th Foot, to be Major in the Army ; Brevet-Major B. H. Cumberland, 18th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army ; Capt. J. S. Hawkins, Royal Eng., to have the local rank of Major in North America, while employed on a particular service.

— Brevet-Col. J. Clarke to be Major-Gen. ; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. Gibson to be Col. ; Brevet-Major A. Campbell, 30th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. A. C. Robertson, 8th Foot, to be Major.

— Brevet-Col. Sir. J. Gaspard Le Marchant to be Major-Gen. ; Lieut.-Col. E. Last, 21st Foot, to be Col. ; Brevet-Major M. R. S. Whitmore to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. E. G. Daniell, 8th Foot, to be Major.

APRIL.

6. 16th Foot, Gen. S. H. Berkeley to be Colonel.

— 75th Foot, Major-Gen. St. J. A. Clerke to be Colonel.

13. 18th Foot, Major A. N. Campbell to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major W. Radcliff to be Major.

— 83rd Foot, Major E. Steele to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. Heatly to be Major.

— Brevet: Col. H. Y. Wortham, R.E., to be Major-Gen. (*hon.*); Lieut.-Col. T. A. Larcom, C.B., R.E., to be Col. (*hon.*); Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. J. M. Gregory to be Col. in the Army; Lieut.-Col. E. R. Jeffreys to be Col. in the Army; Lieut.-Col. J. Kelsall to be Col. in the Army (*hon.*); Capt. A. Robertson, 25th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major A. Robertson, 25th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army. To be Colonels in the Army: Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Hon. St. G. G. Foley, C.B.; Lieut.-Col. T. Lemon, Royal Marines. To be Lieutenant-Col. in the Army: Majors A. E. Burmester, 59th Foot; Hon. H. Clifford, Unatt. To be Majors in the Army: Capt. G. F. Mann, R.E.; T. Knox, R.A.; J. O. Travers, R.M.; R. W. Romer, 59th Foot; W. F. Foote, R.M.; R. Parke, R.M.; G. E. O. Jackson, R.M.; T. James, 2nd Bengal N.I.

— Lieut.-Cols. W. T. Crawford, C.B., R.A.; P. H. Mundy, R.A.; W. Henderson, R.A.; W. J. Smythe, R.A.; F. A. Yorke, R.E.; C. F. Skyring, R.E.; R. G. Hamilton, R.E., to be Cols. in the Army.

16. 69th Foot, Major-Gen. E. F. Gascoigne to be Colonel.

— Brevet: Lieut.-Col. A. S. L. Hay, C.B., 93rd Foot, to be Col. in the Army; Brevet-Major W. Wood, R.M., (Staff-Officer of Pensioners,) to (*hon.*) rank of Lieut.-Col.

— Brevet-Col. C. Gascoyne to be Major-Gen.; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. L. M. Cooper to be Col.; Brevet-Major E. Adams to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. Durie (Staff-Officer of Pensioners) to be Major.

20. Depôt Battalions, Major W. A. Armstrong to be Major; Capt. and Brevet-Major J. G. R. Aplin to be Major.

23. Unattached: Brevet-Major J. W. Thompson to substantive rank.

— Brevet: Lieut.-Col. J. P. Sparks,

38th Foot, to be Col. in the Army; Capt. C. Campbell, 31st Foot, to be Major in the Army.

30. 1st Dragoon Guards, Capt. G. Paynter to be Major.

— Grenadier Guards, Lieut.-Col. H. Hume, C.B., to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

— 55th Foot, Brevet-Major R. Hume to be Major.

— 60th Foot, Capt. S. W. Bligh to be Major.

— 72nd Foot, Brevet-Major R. Rooke to be Major.

— 95th Foot, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. F. A. Thesiger to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— Brevet: Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. J. Bissett, Cape Mounted Rifles, Lieut.-Col. H. D. O'Halloran, 1st West India Regt., to be Colonels in the Army.

MAY.

7. 16th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. Temple to be Major; Capt. G. J. Peacock to be Major.

— 100th Foot—To be Majors: Capt. and Brevet-Col. G. de Rottenburg; Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. H. C. Robertson.

— 3rd West India Regiment, Major J. Lewis, from the 2nd West India Regt., to be Lieut.-Col.

— Brevet: To be Cols. in the Army—Lieut.-Col. R. C. Moody, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cocks, R.A.; Capt. T. W. Nesham, 60th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major T. W. Nesham, 60th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. R. K. Trotter, 28th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major R. K. Trotter, 28th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Major H. Copinger to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army (*hon.*); Capt. R. T. Gerard, 68th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Capt. W. Marvin, Chief Paymaster, R.A. and R.E., to have the (*hon.*) rank of Major.

14. Brevet: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., to be Gen. in the Army.

— 6th Foot, Major and Brevet-Col. the Hon. F. Colborne, C.B., to be Major.

— 21st Foot, Brevet-Major E. A. T. Steward to be Major.

— 60th Foot, Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. G. N. Gibbes to be Capt.

— 100th Foot, Major and Brevet-Col. G. de Rottenburg, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col.

— Brevet: Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. G. N. Gibbes, 60th Foot, to be Col. in the

PROMOTIONS.

Army; Lieut.-Col. W. F. Bedford, 60th Foot, to be Col. in the Army; Capt. and Brevet-Major E. Evans, 1st Bombay Fus., to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. H. Brabazon, Mil. Train, to be Major in the Army.

18. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that Col. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., be promoted to the rank of Major-Gen. in the Army, in recognition of his valuable services as Chief of the Staff in the East Indies.

— Brevet: Brevet-Col. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., to be Major-Gen. in the Army.

21. 57th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. Inglis to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Col. W. Fraser to be Major; Brevet-Major H. Butler to be Major.

— 73rd Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. H. Smith; to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. L. Peto to be Major.

— Brevet: To be Colonels in the Army—Lieut.-Cols. P. Hill, Rifle Brigade; H. J. Warre, 57th Foot; G. V. Maxwell, C.B., 88th Foot.

28. 2nd Drag. Guards, Capt. J. G. Price to be Major.

— 24th Foot, Capt. J. H. Lutman to be Major.

— 97th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. F. Burton to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major C. R. Chichester to be Major.

— Brevet: To be promoted to be Cols. in the Army—Lieut.-Col. A. B. Montgomery, 1st Foot; Lieut.-Col. F. C. Eveleigh, C.B., 20th Foot; Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Taylor, C.B., 79th Foot; Lieut.-Col. E. A. Somerset, C.B., Rifle Brigade.

JUNE.

1. Brevet: Capt. J. Maycock, 53rd Foot, to be Major in the Army; Lieut.-Col. F. Turner, Bengal Art., to be Col. in the Army. Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army—H. A. Olpherts, Bengal Art.; J. Metcalfe, Bengal Inf.; C. H. Blunt, Bengal Art. Captains to be Majors—R. C. Lawrence, 73rd Bengal N.I.; H. Nicoll, 50th Bengal N.I.; S. Greville, 1st Bengal European Fus.; A. Light, Bengal Art.; Capt. G. C. Hatch, 57th Bengal N.I.

4. Brevet: Brevet-Lieut.-Col. M. B. G. Reed to be Col. in the Army (*hon.*); Capt. E. J. Cleather, 49th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major E. J. Cleather, 49th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army. To be Majors in the Army—Capt. G. R. Browne, 88th Foot; Capt. F. F. Vane, 23rd Foot.

4. Brevet-Major C. Durie, to be Major in the Army; Capt. H. W. P. Welman, 86th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Capt. E. D. Atkinson, 37th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

— To be Cols. in the Army—Lieut.-Col. A. T. Heyland, C.B., 56th Foot; Lieut.-Col. C. Elmhirst, 9th Foot.

— To be Cols. in the Army—Lieut.-Col. D. W. Paynter, C.B., Royal Art.; Lieut.-Col. W. C. H. Hadden, Royal Eng.

15. Military Train, Major H. R. Browne, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. G. Cooper to be Major.

— 37th Foot, Brevet-Major E. D. Atkinson to be Major.

— Unattached: Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. Villiers, 47th Foot, to substantive rank of Lieut.-Col.

— Brevet-Major C. E. Mansfield, 33rd Foot, Brevet-Major W. Warry, 34th Foot, to substantive rank.

— Brevet: Major-Gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., to permanent establishment of General Officers; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. Wise to be Col.; Brevet-Major J. Sampson to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. H. Reynolds, 58th Foot, to be Major.

— To be Cols. in the Army—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. C. Wilford, Chief Instructor of the School of Musketry, Hythe; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. D. Johnstone, C.B., 33rd Foot; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., Coldstream Guards, Assist.-Quartermaster-Gen. in Dublin; Major J. O. Lewis, retired full-pay 37th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army (*hon.*).

— Memorandum: Her Majesty has been pleased to command that the two following officers be appointed additional members of the Council of Military Education:—Brevet-Col. T. Elwyn, Royal Art.; Rev. H. Moseley, M.A., Canon of Bristol.

18. Royal Regt. of Art., Brevet-Col. E. C. Warde, C.B., to be Col.; Capt. M. O. Nixon to be Lieut.-Col.

— Brevet: Col. W. Fraser, Royal Art., to be Major-Gen. (*hon.*).

— To be K.C.B.—Major-Gen. C. T. Van Staubenzee, C.B., Commanding Her Majesty's Land Forces in China.

— To be C.B.—Cols. H. H. Graham, 59th Foot; T. Holloway, Royal Marines; F. Dunlop, Royal Art.; Lieut.-Cols. F. C. A. Stephenson, Scots Fus. Guards; T. C. Kelly, 38th; S. Wells, 23rd; W. A. Fyers, Rifle Brigade; Major W. Drysdale, 9th Lancers; Lieut.-Cols. W. B. Thomp-

PROMOTIONS.

son, 3rd Bengal European Regt.; B. Drought, 60th Bengal N.I.; C. Hogge, Bengal Art.; H. F. Dunsford, 59th Bengal N.I.; R. Farquhar, 6th Bombay N.I.; K. Young, 50th Bengal N.I.; F. F. Remington, Bengal Art.; G. Bourchier, Bengal Art.; C. H. Blunt, Bengal Art.; Major D. M. Probyn, 6th Bengal L.C.

22. 100th Foot, Major-Gen. Viset. Melville, K.C.B., to be Colonel.

— 9th Light Drags., Capt. A. F. Steele to be Major.

— 11th Light Drags., Brevet-Col. H. Clinton to be Major; Capt. J. Miller to be Major.

— 60th Foot, Major F. R. Palmer to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. G. Rigaud to be Major.

— 93rd Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ewart, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major G. Cornwall to be Major.

— Unattached: Brevet-Major F. C. Elton, 55th Foot, to substantive rank; Brevet-Major G. Hume, 38th Foot, to substantive rank; Brevet-Major A. C. Anderson, 86th Foot, to be Major.

— Hospital Staff: Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals T. Alexander, C.B., to be Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals; Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals T. Alexander, C.B., to be Director-Gen. of the Army Medical Department.

— Brevet: Capt. J. Palmer, 34th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major J. Palmer, 34th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

— To be Cols. in the Army—Lieut.-Col. U. Williamson, 27th Foot; Lieut.-Col. J. R. Stuart, C.B., 21st Foot; Lieut.-Col. R. J. Straton, C.B., 77th Foot; Lieut.-Col. A. L. Cole, C.B., 17th Foot; Lieut.-Col. R. N. Tinley, Cape Mounted Riflemen; Brevet-Major G. Petit, retired full-pay, Royal Malta Fencible Regt., to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army (*hon.*).

25. Staff: Brevet-Col. W. Sullivan, C.B., to be Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

— Brevet: Brevet-Col. G. Moncreiff, Scots Fus. Guards, to be Major-Gen.; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. F. P. Dunne to be Col.; Brevet-Major J. B. Mann to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. S. Hawkins, R.E., to be Major.

— To be Cols. in the Army—Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. Rollo, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. Canada; Capt. T. Vincent, 86th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major T. Vincent, 86th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. H. C. Bird, 47th

Foot, to be Major in the Army; Capt. P. M'Leod Petley, 38th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

29. 6th Drag. Guards, Major-Gen. A. K. C. Kennedy, C.B., to be Colonel.

— Royal Art., Second Capt. and Brevet-Major G. C. Henry to be Capt.

— 100th Foot, A. R. Dunn, esq., to be Major.

JULY.

2. Scots Fus. Guards, Major and Brevet-Col. E. W. F. Walker, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. F. Seymour, C.B., to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet-Major the Hon. W. C. W. Coke to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.

— 11th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. Singleton to be Lieut.-Col.

— 84th Foot, Brevet-Major T. Lightfoot to be Major.

— Brevet: Brevet-Col. J. C. Harold to be Major-Gen. (*hon.*); Lieut.-Col. T. Williams, C.B., 4th Foot, to be Col. in the Army; Major W. J. M'Carthy to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army (*hon.*); Captain W. Lee to be Major in the Army (*hon.*).

6. Sir H. H. Rose, K.C.B., to be G.C.B., and His Highness Maharajah Jung Bahadoor Koonwar Barrajee to be an Honorary G.C.B.

13. 11th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. Pratt to be Major; Capt. J. W. D'Oyly to be Major.

— Unatt., Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Payn to substantive rank.

— Brevet: To be Cols. in the Army: Lieut.-Col. J. C. Kennedy (Assist.-Quart.-master-General at Aldershot); Lieut.-Col. A. C. Goodenough, C.B.; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. Pratt, 11th Foot; Captain B. W. Cocker, 38th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major B. W. Cocker, 38th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. C. F. Holmes, 6th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major C. F. Holmes to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Paymaster A. Boyd to be Major in the Army (*hon.*).

— To be Cols. in the Army: Lieut.-Col. J. Mitchell, Royal Marines; Lieut.-Col. G. Elliott, Royal Marines; Lieut.-Col. T. C. C. Moore, Royal Marines.

16. In consideration of the eminent services of Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., of the East India Company's Service in the recent operations in India, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that he be promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General.

PROMOTIONS.

16. Infantry: 6th Foot, Major W. A. Stratton to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. H. P. Gore to be Major.

— 89th Foot, Major J. L. Philipps to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. E. B. Thorp to be Major.

— Brevet: To be Cols. in the Army: Lieut.-Col. P. P. Faddy, Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Col. H. D. Harness, Royal Eng.; Lieut.-Col. C. E. Law, 66th Foot.

20. The Queen has been graciously pleased to command that Brevet-Colonel Thomas Hart Franks, C.B., of the 10th Foot, be promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Army, in consideration of his distinguished services in the command of a column during the operations in India prior to, and at the capture of Lucknow.

— Brevet: Brevet-Col. T. H. Franks, C.B., 10th Foot, to be Major-General in the Army.

— To be Colonel in the Army: Lieut.-Col. A. Macdonnell, C.B., Rifle Brigade.

— To be Lieut.-Colonels: Major A. Scudamore, 14th Light Drags.; Brevet-Majors, W. C. Mollan, 75th Foot; J. R. Anderson, C.B., Royal Artillery; Major R. G. A. Luard; Brevet-Majors, L. Nicholson, Royal Eng.; F. C. Maude, Royal Art.; L. P. Bouverie, 78th Foot.

— To be Majors: Capts. J. R. J. Coles, 9th Light Drags.; S. F. C. Annesley, 10th Foot; J. R. Gibbon, Royal Art.; H. R. Norman, 10th Foot; C. P. Johnson, 9th Light Drags.; M. G. Best, 34th Foot; F. D. Middleton, 29th Foot; K. R. Maitland, 79th Foot; A. Mackenzie, 78th Foot; J. E. Thring, Royal Art.; S. M. Hawkins, 97th Foot; F. H. Atherley, Rifle Brigade; A. C. M'Barnet, 79th Foot; A. R. Harenc, 97th Foot; H. E. Bale, 34th Foot; W. G. A. Middleton, 93rd Foot; H. P. Vance, 38th Foot; J. C. Jervoise, 23rd Foot; F. W. Burroughs, 93rd Foot; G. Bennett, 20th Foot; W. H. Seymour, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Hon. C. J. Addington, 38th Foot; H. H. Stevenson, 79th Foot; J. Duff, 23rd Foot; J. Drysdale, 42nd Foot; J. H. Wade, 90th Foot; R. C. Stewart, 35th Foot; W. D. S. Dickens, 20th Foot; R. H. Magenis, 90th Foot; W. H. Slade, 5th Light Dragoons; H. R. L. Newdigate, Rifle Brigade; H. L. Talbot, Royal Art.; H. Wilmot, Rifle Brigade; C. S. Hutchinson, 2nd Dragoon Guards; W. H. Goodenough, Royal Art.; Hon. J. de V. T. W. Fiennes, 7th Light Dragoons; H. Buck, 53rd Foot; H. T. Macpherson, 78th Foot.

20. To be Col. in the Army: Lieut.-Col. H. Tombs, C.B., Bengal Art.

— To be Lieut.-Colonels: Majors G. S. Cotter, Madras Art.; H. A. Carleton, Bengal Art.; A. T. Wilde, Madras N.I.; H. Daly, C.B., Bombay European Fus.; A. Taylor, Bengal Engineers; J. Brasyer, C.B., Unatt. Bengal Army.

— To be Majors: Captains J. Hood, Bengal N.I.; J. Gordon, 6th Bengal N.I.; A. Hume, Bengal European Fusiliers; G. Moir, Bengal Art.; R. Cunliffe, Bengal European Fusiliers; T. Raikes, Madras European Fusiliers; S. J. Browne, Bengal N.I.; W. A. Mackinnon, Bengal Art.; R. L. Thompson, 10th Bengal N.I.; J. B. Spurgin, 1st Madras European Fusiliers; H. Forbes, Bengal Native Cav.; C. J. S. Gough, Bengal Native Cav.; A. B. Johnson, Bengal N.I.; A. Pearson, Bengal Artillery.

23. Brevet: Lieut.-Col. C. R. Egerton to be Col. in the Army; Major J. B. Wheatstone to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army (*hon.*).

— *East India Company's Army*: R. J. H. Birch, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General.

— To *hon.* rank: to be Major-Generals, Cols. J. B. Bellasis, Bombay Infantry; J. Allardyce, Madras Inf.; G. B. Michell, Bengal Inf. To be Colonel: Lieut.-Col. T. Plumbe, Bengal Inf. To be Lieut.-Colonels: Majors W. J. Morris, Bombay Inf.; J. D. Leckie, Bombay Infantry; R. Smyth, Bengal Art.; W. L. Walker, Madras Cav.; C. Swinton, Bengal Inf.; J. Mann, Madras Inf. To be Majors: Captains J. Chilcott, Bengal Inf.; F. Fanning, Bombay Infantry.

— 48th Foot, Major J. G. R. Aplin to be Major.

— Dépôt Battalion: Major F. West to be Major.

25. Capt. E. S. Sotheby, R.N., and Commander J. W. Vaughan, R.N., to be C.B.

27. Major-General T. H. Franks, C.B., to be K.C.B.

— Col. R. Napier, C.B., to be K.C.B.

— To be C.B.: Cols. C. Franklyn, 84th; W. Campbell, 2nd Drag. Guards; C. Hagart, 7th Hussars; P. Hill, 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade; R. D. Kelly, 34th and H. D. Harness, Royal Engineers. Lieutenant-Colonels: A. Cameron, 42nd; G. M. Lys, 20th; W. Fenwick, 10th; C. J. B. Riddle, Royal Artillery; E. C. Leigh, 97th; E. Maberly, Royal Artillery; J. M. Hagart, 7th Hussars, and J. P. Robertson Military Train. Majors: W. G.

PROMOTIONS.

Le Mesuriere Royal Artillery; W. C. Master, and W. A. Middleton, Royal Artillery. Dr. J. M'Andrew, Inspector-General of Hospitals. Lieut.-Colonels: J. D. MacPherson, 22nd Bengal Native Infantry; E. B. Johnson, Bengal Art.; M. Galwey, 1st Madras European Fusiliers; W. Olpherts, Bengal Artillery; G. W. G. Green, 2nd Bengal Fus., and H. A. Carleton, Bengal Art. Majors: L. Barrow, 5th Madras, Native Cavalry; H. Bruce, 2nd Bombay European Regt., and W. A. Crommelin, Bengal Engineers.

27. Royal Artillery, Capt. and Brev. Major H. Rogers to be a supernumerary Captain.

— 6th Dragoons, Major F. W. J. Fitz-Wygram to be Lieut.-Col. To be Majors: Capt. E. D'Arcy Hunt, Capt. J. D. Cowell.

— Brevet: Capt. W. M. Julius, 6th Dragoons, to be Major in the Army.

30. 45th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir H. H. Rose, G.C.B., to be Colonel.

— 10th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. E. Longden to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Maj. H. R. Norman to be Major.

— Brevet: General Sir C. Campbell, G.C.B., to Fixed Establishment of Generals; Major-Gen. B. O. Jones to Fixed Establishment of Major-Generals: Lieut.-Col. G. W. Franklyn to be Col.; Major J. Cockburn, Unatt., to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. H. Freeth, Royal Eng., to be Maj.; Major and Brevet-Lieut. Col. R. H. R. H. Vyse to be Colonel in the Army.

AUGUST.

6. 40th Foot, Major A. Leslie to be Lieut.-Col.; Captain and Brevet-Major R. Carey to be Major.

— 53rd Foot, Capt. T. Moubray to be Major.

— 77th Foot, Major the Hon. A. G. C. Chichester to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. R. Carden to be Major.

— Dépôt Battalion: Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. W. C. Wright to be Major.

— Staff: Major H. L. Maydwell to be Deputy-Adj.-General to the Forces serving in Ceylon, with the rank of Lieut.-Col.

— Unattached: Captain T. L. Mayne to be Major.

— Brevet: Brevet-Col. T. J. Valiant to be Major-General (*hon.*).

— To be Cols. in the Army: Lieut.-Col. G. Dixon, C.B., Dépôt Battalion; Lieut.-Col. H. W. Bunbury, C.B., Assist.-Adj.-Gen., Shorncliffe; Lieut.-Col. A. Flemyng, Royal Marines; Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Langford, Royal Marines.

6. Memorandum: Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. H. Trevelyan, upon half-pay as Major Unatt., has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, he being about to become a settler in Canada.

13. 2nd Drag. Guards, Captain and Brevet-Major W. H. Seymour to be Major.

— Royal Artillery, Capt. and Brevet-Major E. Moubray to be a supernumerary Captain.

— Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Captain and Brevet-Major F. Baring to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.

— Dépôt Battalion, To be Majors: Maj. P. Robertson, F. G. T. Deshon, W. Warry, H. Rowlands, G. E. B. Westhead, F. C. Elton, R. Inglis, F. E. Drewe.

— Brevet: Brevet-Lieut.-Col. P. L. M'Dougall, Commandant of the Staff College, to be Col. to the Army; Brevet-Major J. Palmer to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army (*hon.*); Lieut.-Col. A. T. Phillpotts, Royal Art., to be Col. in the Army; Major-General C. G. Falconer, Col. 73rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-General.

— Major-General A. F. Mackintosh to be Lieut.-General; Major-Gen. T. H. Franks, K.C.B., to Fixed Establishment of Major-Generals; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Jauncey to be Col.; Brevet-Major J. H. Purves to be Lieut.-Col.; Captain C. Fanshawe, Royal Eng., to be Major.

— To be Majors in the Army, Captain C. J. W. Norman, 72nd Foot; Captain A. J. Nixon, Rifle Brigade; Captain M. Dillon, Rifle Brigade.

24. 44th Foot, Major-Gen. T. Reed, C.B., to be Colonel.

— Royal Artillery, Col. P. V. England to be Major-Gen.; Brevet-Colonel J. W. Ormsby to be Col.; Brevet-Major H. L. Gardiner to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— Royal Engineers, Brevet-Colonel B. S. Stehelin to be Col.; Brevet-Major J. S. Hawkins to be Lieut.-Col.; Second Capt. G. S. Tilly, to be Captain.

— 8th Foot, Captain J. Johnston to be Major.

— 77th Foot, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. T. J. Deverell to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. H. Kent to be Major.

— Dépôt Battalions, Major D. C. Greene to be Major; Major C. Sykes to be Major; Capt. and Adj. F. B. Tritton to be Major.

— Brevet: Brevet-Colonel J. Gordon, Royal Art., to be Major-Gen.; Major-Gen. G. G. Lewis, C.B., Royal Eng., to

PROMOTIONS.

be Lieut.-Gen.; Col. W. C. Ward, Royal Eng., to be Major-Gen.; Brevet-Col. G. Elliott, Royal Marines, to (*hon.*) rank of Major-Gen.; Brevet-Col. W. B. Langford, Royal Marines, to (*hon.*) rank of Major-Gen.; Capt. W. W. Lillicrap, Royal Marines, to (*hon.*) rank of Major; Lieut.-Col. A. J. R. — Pack, half-pay, 7th Foot, (Assist.-Quartermaster-Gen., Ireland), to be Col. in the Army.

— 31. 2nd Dragoon Guards, Brevet-Maj. C. S. Hutchinson to be Major.

— 7th Foot, Brevet-Major F. E. Appleyard to be Major.

— 46th Foot, Major A. G. Vesey to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet-Major A. R. Garrett to be Major.

— 91st Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. B. E. N. Gordon to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major H. J. Savage to be Major.

Recruiting District, Brevet-Colonel D. Russell, C.B., to be Inspecting Field Officer.

SEPTEMBER.

7. Royal Engineers, Lieut.-General E. Fanshawe, C.B., to be Col.-Commandant; Second-Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. Stanton, C.B., to be Captain.

— 11th Foot, Major A. C. Lowe to be Major; Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. A. H. L. Wyatt to be Major.

— Brevet: Major A. C. Lowe, 11th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. A. C. Lowe to be Col. in the Army; Capt. G. Marryat, 23rd Foot, to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major G. Marryat, 23rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Brevet-Major W. Spring (late Fort Major, Edinburgh Castle), to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army (*hon.*); Lieut.-Col. W. B. Gardner, Royal Art., to be a Col. in the Army. To be Lieut.-Cols. in the Army, Majors W. K. Stuart, 86th Foot; J. W. Cox, 13th Foot; T. G. A. Oakes, 12th Light Dragoons. To be Majors in the Army, Capt. A. P. Bowlby, 64th Foot; R. B. Prettejohn, 14th Light Dragoons; J. De M. M. Prior, 12th Light Dragoons; H. M. Jones, 13th Foot; A. Need, 14th Light Dragoons; C. Darby, 86th Foot; J. Leith, 6th Dragoons.

— Lieut.-Col. R. C. Raitt to be Col.; Major L. C. Bouchier, 75th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. T. Fenwick, Royal Engineers, to be Major.

— Lieut.-Col. G. H. Smith, 73rd Foot, to be Col.; Major T. White, 49th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. S. Westmacott, Royal Engineers, to be Major.

10. 84th Foot, Major C. F. Seymour to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. S. Hughes to be Major.

— Depôt Battalion, Major the Hon. D. G. Finch to be Major; Major H. R. Mannors to be Major.

— Staff, Brevet-Col. E. R. Hill, from the 63rd Foot, to be Deputy-Adjutant-Gen. to the Forces serving in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

— Unattached: Major and Brevet. Col. J. R. Brunker, late Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. in Ceylon, to be Lieut.-Col.; Major and Brevet-Col. F. D. George, late Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. in the Windward and Leeward Islands, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— Brevet: Major-Gens. Lord Hotham, J. Paterson, to be Lieut.-Generals; Brevet-Col. M. J. Slade to be Major-Gen.; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. Clarke to be Col.; Brevet-Major A. F. Bond to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. C. Menzies, Royal Eng., to be Major; Capt. G. S. Hill, Rifle Brigade, to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major G. S. Hill, Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

— To be Colonels in the Army, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Street, C.B.; Lieut.-Col. F. P. Harding, C.B., 22nd Foot.

— Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, Major-Gen. D. G. Scott, Bengal I., to be Lieut.-Gen. To be Major-Generals, Colonels G. Campbell, Bengal Art.; P. Innes, Bengal I.; A. W. Lawrence, Madras L. C.; Sir F. Abbott, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of the Mil. Col., Addiscombe, late of Bengal Eng.; J. F. Bradford, C.B., Bengal Light Cavalry.

14. 2nd Dragoons, Lieut.-Gen. Arthur W. M. Lord Sandys to be Colonel.

— 7th Dragoon Guards, Major-Gen. M. White, C.B., to be Colonel.

17. 2nd Dragoon Guards, Major W. H. Seymour to be Lieut.-Col.; Major C. S. Hutchinson to be Major; Capt. H. M. Stapylton to be Major.

— 3rd Foot, Major T. H. Somerville to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. Pownall to be Major.

— 8th Foot, Brevet-Col. E. H. Greathead, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. Johnston to be Major; Brevet-Major A. C. Robertson to be Major.

— 28th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. P. A. Butler to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major W. Roberts to be Major.

— 48th Foot, Major A. A. Chapman to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— 51st Foot, Capt. W. Agg to be Major.

— 63rd Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. T. Harries to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. F. D. Grey to be Major.

PROMOTIONS.

17. 67th Foot, Major T. E. Knox to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major J. Porter to be Major.

— 99th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. G. M. Reeves to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Maj. H. J. Day to be Major.

— To be Colonels in the Army, Lieut.-Col. C. W. D. Staveley, C.B., 44th Foot; Lieut.-Col. W. Fenwick, C.B., 10th Foot.

— Indian Military Forces, to be Major-General, Col. H. M. Graves, Bengal Infantry.

— To be Major-Generals (*hon.*), Col. J. Kilner, Bombay Eng.; Col. W. Bid-
dle, Madras I. To be Colonels (*hon.*), Lieut.-Col. R. E. T. Richardson, Bengal I.; Lieut.-Col. S. Landon, Bombay I.; To be Lieut.-Colonel (*hon.*), Major C. W. Hodson, Madras I. To be Majors (*hon.*), Capt. D. L. Richardson, Bengal I.; Capt. J. W. Goad, Madras A.; Capt. R. L. J. Ogilvie, Madras Infantry.

21. Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. E. Frome, from the Second List, to be a supernumerary Lieut.-Colonel.

— 48th Foot, Brevet-Col. E. G. W. Keppel to be Major; Brevet-Major R. Blackeney to be Major.

— 60th Foot, Major W. Butler to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet-Major Sir E. F. Campbell, bart., to be Major.

— Brevet: Lieut.-Col. C. C. Shute, 6th Dragoons, to be Col. in the Army; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. P. Gordon, 11th Bengal N. I., to be Colonel in the Army.

OCTOBER.

1. Cornet R. F. Thonger to be Adj., *vice* Grant, promoted in the 5th Light Dragoons.

— 17th Light Dragoons, Brevet-Major R. White to be Major.

Brevet: Lieut. Col. R. H. Louth, 86th Foot, to be Col. in the Army, for distinguished service in the field; Lieut.-Col. J. W. S. Smith, C.B., to be Col. in the Army; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. S. Claremont, C.B., to be Colonel in the Army; Brevet-Major J. Macpherson, 11th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. Macpherson, 11th Foot, to be Colonel in the Army.

5. Hospital Staff, Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals J. C. Carter, M.D., to honorary rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Brevet: Capt. J. Grime to be Major in the Army (*hon.*).

8. 20th Foot, Major-Gen. M. Beresford to be Colonel.

8. 55th Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. Ready to be Lieut.-Col.; Major R. Hume to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. Barnston to be Major.

— Brevet: Major-Gen. J. H. Home to be Lieut.-Gen.; Brevet-Col. G. H. M'Kinnon, C.B., to be Major-Gen.; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. R. S. Vicars to be Col.; Brevet-Major F. G. Bull to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. F. T. Meik to be Major.

15. Staff, Major A. C. Anderson to be Fort Major, Edinburgh Castle.

— Brevet: Lieut.-Col. C. Herbert, C.B., to be Colonel in the Army; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. A. Vigors to be Colonel (*hon.*); Capt. L. X. Leslie to be Major.

22. GENERAL ORDER.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that Colonel Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., be promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Army, in consideration of his services in command of a Division at the capture of Lucknow and subsequently in the command of the Azimghur Field Force.

— Brevet-Colonel Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., to be Major-General.

26. Royal Art., Brevet-Col. A. J. Taylor to be Col.; Capt. R. P. Radcliffe to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Col. G. Maclean to be Col.; Brevet-Major T. Knox to be Lieut.-Col.; Second Capt. T. P. Warlow to be Capt.; Brevet-Col. W. A. Askwith to be Col.; Brevet-Col. F. Dunlop, C.B., to be Col.; Capt. C. W. Younghusband to be Lieut.-Col.

— 18th Foot, Major O. B. D'Arcy to be Major.

— 42nd Foot, Major E. R. Priestley to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major J. Drysdale to be Major.

— Unattached, Major W. Radcliff to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— Brevet: Lieut.-Col. C. J. B. Riddle, C.B., Roy. Art., to be Col. in the Army; Brevet-Major H. H. Crealock to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Brevet-Major G. A. Schomberg, Royal Marines, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army. To be Majors in the Army, Capt. C. R. Wriford, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers; Hon. B. R. Pellew, Rifle Brigade; G. Clerk, Rifle Brigade; P. C. Penrose, Royal Marines; T. V. Cooke, Royal Marines; J. C. D. Morrison, Royal Marines; C. J. Ellis, Royal Marines; Second Capt. J. C. Cowell, Royal Engineers, to be Majors in the Army.

Brevet-Col. B. F. D. Wilson to be Major-General.

— Brevet: To be Lieut.-Generals in the Army, Major-Generals Sir W. R. Clayton, bart.; J. Spink, Sir J. Jackson, K.C.B.; R. C. Mansel; J. Drummond;

PROMOTIONS.

J. Freeth ; Sir C. R. O'Donnell ; J. Leslie ; R. B. Coles ; E. P. Buckley ; Sir R. Doherty. To be Major-Generals in the Army, Cols. S. B. Boileau ; Hon. G. F. Upton, C.B. ; Hon. A. A. Dalzell ; T. S. Pratt, C.B. ; O. Felix ; W. N. Hutchinson ; H. F. Lockyer, C.B. ; S. Baynes ; M. C. Johnstone ; F. Meade ; W. F. Forster ; F. Johnston ; A. Goldsmid ; E. Macarthur, C.B. ; D. H. Macdowall ; J. P. Heley ; C. R. Bowers ; J. Arnaud ; F. Towers ; Sir R. Garrett, K.C.B. ; R. Connop ; T. M. Williams ; W. Nepean ; A. H. Trevor ; R. B. W. Brett ; W. H. Dutton ; Earl of Albemarle ; G. T. Colomb ; Marquis of Conyngham, K.P. ; Sir S. J. Cotton, K.C.B. ; M. Barlow ; J. N. Jackson ; B. Trydell ; J. Clark ; R. W. Brough ; E. H. D. E. Napier ; E. Harvey ; J. R. Young ; J. Michel, C.B. ; R. P. Douglas ; C. C. Hay ; W. L. Dames ; C. Warren, C.B. ; G. A. Malcolm, C.B. ; R. H. Wynyard, C.B. To be Colonels in the Army, Lieut.-Cols. R. J. P. Vassall ; W. H. Adams ; A. Houstoun ; J. De Lacy ; R. Chetwode ; J. P. Westropp ; G. M. Reeves ; E. C. Fletcher ; B. Daveney ; E. Bagot ; J. Patience ; J. Scargill ; R. Lewis ; S. Tryon ; O. D. Ainsworth ; T. Ogilvy ; J. A. Undy ; G. C. Swan ; G. W. F. Buchan ; J. H. E. Dalrymple ; A. Horne ; J. Armstrong ; E. A. Holdich ; W. D. P. Patton ; W. B. Ainslie, C.B. ; S. T. Christie ; W. M. Wood ; H. P. de Bathe ; R. Sanders, C.B.

26. Royal Art. : To be Major-Generals, Colonels R. Hardinge, B. Willis, W.-C. Anderson.

— To be Colonels in the Army, their commissions to bear date the 28th of Nov. 1854, under the Royal warrant of Oct. 1853 ; Royal Artillery, Cols. T. P. Flude, C. W. Wingfield, A. Tulloh, H. Poole, H. G. Teesdale, N. T. Lake, C.B. ; P. Benn, A. A. Shuttleworth, J. Hill, H. J. Morris, John M'Koy, J. W. Mitchell R. F. Crawford, J. St. George, C.B. ; W. R. Nedham, E. C. Warde, C.B. ; J. W. Ormsby, Brevet-Col. A. J. Taylor, Brevet-Col. G. Maclean, Royal Engineers ; Cols. M. Williams, A. Gordon, C. Rose, W. B. Marlow, B. S. Stehelin ; Brevet-Cols. J. Walpole, H. Servante, H. O. Crawley, J. Twiss ; Lieut.-Col. E. Frome ; Brevet-Col. C. E. Wilkinson ; Brevet-Col. W. T. Benwick.

29. 23rd Foot, Capt. and Brevet H. D'Oyley Torrens to be Major.

— 32nd Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. W. D. Lowe, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. C. Clapcott to be Major.

29. Brevet : Paymaster W. Castle to be Major in the Army (*hon.*).

NOVEMBER.

9. H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, to be Colonel in the Army.

— Coldstream Guards : Major and Brevet-Col. Lord F. Paulet to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. S. Percival to be Major ; Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet-Major H. Armytage to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

— 10th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. M. G. Sparks to be Lieut.-Col. ; Brevet-Major F. C. Annesley to be Major.

— 29th Foot, Capt. E. H. Westropp to be Major.

— 58th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. Bridge to be Lieut.-Col. ; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. A. H. Russell to be Major.

— 83rd Foot, Major C. W. Austen to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. J. F. Murray to be Major.

— 87th Foot, Major B. O'Brien to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. W. P. Lea to be Major.

— 99th Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. P. Smyly to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. R. B. Deering to be Major.

— Brevet : Lieut.-Col. J. Fraser to be Col. ; Major T. Lillie to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. J. W. Boyd to be Major ; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Armstrong, C.B., to be Col. in the Army.

— To be Major-Generals : Cols. G. Durnford, J. Hanwell, P. Sandilands, B. H. V. Arbuckle, J. H. Freer, A. W. Hope, J. L. Smith.

12. 7th Light Dragoons, Major Sir W. Russell, bart., to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. W. Babington to be Major.

— Royal Engineers : Brevet-Col. H. Servante to be Col. ; Brevet-Col. E. Frome to be Lieut.-Col.

— Royal Malta Fencibles, Major A. Mattei to be Lieut.-Col. with local and temporary rank ; Capt. and Brevet-Major S. Gatt to be Major with local and temporary rank, vice Mattei.

— Brevet : Lieut.-Col. F. M. Martyn to be Col. in the Army ; Col. W. R. Ord, R.E., to be Major-Gen. ; Paymaster J. Woodgate to be Major in the Army (*hon.*).

— Brevet : Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols. in the Army, H. C. Wade, C.B. ; W. J. Myers ; F. Whittingham, C.B. ; C. Bridge ; T. S. Conway, C.B. ; T. Le Marchant ; Lord Alfred Paget ; J. Singleton ; A. F. W. Wyatt ; R. Gardiner ; H.

PROMOTIONS.

D. Crofton; J. R. B. Hale; A. S. H. Stepney, C.B.; C. Hind; A. F. Ansell; T. H. Pearson; L. Fyler; A. Campbell; J. J. Graham; Sir J. E. Alexander; P. Brown; E. L'Estrange; R. H. J. B. Beaumont; W. H. Robinson; R. W. Bamford; G. Mylius; T. J. Deverell; E. Trevor; A. H. L. Wyatt; G. H. F. Campbell; J. P. Creagh; E. A. G. Muller; C. F. Parkinson; A. F. Blyth; F. T. Maitland; R. L. Phipps; T. Tulloch; Commissions to bear date Oct. 26.

12. Majors to be Lieut.-Cols. in the Army, M. G. Adams; G. F. Murray; T. Byrne; E. Moore; R. M. Best; F. Walker; R. Pitcairn; D. Stewart; G. P. Hume; E. O. Broadley; O. L'Ormsby; H. C. Brewster; C. Beamish; H. Gahan; C. Fenwick; G. Munro; R. R. Harris; F. P. Nott; J. R. Wheeler; A. T. Allan; T. Ross; B. Harrison; A. Watson; F. P. Phillott; C. D. Robertson; W. E. Bewes; H. J. Shaw; W. C. Wolfe; J. Miller; J. H. Hardy; J. Johnston; C. W. Green; Duke of Beaufort; F. Peyton; J. F. Kempt; W. T. Dickson; G. B. T. Colman; Commissions to bear date Oct. 26.

— Captains to be Majors in the Army, R. M. Laffan; G. Bayly; T. E. Mulock; A. H. Freeling; H. S. Baillie; C. F. Campbell; D. St. V. Hamilton; W. Pilsworth; H. C. B. Moody; W. Anderson; G. A. Leach; P. J. S. Barry; G. W. Raikes; J. M. Brown; G. R. Campsie; B. B. Keane; H. A. Welman; Lord George J. Manners; T. A. Rawlins; T. Hare; F. Campbell; R. D'Oyly Fletcher; G. F. Moore; W. K. Orme; B. D. W. Ramsay; J. D. Mends; G. H. Messiter; T. Tydd; P. S. Thompson; W. C. Vandesper; D. H. Mackinnon; C. M. Hamilton; T. Smith; C. Pattison; J. E. Sharp; T. Teulon; G. W. Grange; Commissions to bear date Oct. 26.

— To have the local and temporary rank of Major, Captains S. Gatt, F. Rizzo, Royal Malta Fencible Regiment.

16. Col. J. Jones, 60th Rifles, to be K.C.B.

— Col. H. R. Jones, 6th Drag. Guards; Lieut.-Col. J. Hinde, 8th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. F. R. Palmer, 60th Regiment; Col. F. Rowcroft, 8th Regt. of Bengal N.I.; Col. E. Apthorp, 3rd Madras European Regt.; Lieut.-Col. J. Byng, 6th Regt. Madras L.C.; Lieut.-Col. A. T. Wilde, 19th Regt. Madras N.I.; Lieut.-Col. A. Taylor, Bengal Eng.; Major C. H. Barchard, 20th Regt. Bengal N.I.; Major G. Moir, Bengal Art.; Major W.

A. Mackinnon, Bengal Art.; Major A. W. Macintire, Madras Art.; Major J. F. Richardson, 49th Regt. Bengal N.I.; C. Scott, esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major, late of the 32nd Regt.; J. H. K. Innes, esq., Surgeon, 60th Regt.; W. J. T. Power, esq., Deputy Commissary-General; W. Brydon, esq., Surgeon, on the Bengal establishment of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces; J. H. Orr, esq., Surgeon, on the Madras establishment of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces; J. Campbell, esq., M.D., Surgeon, on the Bengal establishment of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces; G. M. Ogilvie, esq., M.D., Surgeon, on the Bombay establishment of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces; to be C.B.

16. Brevet: To be Lieut.-Cols. in the Army, Major W. C. Master, C.B.; Brevet-Major D. D. Muter; Brevet-Major W. G. Le Mesurier, C.B.; Major C. Sawyer; Major Sir W. Russell, bart.; Major R. Bickerstaff. To be Majors in the Army, Captains T. C. Dunbar; J. Forster; W. D. Bushe; W. H. Kerr; C. C. Fraser; J. Maguire; W. Tedlie; T. Bott. To be Colonels in the Army, Lieutenant-Cols. H. M. Durand, C.B.; J. Coke, C.B. To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army, Majors W. A. Orr; R. Hamilton, 1st Madras N.I.; G. Gordon, 50th Bengal N.I.; D. M. Stewart, 9th Bengal N.I. To be Majors in the Army, Captains H. D. Abbott, 31st Madras N.I.; H. M. Wilson, 8th Bengal N.I.; H. D. Taylor, 1st Madras European Fus.; F. C. Maisey, 67th Bengal N.I.; A. W. Macintire, Madras Art.; R. Larkins, 49th Bengal N.I.; C. Douglas, Bengal Art.; J. W. Carter, 54th Bengal N.I.; J. F. Richardson, 49th Bengal N.I.; R. C. Barclay, 68th Bengal N.I.; C. S. Weston, 36th Bengal N.I.; G. Hare, 20th Madras N.I.; J. H. Brooks, 1st Bengal C.; E. J. Lawder, 44th Madras N.I.; A. G. Austen, Bengal Art.; W. D. Morgan, 22nd Bengal N.I.; J. H. Balmain, 9th Bengal C.; R. Bridge, 72nd Bengal N.I.; H. C. Anderson, 54th Bengal N.I.; C. Cureton, 38th Bengal N.I.; C. Cookworthy, Bengal Art.; F. W. Lambert, 56th Bengal N.I.; H. Drummond, Bengal Eng.; Second Capt. W. T. Brown, Bengal Art.; Second Capt. J. S. Gibb, Bengal Art.

19. Staff: Brevet-Col. the Hon. W. L. Pakenham, C.B., to be Adj.-Gen. to Her Majesty's Forces serving in the East Indies.

— Brevet: To be General, Lieut.-Gen. P. Cameron, Madras C. To be

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-General, Major-Gen. H. Hall, C.B., Bengal Inf. To be Major-Gen., Col. C. Grant, C.B., Bengal Art.; A. S. Logan, Madras Inf.

19. *Indian Military Forces*.—To be Major-General (*hon.*), Col. W. E. Lichfield, Madras L.C. To be Hon. Colonel, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Campbell, Bengal Art. To be Hon. Lieutenant-Colonels, Major J. M'Dougall, Madras Inf.; Major T. Eyre, Bombay L.C.; Major M. Beachcroft, Madras Inf.; Major A. A. Drummond, Bombay Inf. To be Hon. Majors, Captains W. Master, Bengal C.; D. R. Bristow, Bengal Art.

— To be Majors in the Army, Capts. R. C. Romer, Royal Art.; R. Talbot, Royal Art.; A. Thompson, Royal Art.; H. A. White, Royal Eng.; P. B. Whittingham, Royal Eng.; J. W. Gosset, Royal Eng.; G. C. Baillie, Royal Eng.; T. B. Collinson, Royal Eng.; E. Y. W. Henderson, Royal Eng.; Vice Capts. P. S. Thompson; W. C. Vanderspar; D. H. Mackinnon; C. M. Hamilton; T. Smith; C. Pattison; J. E. Sharp; T. Teulon; C. W. Grange; whose promotions, as published in the *Gazette* of the 12th Nov., 1858, have been cancelled, these officers having been junior in the Army to those now substituted for them.

— Memorandum: Brevet-Col. W. J. Myers, upon half-pay, as Major of the Royal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission, he being about to become a settler in Nova Scotia.

26. Unattached, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. Holden to be Major.

— Brevet: Capt. J. W. Butt, 95th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major J. W. Butt, 95th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

— Brevet-Lieut.-Col. R. Blacklin to be Col.; Major W. W. Lodder to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. Bayly, Royal Eng., to be Major.

— Major-Gen. E. Byam to be Lieut.-Gen.; Brevet-Col. H. Eyre to be Major-Gen.; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. Campbell to be Col.; Brevet-Major B. C. Mitford to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. P. S. Thompson to be Major.

30. Royal Engineers, Brevet-Col. H. O. Crawley to be Col.; Brevet-Major J. H. Freeth to be Lieut.-Col.; Second Capt. and Brevet-Major C. B. Ewart to be Capt.

— Commissariat Department, Acting-Commissary-Gen. J. W. Smith, C.B., to be Commissary-Gen.; Commissary-Gen.

J. W. Smith, C.B., to be Commissary-Gen. in Chief.

30. Brevet: Major-Gen. G. J. Harding, C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Major-Gen. W. Douglass to be Lieut.-Gen.; Col. H. J. Savage to be Major-Gen.

DECEMBER.

7. 62nd Foot, Major-Gen. W. T. Knollys to be Colonel.

— Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Gen. G. G. Lewis, C.B., to be Col. Commandant.

— 2nd Drag. Guards, Lieut.-Col. C. P. B. Walker to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— Grenadier Guards, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. F. W. Hamilton, C.B., to be Major; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. the Hon. J. Lindsay to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. C. N. Hogge to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel; Lieut.-Col. H. Brisco to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. and Capt. J. A. Digby to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.

— 54th Foot, Brevet-Col. C. Herbert, C.B., to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— 75th Foot, Lieut.-Col. W. Radcliff to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— Hospital Staff: To be Inspector-Generals of Hospitals, Local Inspector-Generals A. Ferguson, M.D.; A. Melvin; W. Bell, M.D.

— To be Inspector-Generals of Hospitals (*hon.*), Deputy Inspector-Generals Dr. J. Henderson; Dr. J. W. Halahan, Royal Art. To be Deputy Inspector-Generals of Hospitals (*hon.*), Surg.-Majors S. Chisholm; J. Connell; J. M'Gregor; E. Bradford; W. Lucas; T. Fox, M.D.; T. Mostyn; J. S. Graves.

— Brevet: To be Colonels in the Army, Lieut.-Cols. C. L. D'Aguilar, C.B.; J. A. R. Raines; A. I. Lockhart. To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army, Majors A. D. Thellusson; G. W. T. Rich; Brevet-Major E. T. Gloster; Major G. C. Vialls; Brevet-Major J. Ross; Major C. N. North; Major W. Drysdale, C.D.; Brevet-Major J. H. F. Elkington; Major B. Blennerhassett; Brevet-Major T. Fenwick. To be Majors in the Army, Capt. and Brevet-Major P. S. Thompson; Capt. J. A. Todd; Capt. T. H. Cockburn; Capt. F. M. M. Ommanney; Capt. W. M'Mahon; Capt. C. E. Johns; Capt. H. Foster; Capt. C. W. Heneage; Capt. Robert Poore; Capt. Arthur C. Parker; Capt. R. Bethune; Capt. Sir W. Gordon; Capt. J. H. St. John.

10. 31st Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. F.

PROMOTIONS.

Spence to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. J. O. Swaffield to be Major.

10. 89th Foot, Major W. Boyle to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. Atkinson to be Major.

— Brevet: Lieut.-Col. W. C. Kennedy to be Col. in the Army (*hon.*); Capt. H. Clerk, R.A., to be Major in the Army.

— Brevet-Lieut.-Col. E. S. Farnar to be Col.; Brevet-Major W. Child to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. C. Vandepar to be Major.

17. Infantry, 5th Regiment of Foot, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. W. O. Master to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. S. Hogge to be Major.

— 98th Foot, Lieut. W. Blackett to be Capt. by purchase, *vice* Knight, who retires.

— Rifle Brigade, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Lord A. G. Russell to be Lieut.-Colonel.

— Memorandum.—Major-General E. Studd, Lieut.-Col. on half-pay, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of an unattached Lieut.-Colonelcy.

22. Royal Artillery, Second Capt. R. O. Farmer to be Capt.; Second Capt. C. M. Govan to be Captain.

— Brevet: Brevet-Col. Lord W. Paulet, C.B., to be Major-Gen.; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. E. Orange to be Col.; Brevet-Major H. B. J. Wynyard to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. D. H. Mackinnon to be Major.

24. 7th Foot, Major R. Inglis to be Major.

— 9th Foot, Major D. M. Bethune to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet-Major G. H. Hawes to be Major.

— 20th Foot, Major J. Cormick to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major G. Bennett to be Major.

— Depot Battalion, Brevet-Colonel A. Borton to be Lieut.-Col.; Major C. Elgee to be Major; Major F. E. Appleyard to be Major.

— Brevet: Brevet-Col. N. M. Stack, retired full-pay of a depot battalion, to be Major-Gen. in the Army (*hon.*).

31. 67th Foot, Major J. W. Thomas to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet-Major C. B. Hague to be Major.

— Hospital Staff: To be Inspector-Generals of Hospitals, Local Inspector-Generals J. Barry, M.D.; W. Linton, M.D., C.B. To be Inspector-Generals of Hospitals—Deputy-Inspector-Generals of Hospitals J. Forest, M.D., C.B.; W. C. Humfrey; J. R. Taylor, C.B.; J. B. Gibson, M.D., C.B.

NAVY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY.

21. Vice-Admiral of the White A. R. Sharpe, C.B., to a good-service pension of 150*l.* a year and removed to the reserved half-pay list; Vice-Admiral of the Blue A. Fanshawe, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral Sir G. R. B. Pechell, bart., on the reserved half-pay list, to be a Vice-Admiral on the same list; Rear-Admiral of the Red the Hon. H. J. Rous to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. G. Grey to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt. E. Stanley to be a Rear-Admiral on the reserved half-pay list; Capt. Sir B. W. Walker, bart., K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

28. Admiral of the Blue Sir E. Tucker, K.C.B., to a pension of 150*l.* a year, and been removed to the reserved half-pay list; Vice-Admiral C. Gordon, C.B., on the reserved half-pay list, to be Admiral on the same list; Vice-Admiral of the Red H. Hope, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White Sir G. R. Sartorius to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir H. Stewart K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral of the Red G. F. Rich to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White R. L. Baynes, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir J. C. Ross to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt. Hon. E. Howard to be a Rear-Admiral on the reserved half-pay list; Capt. A. Milne to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

— Captains E. Chappell and J. Monday to be retired Rear-Admirals.

— Royal Marines, First Lieutenant E. H. Starr to be Captain.

FEBRUARY.

1. Royal Marines, First Lieutenants J. Taylor and J. B. Butcher to be Captains.

11. Vice-Admiral of the White R. Wauchope to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir J. Stirling to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral of the Red W. J. H. Johnstone to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue;

PROMOTIONS.

Rear-Admiral of the White T. Bennet to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue J. Nias, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt. R. Crozier to be a Rear-Admiral on the reserved list; Capt. the Right. Hon. Lord C. E. Paget, C. B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

19. Admiral of the Blue Sir G. F. Seymour, K. C. B., G. C. H., to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral of the Red the Hon. Sir F. B. R. Pellew, C. B., K. C. H., to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White Sir J. G. Sinclair, bart., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Provo W. P. Wallis to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral J. R. Burton, K. H., on the reserved list, to be Vice-Admiral on the same list; Rear-Admiral of the Red W. F. Martin to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White H. Smith, C. B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue H. J. Codrington, C. B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt. R. H. King to be Rear-Admiral on the reserved list; Capt. R. L. Warren to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

— Commanders R. T. Bedford, M. Connolly, and A. C. Gordon, to be Captains.

— Commanders E. Norcott, S. Mercer, A. Smith, R. G. Welch, W. N. Taylor, G. C. Mends, J. A. Abbott, J. G. Dick, J. L. R. Holl, J. C. Gill, P. A. Helpman, J. Clavell, C. M. Mathison, J. R. Ward, J. Cheere, E. B. Nott, W. Boys, J. W. Finch, G. Johnson, J. A. Macdonald, G. Mason, R. Robertson, H. Pryce, and T. Bevis, to be Captains on the reserved list.

— Lieutenants H. S. H. Prince Ernest of Leiningen, C. C. A. Kane, T. Brandreth, F. D. Rich, and J. M. Reeve, to be Commanders.

— Lieutenants E. Maxey, J. R. Black, R. Evans, H. P. Dicken, R. E. Pym, W. G. Hemsworth, J. B. Somerville, J. B. Clarke, R. Cotgrave, J. Douglas, T. Cresser, F. Smyth, J. Morshead, R. C. Whyte, J. S. Davison, and C. A. Lodder, to be Commanders on the reserved list.

25. Royal Marines, Col. Second Commandant H. W. Parke to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. T. Holloway to be Col. Second Commandant; Capt. and Brevet-Major S. Fraser to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Hon. Geo. Grey to be Rear-Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard.

Captains J. W. Tarleton, C. B., to *Euryalus*; P. Cracroft to *Diadem*; T. Baillie to *Princess Royal*; Lord F. H. Kerr to *Marlborough*.

Commanders E. Scott to *Marlborough*; G. Skipwith to *Saturn*; F. Cannon to *Royal William*; G. Goldfinch to the Packet Service at Liverpool; J. J. S. Josling to *Princess Royal*.

MARCH.

2. Vice-Admiral of the Blue W. Walpole to a pension of 150*l.* a year and removed to the reserved list; Rear-Admiral of the Red the Hon. Sir R. S. Dundas, K. C. B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White Sir S. Lushington, K. C. B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue J. M'Dougall to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt. the Hon. P. P. Carey, Capt. R. Craigie, Capt. J. B. B. M'Hardy, to be Rear-Admirals on the reserved list; Capt. G. Elliott to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

8. Lord Lovaine to be a Lord of the Admiralty.

13. Commanders R. Otway, J. H. Selwyn, A. J. Curtis, J. P. Luce, and F. H. Shortt, to be Captains.

— Lieutenants Hon. W. B. De Blaquière, J. M. Jackson, and R. G. Tufnell, to be Commanders.

— Commander V. G. Hickley to be Captain.

— Master J. Davies retired with the rank of Captain.

— Lieutenants Hon. M. H. Nelson, W. Swinburn, W. H. Whyte, and J. C. Campbell to be Commanders.

19. Admiral of the White E. Hawker to a pension of 150*l.* a year and removed to reserved half-pay list; Admiral of the Blue the Hon. Sir A. Maitland, K. C. B., K. C., St. M. and G. to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir C. Napier, K. C. B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White the Right Hon. Sir M. F. F. Berkeley, K. C. B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue H. W. Bruce to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral P. Grace, on the reserved list, to be Vice-Admiral on the same list; Rear-Admiral of the Red H. Dundas to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White J. A. Duntze to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue M. Quin to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt.

PROMOTIONS.

the Hon. F. T. Pelham, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. T. Bushby, on the retired list, to be a retired Rear-Admiral.

Commanders G. M. Balfour to *Siren*; M. R. Pechell to *Wanderer*; G. P. Mends to *Nimrod*; J. E. Commerell, V.C., L.H., to *Cruizer*; H. Campion, L.H., to *Elk*; R. B. Pearse to *Acorn*; J. Bythesea to *Cruizer*.

Capt. W. H. Kennedy, additional, to *Pembroke*.

Captain G. W. Preedy to *Agamemnon*.

Commanders J. Daman to *Gorgon*; W. Swinburn to *Childers*.

MAY.

18. Retired Rear-Admirals to be retired Vice-Admirals, with the seniorities expressed against their names: J. Thompson, May 27, 1854; T. F. C. Mainwaring, Sept. 11, 1854; the Right Hon. William Earl Waldegrave, C.B., Sept. 11, 1854; J. Hollinworth, Sept. 11, 1854; A. Ferris, Sept. 11, 1854; R. M. Fowler, Oct. 27, 1854; G. Henderson, July 3, 1855; R. W. G. Festing, C.B., July 4, 1855; J. P. Stewart, C.B., Sept. 27, 1855; the Hon. E. S. P. Knox, Sept. 27, 1855; the Right Hon. David, Earl of Leven and Melville, Sept. 27, 1855; J. Pringle, Sept. 27, 1855; G. Le Geyt, C.B., Oct. 3, 1855; R. Mitford, Dec. 28, 1855; H. Bain, Dec. 28, 1855; J. N. Taylor, C.B., Dec. 28, 1855; T. E. Symonds, Dec. 28, 1855; L. Hole, Jan. 31, 1856; H. T. Davies, Jan. 31, 1856; the Hon. H. D. Byng, Jan. 31, 1856; G. G. Lennox, Jan. 31, 1856; R. Gambier, Oct. 21, 1856; I. H. Morrison, Oct. 21, 1856; H. Robinson, Oct. 21, 1856; T. Dick, Oct. 21, 1856; W. I. Scott, Oct. 21, 1856; B. C. Cator, Nov. 12, 1856; F. E. V. Harcourt, March 19, 1857; the Right Hon. Kenelm, Lord Somerville, March 19, 1857; H. Jenkinson, May 14, 1857; E. Saurin, May 14, 1857; A. Adderley, May 14, 1857; R. Moneys, C.B., July 9, 1857; J. Sheridan, July 9, 1857; Sir H. L. Baker, bart., C.B., July 9, 1857; G. W. H. D'Aeth, July 9, 1857; J. C. G. R. Gawen, July 9, 1857; W. S. Lovell, K.H., July 9, 1857; J. Digby, July 9, 1857; C. Warde, K.H., July 9, 1857; W. Ffarington, July 9, 1857; J. Rattray, July 9, 1857; A. P. Hamilton, July 9, 1857; G. Bentham, July 9, 1857; J. A. Murray, July

30, 1857; H. Higman, July 30, 1857; G. Hewson, July 30, 1857; A. Baldwin, July 30, 1857; H. C. Deacon, July 30, 1857; E. Barnard, Aug. 22, 1857; W. B. Dashwood, Aug. 22, 1857; M. White, Aug. 22, 1857; C. G. R. Phillott, Aug. 22, 1857; W. Wolrige, Aug. 22, 1857; G. Brine, Sept. 10, 1857; the Hon. J. Gordon, Sept. 10, 1857; W. Popham, Sept. 10, 1857; R. R. Carre, Sept. 10, 1857; H. Patton, Sept. 10, 1857; the Hon. C. O. Bridgeman, Sept. 10, 1857; Sir H. Shiffner, bart., Sept. 10, 1857; A. Montgomerie, Oct. 2, 1857; J. W. Montagu, Oct. 2, 1857; W. B. Bigland, K.H., Oct. 2, 1857; G. C. Gambie, Oct. 2, 1857; Sir C. Burrard, bart., Nov. 4, 1857; T. L. Peake, Nov. 28, 1857; H. T. B. Collier, Jan. 5, 1858; J. Brenton, Jan. 5, 1858; H. Stanhope, Jan. 5, 1858; J. T. Coffin, Jan. 5, 1858; E. Curzon, C.B., Jan. 5, 1858; T. B. Clowes, Jan. 20, 1858; W. H. Smyth, Feb. 13, 1858; R. Saumarez, Feb. 13, 1858; J. Montagu, Feb. 24, 1858; A. D. Y. Arbuthnot, March 6, 1858.

18. Lieutenant B. C. T. Pim to be Commander.

— Retired Master J. Roskilly to be Commander.

Captains G. Goldsmith, C.B., to *Wellesley*; H. Lyster to be Capt. Superintendent of the Royal William Victualling Yard and Naval Hospital at Plymouth; J. Saunderson, to *Archer*.

THE WAR MEDALS.—The claims of officers who served as Agents for Transports in the Baltic or Black Sea during the war to the Baltic or Crimean Medal have been admitted, and the medal will be awarded to them on proper proof by application to the Accountant-General of the Navy.

JUNE.

23. In consideration of the services performed by the Officers of the Naval Brigade in India, under the command of the late Capt. Sir W. Peel, K.C.B., the following promotions, to date March 22, 1858, have been made: To be Commanders, Lieuts. T. J. Young, W. C. F. Wilson, E. May, H. R. Wratishaw, and N. Salmon.

— In consideration of the services performed by the Officers of the Naval Brigade in India, under the command of Capt. Sotheby, the following promotions have taken place, to date May 21, 1858: To be Commander, Lieut. N. E. B. Turnour.

PROMOTIONS.

23. Lieutenants J. Bradley to the reserved list; J. P. Alexander to be Commanders.

25. In pursuance of Her Majesty's pleasure, Admiral of the Red, Sir J. West, K.C.B., has this day been promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet; Admiral of the White Sir W. Parker, bart., G.C.B., to be Admiral of the Red; Admiral of the Blue the Right Hon. George Earl Cadogan, C.B., to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir P. Hornby, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White Sir F. Moresby, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue W. J. Mingaye to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral of the Red the Hon. Sir M. Stopford, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White F. T. Michell, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir T. Maitland, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt. S. C. Dacres, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Retired Rear-Admiral W. Hotham, K.H., has to be retired Vice-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Captains T. H. Glasse to *Terrible*; E. C. T. D'Eyncourt to *Orion*; C. Frederick to *Cesar*.

Commanders Hon. T. A. Packenham to command *Racer*; H. F. W. Ingram to *Argus*; R. V. Hamilton to *Hydra*.

JULY.

3. Marines, First Lieut. E. R. Horsey, of the Artillery Companies, to be Capt.

14. Royal Marines, Capt. and Brevet-Major W. H. March to be Lieut.-Col.; First Lieut. and Adj. A. Ellis to be Capt.

— Master E. P. Cole to be Commander on the retired list.

21. Royal Marines: First Lieut. F. C. Travers to be Adjutant.

Captains Sir G. N. Broke, bart., C.B., to *Centurion*; G. T. Gordon to *Hannibal*; R. Macquire to *Sanspareil*; J. Moore to *Victor Emanuel*; J. Willcox to *Hogue*; W. Crispin to *Hawke*.

Commanders Hon. F. A. Foley to command *Coquette*; H. S. H. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg to *Scourge*; H.S.H. Prince Ernest of Leiningen to *Victoria and Albert*; E. R. Power to *Perserverance*; J. Seccombe to *Himalaya*.

VOL. C

AUGUST.

11. Royal Marines, Capt. and Brevet-Major G. B. Payne to be Lieut.-Col.

9. Commander T. Saumarez, in consideration of services performed at the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Pei-Ho, to be Captain.

15. Rear-Admiral Sir H. J. Leeke, C.B., K.H., being transferred in his proper seniority from the reserved to the active list of flag officers, to be placed on the list of Rear-Admirals of the Red Squadron.

18. Commanders H. Christian and S. S. Stanhope to be Captains.

— Lieutenants R. Gibson and S. F. Douglas to be Commanders.

— Rear-Admiral H. J. Codrington to be Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard.

Captains J. Willcox, C.B., to *Victor Emanuel*; H. D. Rogers, C.B., to *Cumberland*, as Flag Captain to Rear-Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the south-east coast of America; H. E. Edgell to *Chesapeake*; E. B. Rice to *Royal Albert*; G. T. P. Hornby to *Tribune*.

Commanders A. Wodehouse to *Corporant*; B. S. Pickard to *Victor Emanuel*; H. Christian to *Euryalus*.

SEPTEMBER.

8. Royal Marines, Lieut.-Gen. J. R. Coryton to be Gen.; Major-Gen. J. I. Willes to be Lieut.-Gen.; Col.-Commandant J. T. Brown to be Major-Gen.; Col. Second Commandant A. B. Stratham to be Col.-Commandant; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. F. A. Campbell to be Col. Second-Commandant; Capt. and Brevet-Major J. O. Travers to be Lieut.-Colonel.

17. In consideration of the successful operations on the Peiho, as recorded in the Supplement to the *London Gazette*, of the 27th of July, 1858, the following promotions have this day taken place: To be Captains, Commanders C. T. Leckie, S. G. Cresswell. To be Commanders, Lieuts. A. Bland, R. P. Cator, A. T. Thrupp.

21. Commander S. H. Derriman to be Captain.

— Lieuts. W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., L. H., G. W. Watson, J. Ward to be Commanders.

28. Lieuts. J. Hancock and J. L. Perry to be Commanders.

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Capt. P. Cracroft to *Niger*.
Commanders G. W. Watson to *Royal Albert*; J. Ward to *Actæon* for surveying duties; Sir M. M. MacGregor, bart., to *Harrier*.

Commanders Lord E. H. Cecil to *Surprise*; J. E. Commerell, V.C., L.H. to *Fury*, F. S. Tremlett to *Impregnable*.

NOVEMBER.

8. In consideration of the successful operations against piratical junks in the Chinese Seas, Lieut. L. Wildman to be Commander; Lieut. J. W. Webb to be Commander.

15. Lieuts. F. A. Herbert, R. Reid, H. G. St. John Mildmay to be Commanders.

Captain G. W. Preedy, C.B., to *Lifey*.

Commander Hon. A. C. Hobart to *Hibernia*.

DECEMBER.

2. Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir J. H. Plumridge, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral the Hon. C. Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, on the reserved half-pay list, to be Vice-Admiral on the reserved half-pay list; Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir H. D. Chads, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White Sir T. Hastings, knt. C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue R. Smart, K.H. to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt. N. Cory to be Rear-Admiral on the reserved half-pay list; Capt. J. Shepherd to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Retired Rear-Admiral G. O. Leprieux to have the rank and title of Retired Vice-Admiral in pursuance of the Order in Council of 17th May, 1858.

10. Royal Marines, First Lieut. G. H. Wriford to be Captain.

— Commanders, Donnellan, W. H. Brand, J. Moresby, E. Madden, to be Captains on reserved half-pay.

— Lieut. J. C. Steady to be Commander.

Rear-Admiral of the White C. Talbot to be Commander-in-Chief at Cork.

Capt. A. P. E. Wilmot, C.B., to *Nile* as Flag Capt. to Rear-Admiral Talbot.

VICTORIA CROSS.

JANUARY 15.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of Her Majesty's and of the East India Company's armies, who have been recommended to Her Majesty for that decoration, in accordance with the rules laid down in Her Majesty's warrant instituting the same, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names:—

Lieutenant Joseph P. H. Crowe, 78th Regiment, now Captain of the 10th Regiment.

For being the first to enter the redoubt at Bourzekee Chowkee, the intrenched village in front of the Buserut-gunge, on the 12th of August.

Lieutenant Henry Marshman Havelock, 10th Regiment, now Captain of the 18th Regiment.

"In the combat at Cawnpore Lieutenant Havelock was my Aide-de-camp. The 64th Regiment had been much under artillery fire, from which it had severely suffered. The whole of the infantry were lying down in line, when, perceiving that the enemy had brought out the last reserved gun, a 24-pounder, and were rallying round it, I called up the regiment to rise and advance. Without any other word from me Lieutenant Havelock placed himself on his horse, in front of the centre of the 64th, opposite the muzzle of the gun. Major Stirling, commanding the regiment, was in front, dismounted, but the lieutenant continued to move steadily on in front of the regiment at a foot pace, on his horse. The gun discharged shot until the troops were within a short distance, when they fired grape. In went the corps, led by the lieutenant, who still steered steadily on the gun's muzzle until it was mastered by a rush of the 64th."

Thomas Hancock and John Purcell, privates, 9th Lancers.

"The guns, I am happy to say, were saved, but a waggon of Major Scott's battery was blown up. I must not fail to mention the excellent conduct of a sowar

PROMOTIONS.

of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, and two men of the 9th Lancers, privates Thomas Hancock and John Purcell, who, when my horse was shot down, remained by me throughout. One of these men and the sowar offered me their horses, and I was dragged out by the sowar's horse. Private Hancock was severely wounded, and private Purcell's horse was killed under him. The sowar's name is Roopur Khan."

APRIL 23.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry Tombs, C.B., and Lieutenant Jas. Hills, Bengal Artillery.—Date of act of bravery, July 9, 1857.

For very gallant conduct on the part of Lieutenant Hills before Delhi in defending the position assigned to him in case of alarm, and for noble behaviour on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs in twice coming to his subaltern's rescue, and on each occasion killing his man.

Lieutenant William Alexander Kerr, 24th Bombay Native Infantry.—Date of act of bravery, July 10, 1857.

On the breaking out of a mutiny in the 27th Bombay Native Infantry, in July, 1857, a party of the mutineers took up a position in the stronghold, or paga, near the town of Kolapore, and defended themselves to extremity. Lieutenant Kerr, of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, took a prominent share of the attack on the position, and at the moment when its capture was of great public importance he made a dash at one of the gateways with some dismounted horsemen, and forced an entrance by breaking down the gate. The attack was completely successful, and the defenders were either killed, wounded, or captured, a result that may with perfect justice be attributed to Lieutenant Kerr's dashing and devoted bravery.

Serjeant John Smith, Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Date of act of bravery, September 14, 1857.

For conspicuous gallantry, in conjunction with Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, in the performance of the desperate duty of blowing in the Cashmere Gate of the fortress of Delhi in broad daylight, under a heavy and destructive fire of musketry,

on the morning of the 14th of September, 1857, preparatory to the assault.

Bugler Robert Hawthorne, 52nd Regiment.—Date of act of bravery, September 14, 1857.

Bugler Hawthorne, who accompanied the explosion party, not only performed the dangerous duty on which he was employed, but previously attached himself to Lieutenant Salkeld, of the Engineers, when dangerously wounded, bound up his wounds under a heavy musketry fire, and had him removed without further injury.

Lance-Corporal Henry Smith, 52nd Regiment.—Date of act of bravery, September 14, 1857.

Lance-Corporal Smith most gallantly carried away a wounded comrade under a heavy fire of grape and musketry on the Chaundee Chouck, in the city of Delhi, on the morning of the assault on the 14th of September, 1857.

Serjeant Bernard Diamond and Gunner Richard Fitzgerald, Bengal Horse Artillery.—Date of act of bravery, September 28, 1857.

For an act of valour performed in action against the rebels and mutineers at Boolundshur, on the 28th of September, 1857, when these two soldiers evinced the most determined bravery in working their gun under a very heavy fire of musketry, whereby they cleared the road of the enemy, after every other man belonging to it had been either killed or disabled by wounds.

Captain Francis Cornwallis Maude, C.B., Royal Artillery.

This officer steadily and cheerily pushed on with his men, and bore down the desperate opposition of the enemy, though with the loss of one-third of his artillerymen. Sir James Outram adds, that this attack appears to him to indicate no reckless or foolhardy daring, but the calm heroism of a true soldier who fully appreciates the difficulties and dangers of the task he has undertaken; and that, but for Captain Maude's nerve and coolness on this trying occasion, the Army could not have advanced.

Captain William Olpherts, Bengal Artillery.

For highly-distinguished conduct on
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PROMOTIONS.

the 25th September, 1857, when the troops penetrated into the city of Lucknow, in having charged on horseback, with Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, when, gallantly headed by Colonel Campbell, it captured two guns in the face of a heavy fire of grape, and having afterwards returned, under a severe fire of musketry, to bring up limbers and horses to carry off the captured ordnance, which he accomplished.

Lieutenant Herbert Taylor Macpherson, 78th Regiment.

For distinguished conduct at Lucknow, on the 25th Sept., 1857, in setting an example of heroic gallantry to the men of the regiment, at the period of the action, in which they captured two brass nine-pounders at the point of the bayonet.

Assistant - Surgeon Valentine Munbee McMaster, 78th Regiment.

For the intrepidity with which he exposed himself to the fire of the enemy, in bringing in and attending to the wounded, on the 25th of September, at Lucknow.

Serjeant-Major George Lambert, 84th Regiment.

For distinguished conduct at Onao on the 29th of July, at Bithoor on the 16th of August, and at Lucknow on the 25th of September.

Serjeant Patrick Mahoney, 1st Madras Fusiliers.

For distinguished gallantry (whilst doing duty with the volunteer cavalry) in aiding in the capture of the regimental colours of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry at Mungulwar on the 21st of September, 1857.

Lance-Corporal Abraham Boulger, 84th Regiment.

For distinguished bravery and forwardness, as a skirmisher, in all the twelve actions fought between the 12th of July and 25th of September, 1857.

Private Joel Holmes, 84th Regiment.

For distinguished conduct in volunteering to assist in working a gun of Captain Maude's battery, under a heavy fire, from which gun nearly all the artillerymen had been shot away.

Private James Hollowell, 78th Regiment.

A party, on the 26th of September, 1857, was shut up and besieged in a house in the city of Lucknow by the rebel sepoys. Private James Hollowell, one of the party, behaved, throughout the day, in the most admirable manner; he directed, encouraged, and led the others, exposing himself fearlessly, and, by his talent in persuading and cheering, prevailed on nine dispirited men to make a successful defence in a burning house, with the enemy firing through four windows.

Private Peter McManus, 5th Regiment.

On the same occasion (26th of September, 1857,) Private Peter McManus kept outside the house until he was himself wounded, and, under cover of a pillar, kept firing on the sepoys, and preventing their rushing on the house. He also, in conjunction with Private John Ryan, rushed into the street, and took Captain Arnold, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, out of a dooly, and brought him into the house in spite of a heavy fire, in which Captain Arnold was again wounded.

Private John Ryan, 1st Madras Fusiliers.

In addition to the above act, Private John Ryan distinguished himself throughout the day by his intrepidity, and especially devoted himself to rescuing the wounded in the neighbourhood from being massacred. He was most anxious to visit every dooly.

Private Thomas Duffy, 1st Madras Fusiliers.

For his cool intrepidity and daring skill, whereby a 24-pounder gun was saved from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Private Henry Adard, 78th Regiment.

For his gallant and devoted conduct in having on the night of the 25th, and morning of the 26th of September, 1857, remained by the dooly of Captain H.M. Have-lock, 10th Regiment, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Field Force, who was severely wounded, and on the morning of the 26th September escorted that officer, and Private Thomas Pilkington, 78th Highlanders, who was also wounded, and

PROMOTIONS.

had taken refuge in the same dooly, through a very heavy cross fire of ordnance and musketry. This soldier remained by the side of the dooly, and by his example and exertions, kept the dooly-bearers from dropping their double load, throughout the heavy fire, with the same steadiness as if on parade, thus saving the lives of both, and bringing them in safety to the Baillie Guard.

Surg. Anthony Dickson Home, 90th Regiment.

For persevering bravery and admirable conduct in charge of the wounded men left behind the column when the troops under the late Major-General Havelock forced their way into the Residency of Lucknow, on the 26th September, 1857. The escort left with the wounded had, by casualties, been reduced to a few stragglers, and being entirely separated from the column, this small party, with the wounded, were forced into a house, in which they defended themselves till it was set on fire. They then retreated to a shed a few yards from it, and in this place continued to defend themselves for more than twenty-two hours, till relieved. At last only six men and Mr. Home remained to fire. Of four officers who were with the party, all were badly wounded, and three are since dead. The conduct of the defence during the latter part of the time devolved therefore on Mr. Home, and to his active exertions previously to being forced into the house, and his good conduct throughout, the safety of any of the wounded, and the successful defence, is mainly to be attributed.

Assistant-Surg. William Bradshaw, 90th Regiment.

For intrepidity and good conduct when ordered with Surgeon Home, 90th Regiment, to remove the wounded men left behind the column that forced its way into the Residency of Lucknow, on the 26th September, 1857. The dooly-bearers had left the doolies, but by great exertion, and notwithstanding the close proximity of the sepoys, Surgeon Home and Assistant-Surgeon Bradshaw got some of the bearers together, and Assistant-Surgeon Bradshaw, with about twenty doolies, becoming separated from the rest of the party, succeeded in reaching the Residency in safety by the river bank.

Captain George Forrest, Bengal Veteran Establishment.

For gallant conduct in the defence of the Delhi magazine, on the 11th May, 1857.

Captain William Raynor, Bengal Veteran Establishment.

For gallant conduct in the defence of the magazine at Delhi, on 11th May, 1857.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissioner of Ordnance John Buckley, Commissariat Department (Bengal Establishment).

For gallant conduct in the defence of the magazine at Delhi, on the 11th May, 1857.

Lieutenant Robert Blair, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 28th September, 1857.

A most gallant feat was here performed by Lieutenant Blair, who was ordered to take a party of one sergeant and twelve men, and bring in a deserted ammunition waggon. As his party approached, a body of fifty or sixty of the enemy's horse came down upon him, from a village where they had remained unobserved; without a moment's hesitation he formed up his men, and, regardless of the odds, gallantly led them on, dashing through the rebels. He made good his retreat without losing a man, leaving nine of them dead on the field. Of these he killed four himself; but to my regret, after having run a native officer through the body with his sword, he was severely wounded, the joint of his shoulder being nearly severed.

Lieutenant Alfred Stowell Jones (now Captain 18th Hussars), 9th Lancers, 8th June, 1857.

The cavalry charged the rebels, and rode through them. Lieutenant Jones, of the 9th Lancers, with his squadron, captured one of their guns, killing the drivers, and, with Lieutenant-Colonel Yule's assistance, turned it upon a village occupied by the rebels, who were quickly dislodged. This was a well-conceived act, gallantly executed.

Captain (now Major) Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Has been distinguished for gallantry and daring throughout this campaign. At the battle of Agra, where his squadron

charged the rebel infantry, he was some time separated from his men, and surrounded by five or six Sepoys. He defended himself from the various cuts made at him, and before his men had joined him had cut down two of his assailants. At another time, in single combat with a Sepoy, he was wounded in the wrist by the bayonet, and his horse also was slightly wounded; but, though the Sepoy fought desperately, he cut him down. The same day he singled out a standard-bearer, and, in the presence of a number of the enemy, killed him and captured the standard. These are only a few of the gallant deeds of this brave young officer.

Lieutenant John Watson, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant Watson, on the 14th November, with his own squadron, and that under Captain, then Lieutenant, Probyn, came upon a body of the rebel cavalry. The Rissaldar in command of them, a fine specimen of the Hindustani Mussulman, and backed up by some half-dozen equally brave men, rode out to the front. Lieutenant Watson singled out this fine-looking fellow, and attacked him. The Rissaldar presented his pistol at Lieutenant Watson's breast, at a yard's distance, and fired; but, most providentially, without effect; the ball must, by accident, have previously fallen out. Lieutenant Watson ran the man through with his sword, and dismounted him; but the native officer, nothing daunted, drew his *tulwar*, and with his sowars renewed his attack upon Lieutenant Watson, who bravely defended himself, until his own men joined in the *melée*, and utterly routed the party. In this rencontre he received a blow on the head from a *tulwar*, another on the left arm, which severed his chain gauntlet glove, a *tulwar* cut on his right arm, which fortunately only divided the sleeve of the jacket, but disabled the arm for some time; a bullet also passed through his coat, and he received a blow on his leg, which lamed him for some days afterwards.

AUGUST 23.

Lieutenant John Adam Tytler, 66th (Ghoorkha) Bengal Native Infantry.—Date of act of bravery, February 10, 1858.

On the attacking parties approaching the enemy's position under a heavy fire of

round shot, grape, and musketry, on the occasion of the action at Choorpoorah, on the 10th of February last, Lieutenant Tytler dashed on horseback a-head of all, and alone, up to the enemy's guns, where he remained engaged hand to hand, until they were carried by us; and where he was shot through the left arm, had a spear wound in his chest, and a ball through the right sleeve of his coat.

Serjeant-Major M. Rosamond, 37th Bengal Native Infantry.—Date of act of bravery, June 4, 1857.

This non-commissioned officer volunteered to accompany Lieutenant-Colonel Spottiswoode, commanding the 37th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, to the right of the lines, in order to set them on fire, with the view of driving out the Sepoys, on the occasion of the outbreak at Benares on the evening of the 4th of June, 1857; and also volunteered, with Serjeant-Major Gill, of the Loodiana Regiment, to bring off Captain Brown, Pension Paymaster, his wife, and infant, and also some others, from a detached bungalow into the barracks. His conduct was highly meritorious, and he has been since promoted.

Serjeant-Major Peter Gill, Loodiana Regiment.—Date of act of bravery, June 4, 1857.

This non-commissioned officer also conducted himself with gallantry at Benares on the night of the 4th of June, 1857. He volunteered, with Serjeant-Major Rosamond, of the 37th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, to bring in Captain Brown, Pension Paymaster, and his family from a detached bungalow to the barracks as above recorded, and saved the life of the Quartermaster-Serjeant of the 25th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, in the early part of the evening, by cutting off the head of the Sepoy who had just bayoneted him. Serjeant-Major Gill states, that on the same night he faced a guard of twenty-seven men, with only a serjeant's sword; and it is also represented that he twice saved the life of Major Barrett, 27th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, when attacked by Sepoys of his own regiment.

Colour-Serjeant William Gardner 42nd Regiment.—Date of act of bravery, May 5, 1858.

PROMOTIONS.

For his conspicuous and gallant conduct on the morning of the 5th of May last, in having saved the life of Lieut.-Colonel Cameron, his commanding officer, who during the action at Bareilly on that day had been knocked from his horse, when three fanatics rushed upon him. Colour-Sergeant Gardner ran out, and in a moment bayoneted two of them, and was in the act of attacking the third when he was shot down by another soldier of the regiment.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Lieutenant (now Captain) Frederick Robertson Aikman, 4th Bengal Native Infantry.—Date of act of bravery, March 1, 1858.

This officer, commanding the 3rd Sikh Cavalry on the advanced picket, with 100 of his men, having obtained information, just as the force marched on the morning of the 1st of March last, of the proximity, three miles off the high road, of a body of 500 rebel infantry, 200 horse, and two guns, under Moosahib Ali Chuckbdar, attacked and utterly routed them, cutting up more than 100 men, capturing two guns, and driving the survivors into and over the Goomtee. This feat was performed under every disadvantage of broken ground, and partially under the flanking fire of an adjoining fort. Lieut. Aikman received a severe sabre cut in the face in a personal encounter with several of the enemy.

Gunner William Connolly, Bengal Horse Artillery.—Date of act of bravery, July 7, 1857.

This soldier is recommended for the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in action with the enemy at Jhelum, on the 7th of July, 1857. Lieutenant Cookes, Bengal Horse Artillery, reports, that "about daybreak on that day I advanced my half troop at a gallop, and engaged the enemy within easy musket range. The sponge-man of one of my guns having been shot during the advance, Gunner Connolly assumed the duties of second sponge-man, and he had barely assisted in two discharges of his gun, when a musket-ball, through the left thigh, felled him to the ground. Nothing daunted by pain and loss of blood, he was endeavouring to resume his post, when I ordered a movement in retirement, and though severely

wounded, he was mounted on his horse in the gun-team, and rode to the next position which the guns took up, and manfully declined going to the rear when the necessity of his so doing was represented to him. About 11 o'clock, A.M., when the guns were still in action, the same gunner, while sponging, was again knocked down by a musket-ball striking him on the hip, thereby causing great faintness and partial unconsciousness, for the pain appeared excessive, and the blood flowed fast. On seeing this I gave directions for his removal out of action; but this brave man, hearing me, staggered to his feet, and said, 'No, Sir, I'll not go there while I can work here;' and shortly afterwards he again resumed his post as sponge-man. Late in the afternoon of the same day my three guns were engaged at 100 yards from the walls of a village with the defenders—viz. the 14th Native Infantry—mutineers, amid a storm of bullets, which did great execution. Gunner Connolly, though suffering severely from his two previous wounds, was wielding his sponge with an energy and courage which attracted the admiration of his comrades, and while cheerfully encouraging a wounded man to hasten in bringing up the ammunition, a musket-ball tore through the muscles of his right leg; but with the most undaunted bravery he struggled on; and not till he had loaded six times did this man give way, when through loss of blood he fell into my arms, and I placed him on a waggon, which shortly afterwards bore him in a state of unconsciousness from the fight."

OCTOBER 26.

Private Patrick Carlin, 13th Regiment.—Date of act of bravery, 6th of April, 1858.

"GENERAL ORDER.

"Head-Quarters, Allahabad,
"June 29, 1858.

"The Commander-in-Chief in India directs that the undermentioned soldier of the 13th Foot be presented, in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty, with a medal of the Victoria Cross, for valour and daring in the field—viz. Private Patrick Carlin, No. 3611, of the 13th Foot, for rescuing on the 6th of April, 1858, a wounded naick, of the 4th Madras Rifles, in the field of battle, after killing, with the naick's sword, a mutineer Sepoy,

PROMOTIONS.

who fired at him whilst bearing off his wounded comrade on his shoulders.

"C. CAMPBELL, General,

"Commander-in-Chief, East Indies."

Private Patrick Green, 75th Regiment.—Date of act of bravery, 11th September, 1857.

"GENERAL ORDER.

"Head-Quarters, Allahabad,
July 28, 1858.

"The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to approve that the under-mentioned soldier be presented, in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty, with a medal of the Victoria Cross for valour and daring in the field—viz. Private Patrick Green, Her Majesty's 75th Foot, for having, on the 11th of September, 1857, when the picket at Koodsia Baugh, at Delhi, was hotly pressed by a large body of the enemy, successfully rescued a comrade who had fallen wounded as a skirmisher.

"C. CAMPBELL, General,

"Commander-in-Chief, East Indies."

Private Same Shaw, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Date of act of bravery, 13th of June, 1858.

"Nowabgunge, 17th June, 1858.

"I have to bring to notice the conduct of Private Same Shaw of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, who is recommended by his commanding officer for the Victoria Cross.

"An armed rebel had been seen to enter a tope of trees. Some officers and men ran into the tope in pursuit of him. This man was a Ghazee. Private Shaw drew his short sword, and with that weapon rushed single-handed on the Ghazee. Shaw received a severe tulwar wound, but after a desperate struggle he killed the man. I trust his Excellency will allow me to recommend this man for the Victoria Cross, and that he will approve of my having issued a Division Order, stating that I have done so."

Serjeant-Maj. Charles Wooden, 17th Lancers.—Date of act of bravery, 26th of October, 1854.

For having, after the retreat of the Light Cavalry, at the battle of Balaklava, been instrumental, together with Dr. James Mouat, C.B., in saving the life of Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, C.B., of the 17th Lancers, by proceeding under a heavy

fire, to his assistance when he was lying very dangerously wounded, in an exposed situation.

DECEMBER 25.

Edward Robinson, A.B., Naval Brigade.

For conspicuous bravery in having at Lucknow, on the 13th of March, 1858, under a heavy musketry fire within fifty yards, jumped on the sandbags of a battery, and extinguished a fire among them. He was dangerously wounded in performing this service.

John Harrison and Lieutenant (now Commander) Nowell Salmon, Naval Brigade.

For conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow, on the 16th of November, 1857, in climbing up a tree, touching the angle of the Shah Nujiffi, to reply to the fire of the enemy, for which most dangerous service the late Captain Peel, K.C.B. had called for volunteers.

Lance-Corporal W. Goat, 9th Lancers.

For conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow, on the 6th of March, 1853, in having dismounted, in the presence of a number of the enemy, and taken up the body of Major Smyth, 2nd Dragoon Guards, which he attempted to bring off the field, and after being obliged to relinquish it, being surrounded by the enemy's cavalry, he went a second time under a heavy fire to recover the body.

Private R. Newell, 9th Lancers.

For conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow, on the 19th of March, 1858, in going to the assistance of a comrade whose horse had fallen on bad ground, and bringing him away under a heavy fire of musketry from a large body of the enemy.

Troop Serjeant-Major Spence, 9th Lancers.

For conspicuous gallantry on the 17th of January, 1858, at Shumsabad, in going to the assistance of Private Kidd, who had been wounded and his horse disabled, and bringing him out from a large number of rebels.

Troop Serjeant-Major Rushe, 9th Lancers.

PROMOTIONS.

For conspicuous bravery near Lucknow, on the 19th of March, 1858, in having, in company with one other private of the troop, attacked eight of the enemy, who had posted themselves in a nullah, and killed three of them.

Lieut. Alfred Kirke Ffrench, 53rd Regiment.

For conspicuous bravery on the 16th of November, 1857, at the taking of the Secundra Bagh, Lucknow, when in command of the Grenadier Company, being one of the first to enter the building. His conduct was highly praised by the whole company. Elected by the officers of the regiment.

Serjeant-Major (now Ensign) Charles Pye, 53rd Regiment.

For steadiness and fearless conduct under fire at Lucknow, on the 17th of November, 1857, when bringing up ammunition to the Mess-House, and on every occasion when the regiment has been engaged. Elected by the non-commissioned officers of the regiment.

Private J. Kenny, 53rd Regiment.

For conspicuous bravery at the taking of the Secundra Bagh, at Lucknow, on the 16th of November, 1857, and for volunteering to bring up the ammunition to his company, under a very severe cross fire. Elected by the private soldiers of the regiment.

Private C. Irwin, 53rd Regiment.

For conspicuous bravery at the assault of the Secundra Bagh, at Lucknow, on the 16th of November, 1857. Although severely wounded through the right shoulder, he was one of the first men of the 53rd Regiment who entered the buildings, under a very severe fire. Elected by the private soldiers of the regiment.

Private V. Bambrick, 60th Regiment, 1st Battalion.

For conspicuous bravery at Bareilly on the 6th of May, 1858, when in a Serai he was attacked by three Ghazees, one of whom he cut down. He was wounded twice on this occasion.

Private P. Mylott, 84th Regiment.

For being foremost in rushing across a road, under a shower of balls, to take an opposite enclosure; and for gallant conduct at every engagement at which he was present with his regiment, from 12th of July, 1857, to the relief of the garrison. Elected by the private soldiers of the regiment.

Capt. the Hon. Augustus Henry Archibald Anson, 84th Regiment, now of the 7th Hussars.

For conspicuous bravery at Bolundshahur on the 28th of September, 1857. The 9th Light Dragoons had charged through the town, and were re-forming in the Serai; the enemy attempted to close the entrance by drawing their carts across it, so as to shut in the cavalry and form a cover from which to fire upon them. Captain Anson, taking a lance, dashed out of the gateway and knocked the drivers off their carts. Owing to a wound in his left hand, received at Delhi, he could not stop his horse, and rode into the middle of the enemy, who fired a volley at him, one ball passing through his coat. At Lucknow, at the assault of the Secundra Bagh, on the 16th of November, 1857, he entered with a storming party on the gates being burst open. He had his horse killed, and was himself slightly wounded. He has shown the greatest gallantry on every occasion, and has slain many enemies in fight.

Lance-Corporal Sinnott, 84th Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow on the 6th of October, 1857, in going out with Serjeants Glinn and Mullins and Private Mullins to rescue Lieutenant Gibaut, who, in carrying out water to extinguish a fire in the breastwork, had been mortally wounded and lay outside. They brought in the body under a heavy fire. Lance-Corporal Sinnott was twice wounded. His comrades unanimously elected him the Victoria Cross, as the most worthy. He had previously repeatedly accompanied Lieutenant Gibaut when he carried out water to extinguish the fire.

Major, now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, John Christopher Guise, 90th Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry in action on the 16th and 17th of November, 1857, at Lucknow. Elected by the officers of the regiment.

PROMOTIONS.

Serjeant S. Hill, 90th Regiment.

For gallant conduct on the 16th and 17th of November, 1857, at the storming of the Secundra Bagh at Lucknow, in saving the life of Captain Irby, warding off with his firelock a tulwar cut made at his head by a Sepoy, and in going out under a heavy fire to help two wounded men; also for general gallant conduct throughout the operations for the relief of the Lucknow garrison. Elected by the non-commissioned officers of the regiment.

Private P. Graham, 90th Regiment.

For bringing in a wounded comrade under a very heavy fire on the 17th of November, 1857, at Lucknow. Elected by the private soldiers of the regiment.

Captain William George Drummond Stewart, 93rd Regiment.

For distinguished personal gallantry at Lucknow on the 16th of November, 1857, in leading an attack upon and capturing two guns, by which the position of the mess-house was secured. Elected by the officers of the regiment.

Serjeant J. Paton, 93rd Regiment.

For distinguished personal gallantry at Lucknow on the 16th of November, 1857, in proceeding alone round the Shah Nujjiff under an extremely heavy fire, discovering a breach on the opposite side, to which he afterwards conducted the regiment, by which means that important position was taken. Elected by the non-commissioned officers of the regiment.

Lance-Corporal J. Dunley, 93rd Regiment.

For being the first man, now surviving, of the regiment, who, on the 16th of November, 1857, entered one of the breaches in the Secundra Bagh, at Lucknow, with Captain Burroughs, whom he most gallantly supported against superior numbers. Elected by the private soldiers of the regiment.

Private D. Mackay, 93rd Regiment.

For great personal gallantry in capturing an enemy's colour, after a most obstinate resistance, at the Secundra Bagh, Lucknow, on the 16th of November, 1857. He was severely wounded afterwards at the

capture of the Shah Nujjiff. Elected by the private soldiers of the regiment.

Private P. Grant, 93rd Regiment.

For great personal gallantry on the 16th of November, 1857, at the Secundra Bagh, in killing five of the enemy with one of their own swords, who were attempting to follow Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart when that officer was carrying away a colour which he had captured. Elected by the private soldiers of the regiment.

Lieutenant and Adjutant (now Captain) William McBean, 93rd Regiment.

For distinguished personal bravery in killing eleven of the enemy with his own hand, in the main breach of the Begum Bagh at Lucknow, on the 11th of March, 1858.

Captain (now Brevet-Major) Hen. Wilmot, Corporal W. Nash, and Private David Hawkes, Rifle Brigade, 2nd Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow on the 11th of March, 1858. Captain Wilmot's company was engaged with a large body of the enemy near the Iron Bridge. That officer found himself at the end of a street with only four of his men, opposed to a considerable body. One of the four was shot through both legs and became utterly helpless; the two men lifted him up, and although Private Hawkes was severely wounded he carried him for a considerable distance, exposed to the fire of the enemy, Captain Wilmot firing with the men's rifles, and covering the retreat of the party.

Private J. Smith, 1st Madras Fusiliers.

For having been one of the first to try and enter the gateway on the north side of the Secundra Bagh. On the gateway being burst open he was one of the first to enter, and was surrounded by the enemy. He received a sword cut on the head, a bayonet wound on the left side, and a contusion from the butt end of a musket on the right shoulder, notwithstanding which he fought his way out, and continued to perform his duties for the rest of the day. Elected by the private soldiers of the detachment.

Lieutenant Hastings Edward

PROMOTIONS.

Harrington, rough rider, E. Jennings, gunner, J. Park, gunner, T. Laughnan, gunner, H. McInnes, Bengal Artillery. Elected respectively, under the 13th clause of the Royal warrant of the 29th of Jan., 1856, by the officers and non-commissioned officers generally, and by the private soldiers of each troop or battery.

For conspicuous gallantry at the relief of Lucknow, from the 14th to the 22nd of November, 1857.

Lieutenant Hugh Henry Gough,
1st Bengal European Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Gough, when in command of a party of Hodson's Horse, near Alumbagh, on the 12th of November, 1857, particularly distinguished himself by his forward bearing in charging across a swamp and capturing two guns, although defended by a vastly superior body of the enemy. On this occasion he had his horse wounded in two places, and his turban cut through by swordcuts, while engaged in combat with three Sepoys. Lieutenant Gough also particularly distinguished himself near Jellalabad, Lucknow, on the 25th of February, 1858, by showing a brilliant example to his regiment when ordered to charge the enemy's guns, and by his gallant and forward conduct he enabled them to effect their object. On this occasion he engaged himself in a series of single combats, until at length he was disabled by a musket-ball through the leg while charging two Sepoys with fixed bayonets. Lieutenant Gough on this day had two horses killed under him, a shot through his helmet, and another through his scabbard, besides being severely wounded.

Lieutenant Frederick Sleight Roberts, Bengal Artillery.

Lieutenant Roberts's gallantry has on every occasion been most marked. On following up the retreating enemy on the 2nd of January, 1858, at Khodagunge, he saw in the distance two Sepoys going away with a standard. Lieutenant Roberts put spurs to his horse, and overtook them just as they were about to enter a village. They immediately turned round and presented their muskets at him, and one of the men pulled the trigger, but fortunately the cap snapped, and the

standard-bearer was cut down by this gallant young officer, and the standard taken possession of by him. He also, on the same day, cut down another Sepoy who was standing at bay, with musket and bayonet, keeping off a sowar. Lieutenant Roberts rode to the assistance of the horseman, and, rushing at the Sepoy, with one blow of his sword cut him across the face, killing him on the spot.

Private P. Donohoe, 9th Lancers.

For having, at Bolundshahur, on the 28th of September, 1857, gone to the support of Lieutenant Blair, who had been severely wounded, and, with a few other men, brought that officer in safety through a large body of the enemy's cavalry.

Private J. Freeman, 9th Lancers.

For conspicuous gallantry on the 10th of October, 1857, at Agra, in having gone to the assistance of Lieutenant Jones, who had been shot, killing the leader of the enemy's cavalry, and defending Lieutenant Jones against several of the enemy.

Private J. R. Roberts, 9th Lancers.

For conspicuous gallantry at Bolundshahur, on the 28th of September, 1857, in bringing a comrade mortally wounded through a street under a heavy musketry fire, in which service he was himself wounded.

Lance-Corporal R. Kells, 9th Lancers.

For conspicuous bravery at Bolundshahur, on the 28th of September, 1857, in defending against a number of the enemy his commanding officer, Captain Drysdale, who was lying in a street with his collar-bone broken, his horse having been disabled by a shot, and remaining with him until out of danger.

Lieutenant (now Brevet-Major) James Leith, 14th Light Dragoons (now of the 6th Dragoons).

For conspicuous bravery at Betwah, on the 1st of April, 1858, in having charged alone, and rescued Captain Need, of the same regiment, when surrounded by a large number of rebel infantry.

Serjeant W. Napier, 13th Regiment (1st Battalion).

PROMOTIONS.

For conspicuous gallantry near Azimgur, on the 6th of April, 1858, in having defended, and finally rescued, Private Benjamin Milnes, of the same regiment, when severely wounded on the Baggage Guard. Serjeant Napier remained with him at the hazard of his life, when surrounded by Sepoys, bandaged his wound under fire, and then carried him in safety to the convoy.

Lieutenant Richard Wadeson, 75th Regiment.

For conspicuous bravery at Delhi on the 18th of July, 1857, when the regiment was engaged in the Subzee Munde, in having saved the life of Private Michael Farrell when attacked by a sowar of the enemy's cavalry and killing the sowar; also, on the same day, for rescuing Private John Barry, of the same regiment, when wounded and helpless, he was attacked by a cavalry sowar, whom Lieutenant Wadeson killed.

Lieutenant and Adjutant (now Captain) Hugh Stewart Cochrane, 86th Regiment (now of the 16th Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry near Jhansi, on the 1st of April, 1858, when No. 1 company of the regiment was ordered to take a gun, in dashing forward at a gallop, under a heavy musketry and artillery fire, driving the enemy from the gun, and keeping possession of it till the company came up; also for conspicuous gallantry in attacking the rearguard of the enemy, when he had three horses shot under him in succession.

Lieutenant and Adjutant William Rennie, 90th Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry in the advance upon Lucknow, under the late Major-General Havelock, on the 21st of September, 1857, in having charged the enemy's guns in advance of the skirmishers of the 90th Light Infantry, under a heavy musketry fire, and prevented them dragging off one gun, which was consequently captured; and for conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow on the 25th of September, 1857, in having charged in advance of the 90th column, in the face of a heavy fire of grape, and forced the enemy to abandon their guns.

Lieutenant John James M'Leod Innes, Bengal Engineers.—Date

of act of bravery, February 23, 1858.

At the action at Sultanpore, Lieutenant Innes, far in advance of the leading skirmishers, was the first to secure a gun which the enemy were abandoning. Retiring from this, they rallied round another gun further back, from which the shot would in another instant have ploughed through our advancing columns, when Lieutenant Innes rode up, unsupported, shot the gunner who was about to apply the match, and, remaining undaunted at his post, the mark for a hundred matchlockmen, who were sheltered in some adjoining huts, kept the artillerymen at bay until assistance reached him.

Bombardier J. Thomas, Bengal Artillery, 4th Company, 1st Battalion.

For distinguished gallantry at Lucknow on the 27th of September, 1857, in having brought off on his back, under a heavy fire, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, a wounded soldier of the Madras Fusiliers, when the party to which he was attached was returning to the Residency from a sortie, whereby he saved him from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Sergeant J. M'Guire—drummer M. Ryan, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

At the assault on Delhi, on the 14th of September, 1857, when the brigade had reached the Cabul gate, the 1st Fusiliers and 75th Regiment and some Sikhs were waiting for orders, and some of the regiments were getting ammunition served out (three boxes of which exploded from some cause not clearly known, and two others were in a state of ignition), when Sergeant M'Guire and Drummer Ryan rushed into the burning mass, and, seizing the boxes, threw them, one after the other, over the parapet into the water. The confusion consequent on the explosion was very great, and the crowd of soldiers and native followers, who did not know where the danger lay, were rushing into certain destruction, when Sergeant M'Guire and Drummer Ryan, by their coolness and personal daring, saved the lives of many at the risk of their own.

MEMORANDUM.

Cornet William George Hawtrey Bankes, 7th Hussars.

PROMOTIONS.

Upon whom the Commander-in-Chief in India has reported that the decoration of the Victoria Cross had been provisionally conferred, for conspicuous gallantry, in thrice charging a body of infuriated fanatics, who had rushed on the gun employed in shelling a small mud fort in the vicinity of Moosa-Bagh, Lucknow, on the 19th of March, 1858—of the wounds received on which occasion he subsequently died—would have been recommended to Her Majesty for confirmation in that distinction had he survived.

Rev. A. P. Stanley to be a Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

MARCH.

Rev. J. P. Alcock to be one of the six Preachers of Canterbury.

Rev. W. J. Chesshyre to be a Residentiary Canon of Canterbury.

Rev. J. Cooper to be Rural Dean of Cambridge.

Rev. A. S. Farrar to be Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

Ven. W. Jackson, D.D., to be a Residentiary Canon of Carlisle.

Rev. J. F. Mackarness to be a Prebend of Exeter.

ECCLESIASTICAL PRE-FERMENTS.

JANUARY.

Rev. E. Harold Browne to be a Residentiary Canon of Exeter.

Ven. R. C. Cox to be a Canon of Durham.

Rev. T. Falkner to be Vicar-Choral in York Cathedral.

Rev. J. Griffith to be Keeper of the Archives, Oxford.

Rev. G. Marshall to be Rural Dean of Aston, dioc. Oxford.

Rev. H. Venables to be Precentor of Chester Cathedral.

Rev. D. A. Williams to be Chancellor and Vicar-General of St. David's.

Rev. E. M. Goulburn, D.D., to be a Prebend of St. Paul's.

Rev. J. H. Iles to be Senior of the Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton.

Rev. S. U. B. Lee to be a Prebend of Exeter.

Rev. R. E. Wallis to be a Minor Canon of Wells.

Rev. S. J. Rigaud, D.D., to be Bishop of Antigua.

FEBRUARY.

Rev. G. E. L. Colton to be Bishop of Calcutta.

Rev. J. St. John Blunt to be Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Rev. J. Evans to be Archdeacon of Carmarthen.

Rev. T. B. Greene to be an Hon. Canon of Norwich.

Rev. J. H. Marsden to be a Canon of Manchester.

APRIL.

Rev. R. Barker to be a Rural Dean of Chichester.

Rev. E. M. Goulburn, D.D., to be Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

Rev. J. L. Hodgson to be an Hon. Canon of Carlisle.

Rev. M. King to be a Prebend of Salisbury.

Rev. J. A. La Trobe to be an Hon. Canon of Carlisle.

Rev. T. B. Morrell to be Rural Dean of the Henley Deanery.

Rev. C. F. Tarver to be Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

Rev. F. B. Zincke to be Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

MAY.

Hon. and Rev. A. Duncombe to be Dean of York.

Rev. J. Fraser to be Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral and a Prebend.

JUNE.

Rev. C. Burney to be an Hon. Canon of Rochester.

Rev. K. H. Digby to be an Hon. Canon of Manchester.

Rev. W. M'Grath to be an Hon. Canon of Manchester.

Rev. W. Renaud to be a Prebend of Salisbury.

JULY.

Rev. R. W. Browne to be a Prebend of Wells.

PROMOTIONS.

Rev. J. Griffith to be Rural Dean of Llandaff.

Rev. W. B. Russell to be Rural Dean of Clapham, Bedfordshire, dioc. Ely.

Rev. D. Williams to be an Hon. Canon of St. Asaph.

Rev. R. Williams to be an Hon. Canon of St. Asaph.

Rev. H. Wray to be a Minor Canon of Winchester.

AUGUST.

Rev. G. B. Blenkin to be an Hon. Prebend of Lincoln.

Rev. J. W. Brooks to be an Hon. Prebend of Lincoln.

Rev. K. H. Digby to be an Hon. Canon of Norwich.

Rev. E. Gurdon to be Rural Dean of Hingham.

Rev. G. King to be Rural Dean of Waxham.

Rev. F. K. Leighton, D.D., to be Rural Dean of the Oxford Deanery.

Rev. W. M. Macdonald to be Rural Dean of Avebury.

Rev. H. Mackenzie to be an Hon. Prebend of Lincoln.

Rev. L. A. Norgate to be Rural Dean of Sparham.

SEPTEMBER.

Right Rev. G. A. Selwyn, D.D., Bishop of New Zealand, to be Metropolitan; Ven. C. J. Abraham to be Bishop of Wellington; Rev. E. Hobhouse to be Bishop of Nelson; and Ven. W. Williams to be Bishop of Waipau.

Rev. C. L. S. Clarke to be a Prebend of Chichester.

Rev. R. H. Groome to be an Hon. Canon of Norwich.

Rev. J. Jarratt to be an Hon. Canon of Bole, York.

Rev. R. E. Wallis to be a Priest-Vicar of Wells.

OCTOBER.

Rev. T. H. Hawes to be Priest-Vicar of Wells.

Rev. H. W. M'Grath to be an Hon. Canon of Manchester.

Rev. J. Purvis to be a Minor Canon of Bangor.

NOVEMBER.

Rev. G. Hills to be first Bishop of British Columbia, North America.

Rev. H. Goodwin to be Dean of Ely.

Rev. J. L. Brereton to be a Prebend of Exeter.

Rev. J. Compton to be Rural Dean of the Eastern Division of Fordingbridge.

Rev. J. Cooper to be Rural Dean of Kendal.

Rev. J. M. Lee to be Rural Dean of the Northern Division of Droxford.

Rev. F. S. Tireman to be Precentor of Carlisle.

DECEMBER.

Rev. W. P. Hopton to be a Prebend of Hereford.

Rev. W. C. F. Webber to be Sub-Dean of St. Paul's.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY.

Rev. J. H. Abrahall to be Head Master of Trinity College School, Toronto, Upper Canada.

Rev. J. R. Blakiston to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Preston, Lancashire.

Rev. T. Bowman to be Principal of Bishop's College, Bristol.

Rev. B. W. Gibsone to be Principal of Grosvenor College, Bath.

Rev. H. A. Holden to be Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Ipswich.

Rev. W. H. Poulton to be Professor of Mathematics, Queen's College, Birmingham.

Rev. J. Woollam to be Head Master of the Cathedral School, Hereford.

J. Thompson, esq., to be Professor of Civil Engineering in the Queen's College, Belfast.

Rev. M. Cowie to be Inspector of Training Institutions.

M. H. U. S. Maskelyne, esq., to be Curator of the Mineralogical Collection, British Museum.

PROMOTIONS.

Rev. G. Butler to be Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College.

Rev. G. J. Gowing to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Ilminster, Somerset.

Rev. J. W. Lee to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Hartlebury, Worcestershire.

Rev. Dr. Barclay to be Principal of Glasgow University.

Rev. M. Cowie to be Inspector of Training Institutions.

FEBRUARY.

Rev. R. H. Charters to be Head Master of Gainsborough Grammar School, Lincolnshire.

Rev. B. L. Webber to be Warden of Bishop's College, Demerara, South America.

Rev. C. Morgan to be Sub-Warden of Bishop's College, Demerara, South America.

MARCH.

Rev. C. F. Hildyard to be Master of the Grammar School, Bury, Lancashire.

Rev. F. K. Leighton, to be Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford.

Lieut. T. Williams to be Lieut. Superintendent of Greenwich School.

APRIL.

Rev. G. G. Bradley to be Head Master of Marlborough College.

Rev. A. J. Carver to be First Master of Alleyn's College of God's Gift, Dulwich, Surrey.

Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D., to be Classical Examiner in the University of London.

Rev. C. A. Jones to be Mathematical Master of Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich.

G. Smith, esq., M.A., to be Professor of Modern History at Oxford.

MAY.

Rev. E. W. Benson to be Master of Wellington College.

Rev. R. Elwyn to be Head Master of Charterhouse School, London.

Rev. W. Scott to be President of Sion College, London.

Rev. G. N. Wright to be Master of the Grammar School, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.

JUNE.

Rev. J. G. Cumming to be Warden of Queen's College, Birmingham.

Rev. L. P. Mercier to be Head Master of St. John's Foundation School for the Sons of Poor Clergy, Kilburn, London.

Rev. C. F. Milner to be Head Master of Archbishop Tenison's School, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London.

Rev. J. Morgan to be Master of Tewkesbury Grammar School, Gloucestershire.

Rev. W. J. J. Welch to be Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

JULY.

Rev. C. J. Ellicott to be Divinity Professor of King's College, London.

Rev. C. A. Elton to be Head Master of the Gresham Grammar School, Holt, Norfolk.

Rev. T. Green to be Principal of the Church Missionary College, Islington, Middlesex.

Rev. G. F. Lacey to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Lewisham, Kent.

Rev. G. H. Sweeting to be Principal of the Bishop's School, Perth, West Australia.

AUGUST.

Rev. J. G. Doman to be Mathematical Master of High School, Carlisle.

Rev. T. J. Knight to be Master of the Grammar School, Lichfield.

Rev. C. P. Miles to be Head Master of Malta Protestant College.

Rev. F. Poynder, to be Second Master of Charterhouse School, London.

Rev. J. Smallpiece to be a Lecturer St. Bees' College, Cumberland.

Rev. T. H. Stokoe to be Assistant Professor of Theology, Queen's College, Birmingham.

Capt. S. Farrell to be Professor of Topography at Sandhurst.

Captain C. Chesney, R.E., to be Professor of Military History, Sandhurst.

SEPTEMBER.

Rev. R. D. Beasley to be Head Master

PROMOTIONS.

of Grantham Grammar School, Lincolnshire.

Rev. W. Houghton to be Master of the Grammar School, Solihull, Warwickshire.

OCTOBER.

Rev. H. S. Fagan to be Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School, Bath.

Rev. W. F. Greenfield to be Head Master of the Lower School at Dulwich College, Surrey.

Rev. A. C. Irvine to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Walsall.

Rev. A. Povah to be Second Master of the Upper School at Dulwich College, Surrey.

Rev. R. Townson to be Master of the Lowther Grammar School, Westmoreland.

Rev. R. G. Watson to be Head Master of Halsted Grammar School, Essex.

Rev. T. White to be Master of the Grammar School, Lynn Regis, Norfolk.

Rev. J. Whiteside to be Vice-Principal and Professor of Mathematics, of St. John's Hall and the United Army, Navy, and Civil Service College, Kilburn, London.

Rev. G. F. Wright to be Second Master of the Wellington College, Sandhurst.

NOVEMBER.

Rev. C. Blick to be an Assistant Master of Rugby School, Warwickshire.

Rev. J. Bosworth, D.D., to be Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford.

Rev. C. B. Hutchinson to be an Assistant Master of Rugby School, Warwickshire.

Rev. J. Kempthorne to be Second Master of St. Paul's School, London.

Rev. T. Walters to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.

Rev. J. M. Wilson to be Professor of Moral Philosophy, Oxford.

Rev. S. Blackburn, to be Tutor of St. John's College, Auckland, New Zealand.

DECEMBER.

Rev. H. M. Crowther to be Sub-Master of the Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, Norwich.

Rev. G. Pope to be Mathematical Master of the Grammar School, Norwich.

Rev. H. H. Swinny to be Principal of the Theological College at Cuddesden, Oxford.

M. Morris, esq., to be Law Professor in Queen's College, Galway.

PATENTS.

From January 1st to December 30th, 1858.

These Patents all bear date as of the day on which Provisional Protection was granted for the several inventions therein mentioned.

* * It is frequently difficult to make an abstract of the lengthy descriptions given by the patentees of their inventions, sufficiently short for the purposes of this list, and yet sufficiently accurate to indicate exactly the nature of the invention. It is hoped, however, that sufficient is given to afford to an inquirer the means of making more accurate researches in the official records.

Abraham, wire gauge, Feb. 5
 Adams, revolvers, April 30
 Adamson, gas meters, July 23
 Addison, hydrogen gas, April 27
 Adkins, ships' compasses, Sept. 30
 Adshead, engine rollers, May 18
 Adshead, steam boilers, Nov. 30
 Aerts, railway rolling stock, Sept. 17
 Ager, rice cleaning, Oct. 5
 Aimont, railway signals, Oct. 19
 Aitchison, carriage break, May 4
 Akerman, organs, April 20
 Alcan, figured fabrics, Jan. 22
 Allen, iron and copper pyrites, Nov. 16
 Allison, top rollers, April 1
 Alton, steam boilers, Oct. 26
 Amos, rotary pumps, Jan. 29
 Anderson, stuffing boxes, Dec. 7
 Anderson, locomotion, Dec. 17
 Andrews, washing machines, Sept. 3
 Apperley, feeding fuel, April 30
 Apperly, carding engines, April 20
 Apperly, condensing wool, Nov. 16
 Applegarth, printing, May 21
 Applegarth, printing machines, Mar. 23
 Appold, telegraphic cables, July 2
 Arbel, carriage wheels, Jan. 22
 Archer, cutting metal, Mar. 2
 Archibald, preparation of wool, Mar. 23
 Archibald, air and gases, Nov. 1
 Armitage, iron, Sept. 30
 Armitage, elastic fabrics, July 23
 Armitage, looms, April 23
 Armstrong, timber, June 18
 Armstrong, steam boilers, Dec. 14
 Armstrong, firing projectiles, Sept. 10
 Arnold, metallic pistons, Aug. 20
 Aroux, seed drills, Jan. 22
 Ashby, wheat from smut, Mar. 12
 Ashcroft, alarm signals, Feb. 16
 Ashcroft, railways, June 25
 Ashcroft, steam boilers, Jan. 19

Ashhead, carding cotton, Feb. 9
 Ashworth, cutting hides, Nov. 5
 Askew, roasting machine, April 20
 Atha, railway signals, Feb. 26
 Atkins, scarfs, July 6
 Atkinson, Venetian blinds, Oct. 19
 Atkinson, loom pickers, Jan. 17
 Atkinson, garments, April 1
 Atwater, sewing machine, Sept. 1
 Auld, working furnaces, Oct. 19
 Austin, coke, Nov. 19
 Austin, ploughing apparatus, Mar. 23
 Aytoun, safety cages, June 25
 Aytoun, safety cages, Feb. 9
 Badge, railway chairs, April 13
 Badge, railway sleepers, June 29
 Baggs, electric telegraphs, Nov. 19
 Bagnall, stove grates, Nov. 16
 Bailey, fire arms, Oct. 5
 Bailey, driving grindstones, Sept. 10
 Bailey, preparing wool, Nov. 9
 Baillie, coiled spring, Aug. 2
 Baines, accidents, May 4
 Baker, railway signals, June 8
 Baker, compressing powders, April 23
 Bakewell, caustic alkalies, Mar. 19
 Bakewell, bolts, Nov. 19
 Balderston, cultivation, April 13
 Baldwin, files, Dec. 17
 Balestrini, sea soundings, Feb. 16
 Ball, ploughs, Aug. 2
 Ball, fire-arms, Aug. 2
 Barber, printing rollers, Mar. 23
 Barchon, heel for boots, Nov. 16
 Barling, water paddle, June 25
 Barlow, railways, April 30
 Barlow, jacquard apparatus, April 9
 Barlow, textile fabrics, Nov. 16
 Barlow, water meter, July 13
 Barlow, steam engines, May 21
 Barlow, lubricators, Dec. 31
 Barnes, mines, Aug. 20

- Barrat, digging, Dec. 21
 Barrett, perforated beaters, Aug. 9
 Bartholomew, wet meters, Sept. 30
 Bartholomew, horse shoes, July 27
 Bartleet, papers, June 25
 Bartlett, paper, Jan. 26
 Bartlett, stoves, Nov. 23
 Barton, worsted winding, Feb. 26
 Basford, kilns, July 20
 Basford, gas, June 15
 Bastable, light, Nov. 5
 Bates, pistons, Dec. 21
 Batho, drilling metals, July 16
 Baudouin, telegraph cables, Aug. 14
 Bauerrichter, printing, July 27
 Baxter, glass labels, Jan. 26
 Bayley, spinning fibres, Sept. 30
 Baylis, iron fencing, Nov. 25
 Bayliss, chain cable, Mar. 26
 Beard, impressions on paper, April 9
 Beat, rotary engine, Jan. 5
 Beattie, locomotives, Aug. 14
 Becu, laths, Dec. 10
 Bell, alkaline salts, Jan. 8
 Bell, reaping machines, Feb. 9
 Bell, railways, May 14
 Bell, stable pans, Aug. 9
 Bell, iron, Nov. 1
 Belleville, work of pumps, Nov. 23
 Bennett, safety valves, July 27
 Bensen, moulded sugar, May 4
 Benson, generating steam, Nov. 16
 Bentall, portable gearing, Mar. 26
 Benthams, harmoniums, April 16
 Bentley, fire-arms, April 16
 Berard, collodion, Jan. 1
 Berard, collodion, Sept. 10
 Berard, azotic cotton, Jan. 1
 Bernard, boots and shoes, April 13
 Bertram, paper, July 13
 Bertram, paper, Feb. 9
 Bessemer, pit coal, Oct. 19
 Bessemer, iron and steel, April 13
 Bessemer, heating iron ores, April 16
 Bessemer, cast steel, Jan. 22
 Bessemer, iron ores, Jan. 22
 Bessemer, malleable iron, Jan. 19
 Best, illumination, Nov. 1
 Bethell, ships, Jan. 26
 Bethell, alum, Nov. 30
 Bethell, cultivating land, April 20
 Bethell, coke, July 27
 Bettie, watches, Feb. 5
 Betts, glazed paper, Aug. 14
 Bickerton, lubricator, Oct. 5
 Biddell, cutting vegetables, Sept. 1
 Biddell, steam boilers, Sept. 17
 Bigelow, sewing machines, Aug. 2
 Biggin, teapot handles, April 13
 Biggs, caps, Oct. 19
 Billing, fire-places, Dec. 31
 Billing, chimneys, Aug. 27
 Bircumshaw, dressing lace, Aug. 27
 Bird, looms, May 28
 Bird, spring platform, April 23
 Bishop, ticketing spools, Oct. 19
 Blair, sulphur from soda, Aug. 14
 Blake, steam pressure, May 21
 Blanc, wheel tyre, Feb. 5
 Blandford, manure, Jan. 1
 Blake, fire-escape, Dec. 17
 Blinkhorn, steam boilers, Dec. 31
 Blinkhorn, grinding glass, May 14
 Blyth, manure, July 23
 Boardman, looms, Sept. 25
 Bobœuf, preserving, Jan. 26
 Bodmer, removing sand, Oct. 5
 Bolton, yarn beam, Jan. 17
 Bond, aerated liquid, Nov. 25
 Bond, churning, Dec. 31
 Booth, stiffening cotton, May 18
 Booth, vegetable matters, June 29
 Borland, fibrous materials, Feb. 16
 Borlase, metals, Aug. 20
 Bosworth, grinding clay, Feb. 12
 Bottomley, rotary shuttle-boxes, Feb. 10
 Bottomley, weaving, Aug. 9
 Botturi, oven, Jan. 26
 Botturi, weaving, Jan. 26
 Botturi, movable chairs, Jan. 26
 Bouquie, chains, Nov. 25
 Bousfield, dough for bread, Jan. 8
 Bousfield, sewing needles, Jan. 8
 Bousfield, retarding apparatus, Jan. 8
 Bousfield, steam boilers, Jan. 12
 Bousfield, fire-arms, Jan. 26
 Bousfield, collapsible boats, Mar. 5
 Bousfield, spring machinery, May 21
 Bousfield, steam engines, Aug. 20
 Bousfield, knitting, Aug. 20
 Bousfield, small boats, Aug. 20
 Bousfield, duplicate writing, Sept. 25
 Bousfield, knitting machines, Sept. 30
 Bovill, fuel, Aug. 2
 Bowler, hats, Mar. 19
 Boyce, anchor, June 4
 Boyd, spinning, Mar. 26
 Boyd, mowing, July 23
 Boydell, steam carriages, Mar. 16
 Boyle, umbrellas, Oct. 26
 Brabson, door springs, April 16
 Braby, wheels, Dec. 10
 Bradley, ovens, June 15
 Brady, saddles, Feb. 23
 Braidwood, steam boilers, Oct. 12
 Bramwell, gas, Sept. 17
 Brant, railways, Oct. 26
 Brazier, fire arms, Sept. 25
 Breckon, coke ovens, Sept. 10
 Breffit, glass bottles, June 15
 Briancon, colouring glass, Jan. 1
 Bridge, silken fabrics, June 18

Brierly, spinning mules, Nov. 19
 Briggs, polkas, May 18
 Bright, electric signals, July 9
 Brignon, forging, May 7
 Brinjes, animal charcoal, Sept. 22
 Brinsmead, thrashing beaters, Feb. 26
 Brinton, weft yarn, June 1
 Broad, fountain lamp, Feb. 5
 Broadley, weaving, March 12
 Broadley, weaving, Oct. 26
 Brochand, travelling mill, Nov. 16
 Bracklebank, chronometers, Sept. 17
 Brookes, combing wool, April 13
 Brooman, sawing machines, Jan. 29
 Brooman, water-meters, July 27
 Brooman, vices, Jan. 1
 Brooman, water-pipe joints, April 16
 Brooman, treating wood, Dec. 21
 Brooman, defecating sugar, Feb. 16
 Brooman, photography, April 1
 Brooman, gas, July 27
 Brooman, casks, May 25
 Brooman, boxes for trees, Sept. 17
 Brooman, cocks and valves, June 4
 Brooman, weighing, Sept. 25
 Brooman, sewing machines, July 27
 Brooman, engines, Jan. 22
 Brooman, fibres into pulp, Dec. 31
 Brooman, petticoat frames, May 14
 Brooman, preservation, July 16
 Brooman, sewing machines, Sept. 10
 Brooman, scouring oil, Jan. 5
 Brooman, pipes, July 13
 Brooman, teaching music, July 6
 Brooman, lime kilns, June 15
 Brooman, coal, July 13
 Brooman, gas burners, May 14
 Brooman, cranes, Aug. 9
 Brooman, cast steel, Dec. 31
 Brotherhood, steam boilers, Sept. 30
 Brown, jacquard machines, May 11
 Brown, manure, Sept. 25
 Brown, fish plates, Aug. 2
 Brown, ships' binnacles, Oct. 5
 Brown, iron, Nov. 16
 Brown, moulding metals, Feb. 23
 Brown, mills, July 13
 Brown, sluice valves, July 13
 Brown, looms, May 14
 Brown, white lead, Dec. 21
 Brown, introducing wires, Nov. 25
 Browne, acclivity of bodies, Jan. 1
 Bruce, watches, June 25
 Brun, measuring angles, June 29
 Brun, dyeing, Nov. 19
 Brun, blowing fan, Nov. 1
 Bruninghans, iron ore, Mar. 9
 Brussant, shafts, May 18
 Bryer, photography, Nov. 19
 Buchanan, smoke consumer, May 25
 Buchanan, sugar cane mills, Dec. 14

Buckley, self-acting mules, Feb. 9
 Budd, smelting tin, Aug. 27
 Buhring, carbonized articles, June 11
 Bullough, looms, Sept. 30
 Bunnnett, steam engines, Nov. 1
 Bunnnett, floors, Nov. 25
 Bunting, motive power, June 11
 Burg, weighing machines, Sept. 25
 Burgess, reaping machines, Jan. 5
 Burke, iron tubes, Sept. 1
 Burleigh, vessels, June 18
 Burley, pile fabrics, June 18
 Burns, grinding bones, Dec. 21
 Burridge, fire lighters, Dec. 17
 Burot, gilding silk, Jan. 8
 Burrows, weaving webs, June 4
 Burrows, steam engines, Jan. 19
 Burton, white lead, May 21
 Burton, pressing rollers, Mar. 5
 Bushell, grids, Sept. 25
 Bussi, railway carriage, July 9
 Butler, pulping coffee, Feb. 9
 Butler, hearses, Feb. 26
 Butt, lights, Sept. 25
 Caemmerer, rollers, June 4
 Cahoon, sowing seed, Sept. 10
 Calver, harbours of refuge, June 18
 Calvert, wind action, April 9
 Calvert, ginning cotton, Mar. 23
 Cambridge, clod crushers, Jan. 26
 Candelot, cements, Aug. 2
 Cammell, railway buffers, Nov. 16
 Canonil, matches, April 30
 Cantelo, vegetable matters, Feb. 9
 Cap, billiard tables, Aug. 9
 Cappon, door pads, July 6
 Cardwell, cotton, Jan. 12
 Carpenter, watch escapements, July 9
 Carr, forge hammers, Nov. 1
 Carron, nail moulds, Oct. 5
 Carte, clarinets, April 28
 Cartwright, motive power, Sept. 30
 Cartwright, steam engines, Feb. 16
 Cartwright, eccentrics, Sept. 30
 Casentini, plaster of Paris, July 16
 Cass, steam engines, July 9
 Castle, carriage breaks, Oct. 15
 Castle, women's stays, Aug. 20
 Cavendy, nautical instrument, April 1
 Ceconni, cornets, Dec. 10
 Chadburn, pressure gauges, Oct. 12
 Chadwick, silk spinning, Feb. 16
 Chadwick, twisting silk, Oct. 15
 Chadwick, ventilator hoods, July 9
 Chadwick, ventilators, May 28
 Chadwick, printing, Oct. 26
 Chadwick, printing rollers, June 15
 Chalmers, looms, Oct. 12
 Chamberlain, cutting corks, Feb. 12
 Chambers, cinders from ashes, Feb. 9
 Chambers, railway breaks, Aug. 9

- Chandler, ploughing, Nov. 30
 Chanfour, axle boxes, April 16
 Chaplin, steam engines, March 23
 Chartier, steam engines, Feb. 2
 Chassepot, fire-arms, May 25
 Chatterton, telegraph wires, April 6
 Chatterton, metal conductors, Oct. 19
 Chatwin, screw stocks, Aug. 20
 Cheadle, flooring cramp, Aug. 20
 Cheavin, minerals, Dec. 7
 Chellingworth, chandeliers, Aug. 20
 Chevallier, photographs, Sept. 25
 Chiandi, peat, April 1
 Chick, graphite, Sept. 30
 Child, double-barrelled gun, April 23
 Childs, night-light boxes, April 27
 Childs, winnowing, Nov. 23
 Chirm, chimneypot, Oct. 12
 Chisholm, sewage matters, Aug. 27
 Christoforis, vehicle wheels, April 16
 Chubb, iron safes, Feb. 5
 Church, measuring rules, June 15
 Ciceri, preparation of white, June 1
 Clare, railway engines, Aug. 20
 Clare, steam boilers, June 25
 Claridge, coke, Aug. 14
 Clark, murexide, April 16
 Clark, portable rails, Feb. 12
 Clark, cutting paper, Jan. 1
 Clark, furnaces, May 21
 Clark, telegraph cables, Dec. 24
 Clark, Peruvian guano, Nov. 25
 Clark, saw sharpener, Nov. 1
 Clark, "Helypsometer," Sept. 10
 Clark, lubricating, July 9
 Clark, expansive bits, Sept. 30
 Clark, preserving butter, Nov. 19
 Clark, presses, July 27
 Clark, "bits" for bridles, Nov. 1
 Clark, harvesting machines, Sept. 10
 Clark, water tank, Sept. 10
 Clark, harvesting grain, Jan. 12
 Clark, fibrous material, Dec. 3
 Clark, motive power, Oct. 19
 Clark, combing cotton, Dec. 3
 Clark, gas meters, Sept. 1
 Clark, railway crossings, Oct. 19
 Clark, cutting grain, Sept. 17
 Clark, canisters, Aug. 27
 Clark, railways, Aug. 27
 Clark, tackle box, Jan. 12
 Clark, matters in fusion, Oct. 19
 Clark, carding cotton, Feb. 9
 Clark, filtering water, Aug. 9
 Clark, jacquard apparatus, March 2
 Clark, printing press, Jan. 22
 Clark, gridirons, Dec. 10
 Clark, knotted webs, Nov. 16
 Clarke, baths, Jan. 22
 Clarke, working breaks, April 23
 Clarke, dibbling wheat, Oct. 5
 Clarke, vessels' bottoms, Nov. 9
 Clarke, candle wicks, Feb. 12
 Clarke, shafts for cabs, May 7
 Clarke, railway rails, Feb. 26
 Clay, grubbing weeds, April 1
 Clay, railways, May 18
 Clay, mettles knees, May 14
 Clay, thrashing machines, Dec. 17
 Clay, metallic hoops, Dec. 7
 Clay, iron and steel, Oct. 26
 Clayton, bricks and tiles, Oct. 19
 Clayton, pump pistons, Nov. 30
 Clegg, gas meters, June 18
 Clegg, registering apparatus, May 14
 Clibran, distributing gas, Dec. 21
 Clifford, ships' davits, May 28
 Clift, purification of gases, Feb. 9
 Clifton, nursery furniture, Aug. 9
 Clinton, wind instruments, June 29
 Clippele, boots and shoes, April 9
 Clöet, dressing rice, Jan. 1
 Chines, bottling vessels, Jan. 12
 Coates, motive power, Nov. 1
 Cochran, ornamental fabrics, March 26
 Cockey, flow of fluids, March 23
 Cohen, drain pipes, Feb. 9
 Colbeck, looms, March 9
 Coleman, implements, July 23
 Coleman, lathes, May 11
 Colette, hashing meat, June 4
 Collier, stretching fabrics, Dec. 21
 Collingwood, vessels, Aug. 2
 Collins, reefing sails, Jan. 22
 Collins, engraving, Sept. 1
 Combe, hackling flax, March 16
 Conder, shawls, July 2
 Conisbee, printing machines, July 9
 Conway, copper rollers, Jan. 8
 Cony, manure, May 14
 Cook, preparing cheques, Nov. 30
 Cook, cutting matches, April 27
 Cook, binnacles, Aug. 14
 Cooke, textile fabrics, Nov. 16
 Cooke, metallic bedsteads, Nov. 23
 Cooper, steam navigation, May 21
 Cooper, safety lamps, Jan. 1
 Copcutt, oxygen light, Sept. 30
 Copcutt, gas, June 18
 Cope, buttons, Feb. 5
 Cope, bobbin net fabrics, April 13
 Corbelli, aluminium, March 26
 Corbelli, aluminium, May 4
 Corvin, inlaying metals, July 16
 Cottam, metallic bedsteads, Feb. 16
 Cottam, stable fittings, Feb. 16
 Cottrill, needles, March 12
 Coulon, steam boilers, Sept. 10
 Coupier, fibrous matters, Sept. 3
 Courage, furnaces, Nov. 23
 Cousins, steam ploughs, April 23
 Cowell, swimming, Sept. 30

- Cowell, corked bottles, Oct. 12
 Cowham, land breaking, Jan. 12
 Cowper, combing wool, Nov. 5
 Cowper, photography, May 14
 Cox, swimming apparatus, Jan. 12
 Crabtree, warping yarns, Sept. 10
 Craig, wheels, April 1
 Crane, fuel from peat, Dec. 10
 Craven, weaving, April 13
 Craven, shuttle boxes, April 13
 Creeke, earthenware pipes, March 26
 Creswell, inking pads, Oct. 26
 Crichton, knitted fabrics, April 1
 Crich, boots and shoes, Aug. 14
 Croft, combing wool, June 4
 Crofts, bobbin net, March 5
 Croll, dry gas meters, May 18
 Croll, sulph. alumina, Aug. 9
 Crook, looms, Sept. 2
 Crosland, steam engines, Dec. 7
 Crossley, pellones, Feb. 5
 Crossley, grinding glass, Nov. 23
 Crossley, pellones, June 22
 Crowley, combining ploughs, July 23
 Cumming, thermometric apparatus, Feb. 9
 Cunningham, reefing sails, June 4
 Curyon, printed yarns, Oct. 26
 Cuvelier, steam engines, Aug. 9
 Dudley, buckle, July 26
 Daft, pencils, Aug. 9
 Dalman, stand for glasses, March 23
 Danglish, dough, Jan. 26
 Daniell, cheques, Dec. 14
 Daniell, marine signals, April 23
 D'Argy, hydraulic machine, Sept. 10
 Darling, pencil sharpener, Feb. 16
 Dauphin, metallic hands, Aug. 14
 Davies, ordnance wads, Sept. 30
 Davies, red lead substitute, Aug. 9
 Davies, life-boats, Aug. 14
 Davies, ring bolt, Aug. 14
 Davies, slide-valve, Nov. 23
 Davies, meat preservation, Aug. 2
 Davies, steam governor, Jan. 1
 Davis, cornets, May 14
 Davis, tangs of awls, Oct. 15
 Davis, soap cutting, Sept. 22
 Davis, carriage wheels, Sept. 30
 Davis, presses, May 4
 Davis, sandal for bathers, April 23
 Davis, windlasses, Feb. 23
 Davison, edges of cloth, Feb. 2
 Davy, looms, April 30
 Davy, looms, Sept. 30
 Dawson, small coils, Nov. 23
 Deacon, alkaline lees, June 18
 Deacon, caustic soda, May 25
 Deacon, alkaline lees, June 4
 Deacon, alkaline lees, Nov. 25
 Deakin, metallic pens, Jan. 22
 De Brun, leather tissue, Sept. 10
 De Clerville, oil cloth, Jan. 5
 De Fontainemoreau, railway break, Feb. 23
 De Fontainemoreau, dial, Feb. 26
 Defries, measuring gas, Dec. 24
 De Jongh, combing fibrines, Oct. 26
 De Jongh, heckling flax, Nov. 30
 De Jongh, spinning silk, Nov. 30
 De la Brosse, looped fabrics, June 25
 Delevante, bouquet holders, March 12
 Dench, boiler, August 2
 Denne, lifting patients, May 28
 De Normandy, distilling sea water, Mar. 5
 De Normandy, soap, March 5
 De Normanby, soap, Jan. 1
 De Normann, chains or ropes, Feb. 26
 Denton, looms, May 7
 Dering, electric telegraphs, May 4
 Dering, laying cables, March 5
 Dering, railways, May 4
 Derogy, photography, July 13
 De Saegher, steam boilers, Sept. 30
 Desmontis, metallic alloys, June 4
 De St. Germain, starch, Sept. 1
 De Suray, bedsteads, May 7
 Dessales, oil lamps, Aug. 14
 De Tivoli, omnibus, July 2
 Devon, water closets, May 7
 D'Helle, railway rolling stock, Feb. 19
 D'Heurle, coffee boxes, Dec. 24
 Dickson, railways, Aug. 20
 Dickson, scutching flax, Dec. 14
 Dillage, raising fluids, July 23
 Distin, cornets, Dec. 21
 Dix, brewing, Nov. 9
 Dodd, slide valves, Dec. 7
 Dodge, waste India rubber, Dec. 17
 Doherty, button fasteners, Sept. 30
 Donkin, paper, Oct. 19
 Doulton, smoke flues, May 7
 Doulton, invert blocks, Sept. 22
 Draher, railway door handles, Feb. 12
 Dredge, condensers, Dec. 17
 Drukker, shirts, Oct. 26
 Dubus, vegetable substances, April 23
 Duce, locks and latches, Nov. 16
 Dufau, railway signalling, Feb. 16
 Duke, ships pumps, April 20
 Dumery, smoke preventer, Feb. 26
 Dumouhn, heating, Jan. 1
 Dumont, powder, Dec. 7
 Dunlop, fibrous materials, Dec. 7
 Dunlop, dressing flour, Sept. 17
 Dunlop, printing rollers, Dec. 7
 Dunn, locomotive engines, Nov. 1
 Dunnicliff, dividing lace, March 5
 Durand, steam generator, Nov. 9
 Durand, chain cables, Sept. 25
 Durant, castor seeds, Oct. 5
 Duvard, bedroom vase, Oct. 26
 Dyer, reefing sails, Aug. 2
 Dyson, steel for crinoline, Sept. 10

- Easterbrook, ratchet braces, Dec. 7
 Eastwood, shearing iron, March 5
 Eastwood, steam hammers, April 16
 Eccles, bricks, May 28
 Edwards, lighting fires, Sept. 10
 Edwards, weaving, Sept. 30
 Edwards, bottle stoppers, Aug. 14
 Edwards, finger plates, Sept. 25
 Edwards, feeder for food, March 5
 Edwards, trowsers, Oct. 15
 Edwards, pipe stem, Nov. 30
 Elcock, iron pipe elbows, May 18
 Elder, steam engines, July 13
 Eley, cartridges, Sept. 17
 Elliott, photography, Feb. 16
 Ellis, rock and minerals, June 4
 Ellis, boots and shoes, Oct. 26
 Ellissen, railway signals, Nov. 19
 Elwin, night lights, April 30
 Emery, sewing cloth, June 8
 Emery, sewing machine, Nov. 25
 Erhard, boring wells, Dec. 3
 Evans, gas purifying, Nov. 16
 Evans, air to furnaces, Sept. 10
 Everitt, copper tubes, June 15
 Eyland, buckles, Aug. 9
 Fabart, looms, May 18
 Fairburn, wool carding, Nov. 9
 Fairbairn, lathes, Sept. 22
 Fairclough, window hangings, April 23
 Faulkner, gun barrels, Jan. 5
 Faulkner, carding cotton, March 16
 Fenton, railways, March 9
 Feron, bandage, Nov. 19
 Ferrabee, carding wool, April 23
 Ferrabee, cutting grass, Dec. 3
 Field, evaporating liquids, Nov. 5
 Field, lamps, Aug. 27
 Finlayson, seed sowing, Sept. 10
 Fingel, animal charcoal, Jan. 1
 Fisher, chimney tops, Oct. 19
 Fisher, preparing land, March 12
 Fletcher, marine engines, Sept. 17
 Foot, fringes, Aug. 9
 Fordred, purifying water, May 4
 Forster, bricks, Aug. 14
 Forsyth, slide valves, Jan. 12
 Forsyth, metallic pistons, March 23
 Foster, multitubular boilers, June 25
 Foster, navigable vessels, May 28
 Foster, pencil sharpeners, April 16
 Foster, vent-tap, Oct. 26
 Foucou, steam boiler, Sept. 17
 Fourgassie, clod crushing, Nov. 23
 Fowler, agricultural machinery, March 12
 Fowler, ploughing, Sept. 30
 Fox, stays, Sept. 30
 Fox, reefing sails, May 21
 Foxwell, backs of cards, May 11
 Francis, military waggons, Feb. 16
 Fraser, nitrate of potass, Sept. 10
 Fraser, lubricating shafts, March 23
 Frost, cleaning grain, Dec. 3
 Fry, cementing fabrics, Jan. 8
 Furnival, paper cutting, June 18
 Fussell, chandeliers, Oct. 12
 Gabbitass, washing machines, April 27
 Gache, steam-engines, Aug. 9
 Gallafent, cooling liquids, Sept. 10
 Galli, gallitypy, Aug. 27
 Galloway, hydraulic presses, May 25
 Galloway, cutting dye-woods, Dec. 7
 Galloway, merchant ships, April 23
 Gardner, cast steel, Feb. 2
 Gardiner, railroad spring, Feb. 16
 Gardner, chaff-cutting, Aug. 2
 Garnett, felt, July 9
 Garnett, paper, Aug. 9
 Garnett, looms, Sept. 17
 Gatty, dyeing cotton, Aug. 2
 Gatty, colouring compounds, June 1
 Gatty, cotton yarns, Aug. 2
 Gauntlett, thermometrics, Jan. 8
 Gedge, stopping carriages, April 23
 Gedge, soap, Feb. 23
 Gedge, envelopes, Feb. 23
 Gemmell, starch, Dec. 10
 Genhart, knife cleaners, Jan. 29
 Gentil, asphodel for alcohol, Feb. 12
 Germann, propeller, May 14
 Gerner, gas, Sept. 22
 Gepps, extracting gold, Jan. 5
 Gibbs, pharmium tenax, April 13
 Gibson, looms, June 15
 Giffard, steam feeders, Dec. 7
 Gifford, making sails, May 11
 Gilbee, gas joint, June 8
 Gilbee, corking bottles, Sept. 30
 Gilbee, oxide of chromium, Nov. 1
 Gilbee, saccharine fluids, May 25
 Gilbee, brandies, May 25
 Gilbert, disinfector, Oct. 12
 Gilbert, printing cylinders, Nov. 1
 Gilmour, telegraph cable, Oct. 19
 Gilmour, shackle block, June 11
 Gisborne, paying out cables, Feb. 5
 Gist, manure, Feb. 2
 Glanville, steam-engines, Sept. 10
 Glover, transfer printing, Feb. 16
 Glover, electric telegraph, Jan. 17
 Godefroy, mineral matrix, Feb. 9
 Goldsworthy, emery grinding, Oct. 15
 Gomez, trains, May 28
 Goodchild, stoves, Feb. 26
 Goodwin, cleansing fabrics, Feb. 9
 Goodyear, buoyant fabrics, May 4
 Gordon, pulping coffee, July 30
 Gorham, optical instruments, Oct. 12
 Gossage, sulphuric acid, April 1
 Gossage, soap, May 14
 Gossage, soda and potash, March 12
 Gourley, ambulance carriages, April 27

- Grahame, grinding corn, March 12
 Grassay, paper hangings, Oct. 12
 Graveley, sea water, Sept. 1
 Gray, lubricating medicine, March 9
 Gray, printing machinery, April 6
 Gray, ploughs, Oct. 12
 Gray, power looms, Jan. 19
 Greaves, permanent railways, Feb. 9
 Green, casks and barrels, Jan. 5
 Green, raising liquids, March 16
 Green, harrowing, Oct. 12
 Green, generating steam, Oct. 19
 Greening, enamelling metals, April 27
 Greenshields, gas, Sept. 30
 Greenwood, preparing silk, Oct. 19
 Greenwood, heckling flax, March 5
 Greenwood, heckling flax, Sept. 30
 Greenwood, propellers, Dec. 24
 Greenwood, carding tow, June 4
 Gregeen, India grass, Dec. 14
 Gregory, lozenges, June 15
 Gresham, copying letters, Dec. 31
 Grice, bolts, spikes, April 23
 Griffiths, shaft couplings, Oct. 12
 Griffiths, fixing drums, Aug. 14
 Griffiths, screw propellers, Aug. 2
 Griffiths, lace, May 21
 Grimes, fusees, Nov. 9
 Grimshaw, furnaces, Dec. 7
 Grizard, watches, June 4
 Groundwater, pumps, Feb. 2
 Grubb, photographic lens, April 6
 Guffroy, smoke consumer, Dec. 14
 Gumm, boats, Feb. 12
 Guthrie, cutting dye-woods, April 16
 Haddon, wood screws, June 8
 Hadfield, carboys, Nov. 30
 Haack, beer pumps, Aug. 27
 Haeffely, oxides of manganese, Dec. 31
 Hall, cartridges, Dec. 7
 Hall, cartridges, Sept. 10
 Hall, slide valves, Dec. 7
 Hall, railway breaks, Aug. 14
 Hall, steam hammers, March 23
 Hallen, bedsteads, Jan. 26
 Halliwell, spinning mules, Nov. 1
 Hamilton, starch, Aug. 14
 Hamilton, propelling vessels, Aug. 27
 Hamilton, mooring buoys, Feb. 16
 Hamilton, jacquard machinery, March 26
 Hamilton, bobbins, March 23
 Hammond, cap fronts, Aug. 14
 Hammond, cartridge, Dec. 24
 Hancock, telegraph cables, Dec. 3
 Hanson, cotton band, June 29
 Hardcastle, textile fabrics, Feb. 9
 Hardcastle, textile fabrics, Feb. 26
 Harding, fire-arms, Oct. 19
 Harding, fire-arms, Sept. 25
 Harding, hats, caps, Jan. 12
 Harding, fire-arms, Sept. 3
 Hardon, umbrellas, Nov. 30
 Hargreaves, screw gills, Feb. 23
 Harland, railway breaks, June 11
 Harland, purifying clay, April 9
 Harling, looms, Feb. 16
 Harmer, cigarettes, June 18
 Harrild, composition for rollers, April 20
 Harrington, pointing pencils, May 4
 Harrington, artificial teeth, Aug. 20
 Harris, cocks and valves, March 30
 Harris, signalling, June 4
 Harris, railway chairs, Sept. 30
 Harris, dining-tables, Jan. 26
 Harris, sewing machine, July 13
 Harrison, light by electricity, Nov. 16
 Harrison, cheese, July 23
 Harrison, ovens, Dec. 21
 Harrison, production of cold, March 2
 Hart, dobby looms, June 15
 Hart, locks, Nov. 1
 Hart, locks, May 21
 Hart, gas, July 27
 Harthan, motive power, July 2
 Hartley, steam engines, Feb. 9
 Hartley, slide valves, Dec. 17
 Hartmann, printing colours, Oct. 26
 Harvey, steam hammers, June 25
 Harwood, reaping machines, April 27
 Haseltine, metallic chains, May 11
 Hast, stearine, Sept. 3
 Haste, steam boilers, May 25
 Hattersley, looms, Nov. 23
 Hawker, cartridge, July 13
 Hay, ships, July 27
 Hayes, winding for ploughs, March 5
 Hazard, reclining chair, April 13
 Heap, pipe joints, Nov. 5
 Header, telegraph cables, May 28
 Hebblethwaite, yarns, Jan. 12
 Heilmann, spinning silk, April 13
 Henderson, ores and alloys, March 26
 Henderson, stoves, Nov. 23
 Henderson, shells, May 21
 Hendry, flexible tubes, Jan. 1
 Henley, beverages, Jan. 8
 Henley, telegraphic ropes, June 4
 Henry, artificial wine, March 5
 Henry, motors, Aug. 2
 Henry, candles, Sept. 22
 Henry, electric conductors, April 30
 Henry, dyeing, Nov. 23
 Henry, railways, Jan. 1
 Henry, cleaning roads, March 19
 Henry, unmaking rope, April 9
 Henry, ink and paper, Nov. 1
 Henry, sewing machine, Nov. 23
 Henson, preserving ropes, Dec. 17
 Henwood, galvanic battery, June 1
 Heppleston, winding yarns, July 16
 Hesford, stretching machines, Oct. 5
 Hewitt, cotton printing, Nov. 30

- Heyns, wheels, Aug. 9
 Hick, governors, Dec. 17
 Hicks, composition, Dec. 3
 Hielakker, fuel compressor, Sept. 22
 Higgs, miners' lamps, Aug. 14
 Higgs, separating copper, Aug. 9
 Higham, soap, May 24
 Highton, electric telegraphs, March 26
 Hill, cutting velvets, Feb. 23
 Hill, hydro-pneumatics, Dec. 7
 Hills, white lead, June 15
 Hills, sulph. ammonia, July 13
 Hine, gas, Aug. 27
 Hipkiss, lubricating shafts, Feb. 5
 Hislop, grain and seeds, July 13
 Hoddell, watches, May 7
 Hodge, brewing, Dec. 31
 Hodge, recoil of springs, Dec. 31
 Hodges, looped fabrics, May 11
 Hodgkinson, dough, Nov. 30
 Hodgson, spinning yarns, Nov. 25
 Hoga, telegraphs, Nov. 5
 Hogg, copying paper, June 15
 Holcroft, steam engines, May 21
 Holden, preparing wool, March 12
 Holden, preparing flax, Sept. 17
 Holland, metallic bedsteads, Nov. 16
 Hollands, extracting oils, July 6
 Hollis, railway wheels, Aug. 2
 Holmes, magneto-electrics, Jan. 5
 Holmes, metal castings, Oct. 12
 Holmes, gas, July 30
 Holmes, magneto-electrics, April 6
 Holroyd, looms, April 1
 Hood, railway tyre-bars, Nov. 1
 Hooper, buffer springs, Aug. 27
 Hopkins, journal boxes, Sept. 17
 Hopkinson, steam engines, Jan. 29
 Hopkinson, smoke consumer, Sept. 10
 Hornsby, ploughs, June 4
 Horsey, India rubber pouches, Oct. 19
 Horton, horse hoe, June 25
 Horton, punching metals, Sept. 17
 Horton, girders, June 1
 Houghton, saddles, Oct. 26
 Houston, smoke consumer, Nov. 1
 Howard, iron bars, June 15
 Howard, ploughs, April 13
 Howell, springs, March 2
 Huber, brooches, April 13
 Hudson, weaving looms, Jan. 19
 Hughes, cutting machinery, March 19
 Hughes, gas chandeliers, April 1
 Hughes, electric signals, Oct. 26
 Hughes, sowing grain, Nov. 1
 Hughes, electric signals, Oct. 26
 Hughes, paper float, Sept. 17
 Hulett, cocks and taps, May 21
 Hunt, resins, July 23
 Hyde, oils, Nov. 1
 Iles, thimbles, Jan. 29
 Iles, wardrobes, April 20
 Illingworth, combing wool, April 1
 Illingworth, safety valves, Nov. 1
 Imeary, roasting pyrites, Nov. 16
 Imhof, exhausting air, March 30
 Ingle, printing machines, July 13
 Ingram, railway breaks, Feb. 16
 Inman, locomotive engine, Jan. 29
 Irons, mariner's compass, Nov. 5
 Isoard, heat and light, April 20
 Ivory, steam boilers, July 20
 Ivory, rotary engines, Jan. 26
 Jackson, cutaneous diseases, Jan. 1
 Jackson, pianoforte action, Feb. 26
 Jackson, dressing flax, July 27
 Jackson, railway break, Sept. 30
 Jacquin, printing plates, Aug. 27
 James, steam vessels, March 16
 Jameson, aeriform fluids, Sept. 1
 Jamieson, figured fabric looms, March 9
 Jeanroy, net lace, June 8
 Jenkin, furnaces, June 25
 Jenkins, boiler furnaces, Feb. 23
 Jennings, flues, March 26
 Jennings, measuring waste, Dec. 31
 Jennings, sewers, Oct. 15
 Jennings, tannin, June 15
 Jennings, air bricks, Dec. 31
 Jennings, water closets, Dec. 31
 Johanny, furnaces, July 9
 Johnson, hand saw, March 16
 Johnson, figured paper, March 23
 Johnson, breaking stones, Aug. 9
 Johnson, weaving looms, Jan. 8
 Johnson, raising trucks, March 19
 Johnson, sewing machines, Jan. 1
 Johnson, purifying water, March 2
 Johnson, jacquard machines, April 13
 Johnson, steam boilers, Oct. 19
 Johnson, imprinting characters, Jan. 1
 Johnson, break levers, Aug. 2
 Johnson, agriculture, Aug. 9
 Johnson, printing surfaces, Aug. 14
 Johnson, railway signals, Aug. 20
 Johnson, railway wheels, Nov. 19
 Johnson, fuzee watches, April 23
 Johnson, metal pipes, June 4
 Johnson, geometric curves, May 14
 Johnson, artificial legs, Nov. 16
 Johnson, leather decoration, Aug. 2
 Johnson, lubricating, Dec. 17
 Johnson, aluminium, Aug. 20
 Johnson, ships' propellers, Oct. 15
 Johnson, penholders, June 29
 Johnson, treatment of skins, May 14
 Johnson, curtain rods, Nov. 16
 Johnson, signal lanterns, March 23
 Johnson, chronometer case, July 13
 Johnson, sewing machines, July 23
 Johnson, suspension bridges, June 25
 Johnson, India rubber, Dec. 7

- Johnson, bolts, Nov. 23
 Johnston, controlling fluids, April 23
 Johnston, bonnets, July 20
 Johnston, sewing machines, Sept. 10
 Joly, steam generating, Feb. 9
 Jones, saddle-trees, Jan. 8
 Jones, casting moulding, Jan. 12
 Jones, ringing bells, Oct. 26
 Jones, cutting "piassava," Aug. 14
 Jopling, water closets, Oct. 5
 Julins, compass, Nov. 16
 Kay, singeing of yarns, Oct. 5
 Kay, calico printing, March 23
 Kaye, mattocks, July 27
 Kaye, looms, May 28
 Keddy, land cultivation, Feb. 12
 Keiller, cutting substances, Sept. 30
 Kelshaw, railway carriages, March 23
 Kennard, trussed iron bridges, April 6
 Kerr, preparing threads, Jan. 5
 Kirby, hay-rakes, Jan. 12
 Kirkley, perforating slates, Sept. 1
 Knapton, gasometers, April 1
 Knight, scouring, Oct. 5
 Knight, aerated liquids, Nov. 9
 Knott, feeding bottle, Aug. 20
 Knowles, steel, Dec. 14
 Knowles, looms, July 9
 Knowles, "dunging" fabrics, April 27
 Knowles, iron manufacture, Jan. 5
 Koenig, pneumatic catheter, Nov. 30
 Kottula, neutral soap, July 6
 Kottula, soap, July 2
 Kottula, soda leys, July 6
 Kottula, skin soap, July 6
 Kyishogloo, motive power, April 20
 Kynaston, slip hook, June 22
 Lachersteen, cutting wood, Nov. 1
 Lamy, motive power, Jan. 1
 Lancaster, breech-loading guns, March 12
 Lancaster, cartridges, Dec. 14
 Landfort, pocket protectors, April 16
 Landi, telegraphic cables, June 22
 Landou, cooking utensils, June 22
 Lane, gas lamps, May 28
 Langere, windmills, March 19
 Langford, signals, Jan. 29
 Langshaw, knotted fabrics, Dec. 31
 Latham, hats, Sept. 30
 Laurent, forging nails, Feb. 16
 Lavater, exhausting air, July 6
 Lavender, distilling coal, March 9
 Laviro, smoky chimneys, Jan. 17
 Lawford, dining tables, March 9
 Lawrence, steam engines, Oct. 26
 Lawson, roving flax, Feb. 9
 Lawson, air to furnaces, March 19
 Lawson, hackling flax, Nov. 1
 Le Capelain, steam engines, Sept. 10
 Lecointe, advertising, May 7
 Lecornu, drawing instruments, Oct. 5
 Lee, washing machine, Feb. 23
 Lee, vitrifiable materials, Oct. 26
 Leech, temples for looms, Jan. 8
 Leeming, looms, March 12
 Leeming, looms, March 30
 Lees, looms, June 4
 Lees, generating steam, Nov. 25
 Lees, spinning carriages, Sept. 30
 Lees, mineral oil, March 12
 Leffler, cutting corks, Jan. 1
 Le Franc, pressure guages, Sept. 17
 Leigh, sizing warps, Oct. 19
 Leigh, cotton and other fibrines, Feb. 26
 Leigh, spinning cotton, March 26
 Leigh, carding engines, Aug. 2
 Lemiere, caulking of ships, Nov. 23
 Lenox, sea alarums, Feb. 26
 Leroy, railways, April 1
 Le Souef, shaft bearer, Dec. 31
 Lester, weaving ribbons, Sept. 10
 Leverson, food for cattle, March 5
 Levi, iron, Dec. 17
 Levison, hoisting purchases, Feb. 16
 Lewis, copper from ores, Jan. 1
 Lewis, camera plate holders, Feb. 21
 Lewis, bricks and tiles, March 23
 Lichtenstadt, pulp for paper, March 16
 Liebig, silvered surface, Aug. 2
 Lillywhite, cricket balls, Oct. 19
 Limbert, steam engines, Jan. 26
 Line, beer engines, Sept. 30
 Linesey, pile fabrics, April 23
 Lister, spinning, Nov. 25
 Livsey, warping yarns, Dec. 21
 Lloyd, aquaria tanks, Dec. 24
 Loach, ornamenting glass, Nov. 23
 Löhmtz, steam engines, Jan. 1
 Locke, oil can, Jan. 12
 Lombard, steam engines, April 9
 Lombard, saccharine, Nov. 25
 Long, depth of water, March 30
 Long, sewers, May 4
 Looker, telegraphic sockets, Aug. 2
 Lord, looms, Dec. 10
 Lowe, feeding screws, April 23
 Lowry, heckling flax, July 9
 Luck, raking land, Oct. 12
 Luedeke, motive engine, Feb. 5
 Luis, gleaner, Sept. 30
 Luis, iron ore washing, Sept. 10
 Luis, distilling pipe, Oct. 19
 Luis, square-headed corks, Sept. 22
 Luis, moulding, Dec. 24
 Luis, window frames, Sept. 17
 Luis, thrashing machine, Sept. 10
 Luis, fire-brick clay, Nov. 16
 Luis, twisting machine, Sept. 30
 Luis, screw vessels, Sept. 17
 Luis, fibrous textile plant, Sept. 30
 Luis, waterproof tube, Nov. 25
 Lungley, ship signals, Feb. 16

- Lungley, portable ships, Oct. 19
 Lutereau, polish leather, Sept. 10
 Lyne, field style, Jan. 29
 Lyne, harrow, Sept. 1
 Maberly, polishing machine, May 21
 Macauley, condensing vapours, Feb. 16
 Macintosh, gutta percha, Aug. 9
 Macintosh, telegraphic cables, April 23
 Macintosh, telegraphic wire, May 14
 Macintosh, telegraphic wires, Nov. 9
 Mackelcan, floating docks, March 2
 Macnab, screw vessels, March 16
 MacNaught, copper rollers, Nov. 16
 MacNaught, steam engines, Jan. 22
 Madden, kilns, May 7
 Maissiat, dibbling machinery, Sept. 1
 Maitre, iron mineral, Sept. 22
 Malcolm, ornamenting fabrics, July 2
 Mallison, "gassing" yarn, April 30
 Manbre, glucose, Oct. 5
 Manbre, preparing malt, Nov. 30
 Manolstay, furnaces, Dec. 21
 Mangey, diaphragms, Oct. 19
 Mann, gauge cocks, Jan. 5
 Mannhardt, peat for fuel, Nov. 19
 Manning, candlesticks, Dec. 21
 Manning, manure, July 30
 Manwaring, stereoscopes, Sept. 22
 Markland, power looms, Jan. 29
 Marks, compasses, Oct. 15
 Marsh, improved piston, March 12
 Martin, pulping roots, Sept. 10
 Martin, steam boilers, Jan. 19
 Martin, moulded articles, Sept. 10
 Martin, shipping minerals, July 16
 Martin, railway turn tables, Oct. 26
 Martin, railway carriages, March 19
 Martin, electro motive, Dec. 17
 Mason, door-hinges, May 28
 Massey, sounding machines, Jan. 12
 Massey, speed of ships, Jan. 12
 Masson, woven fabrics, Nov. 25
 Masson, diving apparatus, Oct. 26
 Mather, drying cotton, July 29
 Mathieu, stereoscopes, Aug. 2
 Matson, horses' shoes, July 9
 Matthews, railway breaks, Jan. 12
 Maury, cutting velvets, April 23
 Maw, metal tubes, March 2
 Maw, railway crossings, Jan. 26
 Maw, metallic bedsteads, March 23
 May, travelling bags, Sept. 1
 McAdam, cheese manufacture, Feb. 5
 McCrac, ships' bottoms, June 4
 M'Diosy, granulated potatoes, Nov. 9
 M'Farlane, iron pipes, Jan. 22
 McKay, railway switches, Jan. 8
 McLennan, boots and shoes, May 4
 Mears, seal for vans, Jan. 1
 Medwin, water gauges, June 4
 Meens, motive power, Jan. 1
 Meikleyon, boilers, Nov. 16
 Mellodene, spinning, Dec. 17
 Mellor, looms, Nov. 5
 Melvin, heddles, April 30
 Mennons, silk with other textiles, Oct. 15
 Mennons, lucifer matches, May 7
 Mennons, gas retorts, March 12
 Mennons, hydraulic press, March 30
 Mennons, peat preparation, March 30
 Mennons, felted tissues, June 8
 Mennons, jacquard looms, Oct. 5
 Mennons, aperient biscuit, Oct. 15
 Mennons, voltaic batteries, Aug. 27
 Mennons, fire engines, Sept. 17
 Mennons, railway supports, Oct. 15
 Mennons, heating apparatus, June 11
 Mennons, portable tents, June 11
 Mennons, fumigator, Nov. 25
 Mennons, epilepsy, June 8
 Mercer, slubbing cotton, May 21
 Mercer, leather, Sept. 30
 Meroux, fire bars, Aug. 2
 Metzler, valve musicals, Nov. 1
 Meyers, dark furskins, Oct. 15
 Middleton, shuttles, April 13
 Middleton, chandeliers, March 12
 Middleton, leather, Aug. 20
 Midgley, covered roller, July 9
 Miles, annealing pots, Nov. 16
 Millard, portable chair, Aug. 2
 Miller, omnibuses, Aug. 20
 Miller, rotary engines, Feb. 12
 Miller, bread, Aug. 2
 Miller, steam engines, Dec. 31
 Miller, marine engines, April 30
 Mills, washing machines, Sept. 17
 Mills, keys, March 9
 Milne, carding engines, April 20
 Minnitt, extracting grease, March 9
 Minton, battery, Sept. 22
 Mitchell, paraffine, Nov. 23
 Moate, railways, Sept. 1
 Molinari, for sea sickness, April 16
 Molineaux, pistons, March 30
 Monckton, distilling, Sept. 1
 Monnin, rivets, Oct. 15
 Monson, gas burners, April 13
 Moore, fire tongs, Oct. 5
 Moore, hinges, Sept. 1
 Moreau, carbonizing peat, Feb. 26
 Morel, drawing fibres, Aug. 2
 Morgan, rope yarns, Oct. 19
 Morison, jacquard apparatus, Aug. 26
 Morrison, anæsthesia, June 25
 Morrison, bonnets, Sept. 1
 Morse, fire-arms, Nov. 19
 Morton, motive power, June 4
 Moseley, vulcanized thread, Nov. 16
 Moses, umbrella sticks, Dec. 24
 Moss, cast-steel hoops, June 12
 Moulin, railway break, Jan. 12

- Mourot, furnaces, March 12
 Mowbray, weaving, Sept. 30
 Moxon, telegraph cables, Sept. 25
 Muir, warming, July 13
 Muir, press stands, July 9
 Muller, chronography, Sept. 22
 Munro, metal wheel stock, March 12
 Muntz, yellow metal sheathing, Aug. 2
 Murphy, railway wheels, March 30
 Musgrave, furnaces, Sept. 17
 Myers, railway signals, April 6
 Napier, letter-press printing, April 1
 Napier, telegraph cables, Feb. 16
 Napier, printing machines, April 1
 Napier, volatile oil, July 23
 Neall, gas stoves, Dec. 14
 Needham, fountain pens, Jan. 22
 Negretti, graduated scales, April 13
 Nelson, vessel propellers, Dec. 7
 Nethersole, railway carriages, Aug. 14
 Neville, steam boilers, Aug. 2
 Newall, railway breaks, April 23
 Newall, cords, Nov. 23
 Newbery, window blinds, Jan. 1
 Newberry, tapping nuts, Nov. 1
 Newey, fastenings, Aug. 27
 Newling, hernia truss, July 27
 Newman, spectacles, Sept. 25
 Newton, filted fabrics, Aug. 27
 Newton, rotatory pumps, Sept. 30
 Newton, oils and fats, Aug. 2
 Newton, sewing machines, Aug. 9
 Newton, "tropescope," July 27
 Newton, forging nails, Oct. 15
 Newton, cutting corks, May 25
 Newton, waterproof fabric, Nov. 1
 Newton, leather substitute, July 2
 Newton, friction matches, Nov. 1
 Newton, making nails, Sept. 10
 Newton, saltpetre, July 6
 Newton, engraved plates, Nov. 30
 Newton, sewing silk, March 30
 Newton, iron beams, April 16
 Newton, stitching button holes, April 13
 Newton, throw of eccentrics, March 25
 Newton, rolls for iron, Jan. 17
 Newton, rock drilling, Feb. 26
 Newton, rope into tow, Jan. 1
 Newton, loom pickers, Jan. 12
 Newton, file cutting, Jan. 19
 Newton, sewing machines, April 23
 Newton, forging metals, Jan. 12
 Newton, fibrous substances, Jan. 17
 Newton, stirrup irons, Jan. 19
 Newton, slide valves, Feb. 2
 Newton, platinum, Jan. 1
 Newton, drawing rollers, Jan. 12
 Newton, reaping machines, Jan. 1
 Newton, steam boiler, Jan. 1
 Newton, gas meters, Jan. 19
 Newton, kneading dough, Jan. 26
 Newton, grinding stone, Jan. 5
 Newton, tubes on spindles, March 19
 Newton, photography, Jan. 29
 Newton, mould candles, March 16
 Newton, firegrates, Oct. 5
 Newton, splitting leather, June 25
 Newton, firearms, Nov. 1
 Newton, grinding glass, Aug. 2
 Newton, cutting veneers, Nov. 16
 Newton, belt clasp, July 30
 Newton, locks, Nov. 16
 Newton, roller blinds, Dec. 31
 Newton, washing clothes, Dec. 17
 Newton, breaking stones, Aug. 2
 Newton, marine engines, Oct. 15
 Newton, sewing machine, July 27
 Newton, water for boilers, Oct. 19
 Newton, sub-marine explorers, Dec. 10
 Newton, paddle wheels, Sept. 10
 Newton, carts, July 27
 Newton, railway breaks, Sept. 17
 Newton, umbrellas, Sept. 22
 Newton, wood fibres, Nov. 25
 Newton, carriage springs, Nov. 19
 Newton, air engines, Nov. 19
 Newton, moulding materials, June 25
 Newton, soda and potash, June 8
 Newton, photographic, May 25
 Newton, sub-marine cables, May 14
 Newton, drawing fibres, Dec. 21
 Newton, horse shoes, May 21
 Newton, artificial fuel, May 28
 Newton, railway trams, Feb. 5
 Newton, teeth extractors, June 25
 Newton, burrs from wool, May 21
 Newton, centrifugal governors, Dec. 3
 Newton, metallic surfaces, Jan. 1
 Newton, soldering irons, Sept. 10
 Newton, corks, Sept. 17
 Newton, lamps, Dec. 10
 Newton, gas meters, Dec. 21
 Newton, boots and shoes, Oct. 15
 Newton, paper, Aug. 27
 Newton, maize, Aug. 2
 Newton, steam valves, Jan. 12
 Newton, igniting gas, Mar. 23
 Newton, woven fabrics, Aug. 14
 Newton, manures, July 30
 Newton, polishing iron, May 21
 Newton, circular saws, Oct. 5
 Newton, pigments, Feb. 9
 Newton, sewing machines, March 19
 Newton, bakers' ovens, Jan. 26
 Newton, clocks, Jan. 17
 Nibbs, lamps, Sept. 1
 Nichols, sizing yarns, May 21
 Nicoll, circular knives, Dec. 24
 Nightingale, tearing rags, Feb. 16
 Nightingale, hair and fibres, May 28
 Nightingale, horsehair, Dec. 10
 Nimmo, woven fabrics, June 25

- Nixon, ships' rudders, June 8
 Nixon, screw power, July 13
 Norris, alumina sulphate, Jan. 19
 Northen, stoneware, Sept. 10
 Norton, oil from wool, April 16
 Nunn, stereoscopies, May 7
 Nurse, coating metals, Aug. 14
 Nuttall, looms, Sept. 17
 Nuttall, fur gloves, Feb. 26
 Nye, chaff cutting, Jan. 1
 Oetzmann, pianofortes, Jan. 19
 Ogden, pumps, Nov. 5
 Oldfield, gas-burners, July 27
 Olivier, gutta percha soles, Sept. 17
 Olofson, pigments, Jan. 1
 O'Neill, artificial gums, Oct. 26
 O'Neill, railway trains, June 29
 Oosterlinck, water plug, Sept. 25
 Openshaw, folding fabrics, Oct. 19
 Ordish, suspension bridges, Sept. 30
 Ormson, cast tubular boilers, March 16
 Orr, yarn, Nov. 25
 Osborne, ladies' dresses, Feb. 2
 Osler, fish into guano, Sept. 30
 Osmond, ploughs, Sept. 10
 Owen, water closets, Nov. 30
 Owen, wheel tyres, Nov. 30
 Owen, manures, March 23
 Oxland, tungsten alloys, May 7
 Oxley, carriage doors, Sept. 30
 Paddon, gas regulators, Oct. 19
 Padgett, earthenware pipes, April 16
 Paisley, paper, March 16
 Palling, candles, June 29
 Palmer, stamping machine, April 30
 Pare, metallic bedsteads, Nov. 1
 Parker, railways, Oct. 19
 Parker, steam boiler feeders, Feb. 5
 Parker, bedsteads, Feb. 9
 Parker, Venetian blinds, April 13
 Parkes, printing rollers, Nov. 9
 Parkes, tubes, Nov. 9
 Parkes, joining metals, March 16
 Parkes, rods, March 16
 Parkes, nails, Jan. 22
 Parkes, sheathing metals, Feb. 5
 Parkinson, pressure gauges, Jan. 22
 Parks, copper tubes, Jan. 22
 Parmelee, belting, Sept. 30
 Parmeler, boots and shoes, Sept. 10
 Parnell, hooks and eyes, March 2
 Parry, rails for railways, Feb. 23
 Parson, steam boilers, April 23
 Parsons, animal charcoal, Sept. 1
 Parsons, cock or tap, June 1
 Parsons, steam boilers, July 9
 Partridge, shaft bearings, April 9
 Paxton, horticultural buildings, Sept. 17
 Peacock, preventing smoke, Sept. 30
 Peake, beams, March 5
 Pean, protecting walls, March 12
 Pearce, hot-pressing, Jan. 1
 Pearson, washing machine, Sept. 1
 Peaucellier, plough, Sept. 17
 Pelez, circular cutter, Sept. 17
 Pelez, deepening rivers, Aug. 9
 Pelez, steam piston, Aug. 9
 Pelez, hydraulic machines, Aug. 9
 Perkins, steam engines, Oct. 26
 Peter, textile materials, May 28
 Petrie, drying warps, Dec. 17
 Petrie, air to furnaces, Feb. 26
 Petrie, flow of steam, Aug. 20
 Petrzwalsky, bread, Sept. 30
 Pettit, light caps, Jan. 29
 Pettitjean, aluminium, March 2
 Philp, ship propellers, July 6
 Picking, steam boilers, May 4
 Pidding, piled fabrics, May 14
 Piddington, patent fuel, Aug. 14
 Piggott, vinous liquors, Nov. 5
 Pigott, jacquard machinery, Sept. 10
 Pilon, firearms, Dec. 10
 Pim, matters from oil, Nov. 9
 Pinchon, healds, Dec. 24
 Pirie, thrashing machinery, March 23
 Pirotte, lathes, Jan. 26
 Pirsson, steam condensers, Oct. 19
 Pitman, conical tent, Jan. 8
 Pitman, soap, Sept. 17
 Pitt, knobs with locks, Dec. 7
 Platt, spinning cotton, July 2
 Platt, ploughing, Aug. 27
 Plomley, drying malt, April 13
 Plunkett, paper pulp, Jan. 26
 Pochin, gum, Jan. 26
 Porecky, umbrella frames, Sept. 30
 Porter, bricks, April 9
 Potts, glass painting, Aug. 2
 Potts, metallic tubes, Feb. 16
 Potts, tooth gearing, Aug. 14
 Poynter, illuminating oil, May 14
 Pratchitt, fluid apparatus, Jan. 29
 Preand, rotary piston engine, March 5
 Preece, electric telegraphs, Nov. 30
 Prestage, furnaces, April 9
 Preston, cut-pile fabrics, July 9
 Preston, file cutting, Sept. 30
 Price, zinc ores, June 18
 Price, cadmium, Oct. 12
 Price, zinc ores, July 13
 Price, silver ores, June 18
 Price, silver ores, July 20
 Prideaux, furnaces, April 13
 Primard, auriferous ores, Jan. 5
 Prince, varnish substitute, Feb. 2
 Pulls, hydro-carbons, Aug. 14
 Pulvermacher, smoking pipes, Jan. 5
 Pulvermacher, electric currents, March 1
 Putnam, vegetable gums, Nov. 1
 Pye, looms, Oct. 12
 Quince, bottle stoppers, Dec. 7

- Quintin, kneading machine, Sept. 22
 Rae, iron ships, Sept. 30
 Raine, collapsible framework, Dec. 17
 Ramar, fountains, June 15
 Ramie, railway ways, March 2
 Ratel, depositing grain, Oct. 5
 Rawlings, thrashing machines, Nov. 16
 Raymond, life rafts, Nov. 16
 Reader, lace machinery, May 28
 Redpath, ships' pumps, Nov. 25
 Reeves, fire arms, Oct. 5
 Reeves, improved sword, March 19
 Reeves, revolvers, April 13
 Reeves, swords, March 30
 Reeves, revolvers, April 13
 Regnauld, medicine, Feb. 5
 Reilly, chairs, July 6
 Reinhawer, water from mines, April 30
 Rennie, vessels for war, March 16
 Renton, steering vessels, Feb. 9
 Restell, fire arms, Dec. 31
 Restell, fire arms, April 13
 Reynolds, glycerine, Dec.
 Rheinauer, axle bearings, Oct. 5
 Rhodes, speed indicators, Aug. 2
 Rhodes, "new paint oil," June 15
 Rhodes, field tent, March 5
 Richards, guns, June 25
 Richards, fire arms, Nov. 25
 Richardson, glass ornaments, Jan. 26
 Richardson, phosphoric acid, Jan. 12
 Richardson, manganese ores, Feb. 9
 Richardson, carriages, Aug. 2
 Richardson, stopping wheels, March 19
 Richmond, crushing, May 28
 Richmond, cutting hay, Nov. 30
 Riddle, binding bales, Aug. 14
 Riddell, omnibusses, Dec. 31
 Ridgway, covers of jugs, Oct. 15
 Rigg, tipping coals, Oct. 26
 Riley, raising bilge water, Aug. 14
 Riley, "saving" textile fabrics, April 1
 Riley, chocolate, May 21
 Rimels, potato meal, Aug. 14
 Ripley, leather, Aug. 27
 Rishworth, spring, July 20
 Roberts, engraving, Aug. 20
 Roberts, ships' pumps, June 11
 Roberts, looms, Nov. 23
 Roberts, wood pigments, Jan. 12
 Roberts, stove, Nov. 16
 Roberts, fuel combustion, Feb. 5
 Robertson, paints, July 9
 Robertson, stoves, Aug. 27
 Robinson, safety lamps, Dec. 7
 Robinson, hydrostatic presses, Sept. 22
 Robinson, postage stamps, April 6
 Robinson, cork cutting, Sept. 30
 Robinson, clod crushing rollers, March 23
 Robjohn, organs, Sept. 25
 Robson, sheet-flue boilers, Nov. 5
 Robson, washing machines, Jan. 22
 Rockett, umbrellas, Aug. 9
 Rodgett, coupling carriages, June 8
 Rollinson, artificial fuel, Dec. 3
 Romain, steam cultivators, Nov. 23
 Romaine, digging machinery, March 30
 Ronald, dressing hemp, Nov. 16
 Ronald, shawls, April 23
 Rooke, dextrine in paper, April 6
 Rose, piling metals, Oct. 19
 Ross, looking glass frames, Oct. 15
 Ross, taps, Oct. 26
 Rotturann, bag fastenings, Dec. 17
 Rowan, steam engines, Nov. 19
 Rowbottom, washing, Sept. 22
 Rowcliffe, bricks, April 20
 Rowell, furnaces, June 25
 Rowett, telegraph cables, Oct. 5
 Rowland, artificial whalebone, Sept. 30
 Rowland, steam engines, Feb. 5
 Rowley, lime to turnips, Dec. 7
 Royds, lifting bodies, Jan. 1
 Roys, whale capture, Feb. 26
 Rubery, umbrellas, April 1
 Rubery, umbrellas, June 4
 Rubery, umbrellas, Aug. 20
 Rugg, water gauges, Jan. 1
 Rushton, dressing grain, May 25
 Russell, metal tubes, Jan. 1
 Russell, welded tubes, March 23
 Russell, iron ships, May 18
 Russell, heating iron, Nov. 25
 Russell, cutting tube ends, Oct. 19
 Russell, boat machinery, Jan. 5
 Russell, printing, Sept. 30
 Ryffel, stoves, Aug. 9
 Sacre, measuring water, April 23
 Saintard, railway break, Jan. 17
 Samuelson, cart wheels, Dec. 3
 Sanders, textile fabrics, Aug. 2
 Sandilands, chimney cans, March 30
 Sands, stereoscopes, May 21
 Sans, fluid matters, Sept. 10
 Sarony, photography, July 27
 Sarony, photography, Dec. 24
 Saunders, tumbler key, March 16
 Sautter, diving bells, Oct. 5
 Scarr, power looms, April 13
 Scartlif, burglars' detector, Nov. 9
 Schafer, bag fastenings, Oct. 5
 Schaub, printing type, July 27
 Schaub, rollers, March 12
 Schaub, door plates, Nov. 23
 Schinz, prussiate potash, July 13
 Schleicher, needles, Sept. 30
 Schlesing, soda carbonates, June 11
 Schloss, book clasp, Nov. 1
 Schloss, Diana lock, April 23
 Schmidt, railway wheel tyres, April 16
 Schofield, weaving, Oct. 26
 Scholefield, gas meters, Dec. 3

- Schnessel, incombustibles, April 20
 Schuttenbach, lamps, Nov. 25
 Schuttenbach, fatty matters, Aug. 27
 Scott, boots and shoes, March 5
 Scott, knife cleaners, March 2
 Scott, boots and shoes, Nov. 5
 Scott, steam generators, April 1
 Scott, dressing seeds, Dec. 31
 Scott, elastic fluids, Sept. 17
 Scott, breakwaters, Dec. 24
 Seaman, land cultivation, Oct. 26
 Searby, elastic spring, May 21
 Seithen, cutting cork, April 30
 Sellers, boring mills, Feb. 9
 Sellers, turning metal, Dec. 7
 Seropyan, bank notes, Jan. 22
 Service, printing surfaces, Aug. 9
 Seward, circulation in water, March 12
 Shand, fire engines, Dec. 31
 Sharpe, telegraph cables, March 5
 Sharples, extracting moisture, Nov. 1
 Shaw, washing machines, Feb. 5
 Shaw, field batteries, Aug. 2
 Shaw, windows, June 4
 Shaw, square paper bags, Nov. 9
 Shaw, conical paper bags, Nov. 9
 Shepard, electric lamps, Dec. 24
 Shepard, magneto electrics, Feb. 5
 Shibles, reefing sails, March 16
 Shields, etching cylinders, April 30
 Shiers, velvets, March 12
 Shillibeer, omnibusses, April 23
 Sholl, paper, July 16
 Shuttleworth, steam boilers, Aug. 9
 Sibille, warming air, Sept. 30
 Sieber, power looms, April 1
 Sievier, electric telegraphs, Aug. 9
 Sillem, sugar, Oct. 19
 Silver, pulsating valves, Sept. 30
 Simons, castors, Dec. 17
 Simons, ships, Sept. 10
 Simpson, spring blinds, April 30
 Simpson, straw bands, April 13
 Sinclair, cutting stone, March 23
 Skallitzky, socks, Aug. 14
 Skelly, carriage springs, Aug. 27
 Slack, wheat, May 25
 Slate, fuel, June 15
 Slawson, boxes for fares, Feb. 16
 Sleeboom, keel of ships, May 4
 Sloper, crossing cheques, Nov. 23
 Sloper, propelling ships, April 23
 Smith, pendant lamps, Oct. 5
 Smith, winnowing, Dec. 24
 Smith, steam ploughs, Oct. 26
 Smith, pile fabrics, Sept. 30
 Smith, transferring, Dec. 21
 Smith, spinning machinery, Oct. 26
 Smith, flour machines, Jan. 1
 Smith, steam regulator, April 20
 Smith, zinc, July 16
 Smith, printing rollers, March 12
 Smith, iron wheels, Jan. 17
 Smith, hair pins, Jan. 5
 Smith, horse-hair crinoline, April 20
 Smith, iron hurdles, March 26
 Smith, steam to heat water, Jan. 8
 Smith, safety hook, April 27
 Smith, turnip crop protector, April 20
 Smith, horse hoes, Jan. 1
 Smith, printing presses, June 15
 Smith, looms, Aug. 20
 Smith, securing rails, June 8
 Smith, envelopes, June 1
 Smith, safety valves, April 27
 Smith, wire ropes, Feb. 16
 Smith, valves, Oct. 15
 Soames, steam cranes, July 6
 Soutter, washing machines, Nov. 9
 Speight, head plaits, March 5
 Spence, railway carriages, June 15
 Spence, French purple, June 29
 Spence, purple colour, Oct. 26
 Spence, chimney pot, July 20
 Spence, steel, Dec. 7
 Spence, telegraphs, Aug. 2
 Spencer, iron ores, Dec. 21
 Spencer, marine engines, Sept. 25
 Spencer, gas, June 25
 Spencer, steam engines, May 14
 Standring, throstle, June 4
 Stanfen, Mexican grass, Feb. 23
 Stanley, skylights, Nov. 9
 Starr, hinges, Jan. 12
 Statther, wood imitation, June 11
 Stenson, wrought iron, July 13
 Sterry, safety lamps, July 9
 Steven, casting moulds, Dec. 7
 Steven, casting moulds, July 20
 Stevens, pulping straw, Nov. 16
 Stevens, dough, July 27
 Stevenson, lighting rooms, Jan. 5
 Stimpson, fire-lighter, Dec. 3
 Stocker, boots and shoes, Oct. 19
 Stodart, pianofortes, April 30
 Stoneham, uniting piping, March 30
 Stoney, buoys, Aug. 2
 Storey, water gauges, April 9
 Stracey, cartridge, March 30
 Stuart, distilling asphalte, Nov. 1
 Sturges, rollers, June 8
 Suffield, ships' pumps, Sept. 17
 Summers, clog irons, April 23
 Swain, metallic pistons, Nov. 1
 Swan, crushing quartz, Jan. 5
 Swinburn, firearms, April 13
 Sykes, spinning machines, Nov. 16
 Talabot, railway bars, July 9
 Talbot, detaching boats, June 25
 Talbot, engraving, June 15
 Tall, perambulators, Aug. 9
 Tatlow, railway breaks, June 15

- Tavernier, wool combing, Sept. 22
 Taylor, iron, Oct. 5
 Taylor, looms, Feb. 26
 Taylor, metallic cylinders, July 9
 Taylor, pile of cloths, Sept. 30
 Taylor, covering rollers, Nov. 9
 Taylor, dredging machines, May 11
 Taylor, horse hoes, Aug. 27
 Taylor, driving looms, May 14
 Taylor, printing calico, May 4
 Taylor, "cans" for spinning, April 27
 Taylor, machine straps, Dec. 17
 Taylor, stoves, Oct. 26
 Taylor, closets or privies, March 12
 Taylor, steam engines, July 27
 Templeman, artificial fuel, Aug. 20
 Thacker, pianoforte keys, Sept. 30
 Theiler, printing telegraph, March 16
 Thibault, paper hangings, Sept. 30
 Thirion, circular movements, Sept. 22
 Thom, bleaching oil, Sept. 30
 Thom, looms, April 23
 Thomas, counting machinery, Sept. 17
 Thompson, railway switches, March 5
 Thompson, railway trains, June 1
 Thompson, cheese vats, Aug. 27
 Thompson, discharging apparatus, Feb. 23
 Thompson, pianofortes, April 30
 Thomson, rotating wheels, April 30
 Thomson, electric telegraphs, April 23
 Thornber, perambulators, Nov. 25
 Thornton, carpets, May 14
 Thrift, ships' water closet, June 18
 Tindall, sweeping roads, Nov. 23
 Tindall, harpoon guns, Feb. 9
 Tizard, malt, Dec. 21
 Todd, power looms, Sept. 17
 Todd, washing blue, March 26
 Tomlinson, cop. tubes, Oct. 15
 Tooth, refrigerator, April 20
 Toynbee, manure, Aug. 14
 Tremeschini, cardboard, July 16
 Tress, palm leaf hats, June 15
 Tripe, window sashes, Aug. 2
 Trower, fibrous matters, Nov. 1
 Tucker, boring bit, Nov. 5
 Tucker, steam boiler, Feb. 23
 Turner, conduit pipes, June 15
 Turner, railway wheels, Feb. 12
 Turner, elastic fabrics, Jan. 12
 Uhlhorn, motive power, Dec. 3
 Underhay, cocks or taps, Nov. 5
 Vandeleur, fireplaces, May 25
 Varley, steam engines, July 9
 Vasserot, blast engines, Oct. 26
 Vasserot, iron wheels, June 8
 Vasserot, candles, Jan. 22
 Verdeil, madder, Aug. 27
 Vero, hats, Sept. 17
 Vigers, bricks, Dec. 3
 Vodoz, glass chimneys, Nov. 5
 Wadsworth, artificial light, March 5
 Wagstaff, locomotive engines, Feb. 9
 Wagstaff, digging land, Feb. 9
 Wahl, farinaceous products, May 7
 Wainwright, diminishing waste, Jan. 5
 Walker, casting moulds, July 13
 Walker, hulling rice, Dec. 31
 Walker, needles, Sept. 1
 Walker, copper tubes, Aug. 20
 Walker, steam-engines, May 18
 Walker, heating, June 18
 Walker, union apparatus, Oct. 12
 Wall, amalgamating metals, Feb. 9
 Wall, coating metals, Feb. 9
 Wall, lubricator, July 23
 Waller, thrashing machines, July 9
 Waller, grinding cereals, June 8
 Wallis, pressure gauges, July 16
 Wallis, engine bearings, Sept. 10
 Walmesley, warping on yarns, March 5
 Walmsley, footsteps for shafts, March 26
 Walton, rollers, June 4
 Walton, plastic sheets, June 25
 Wappenstein, doctors or scrapers, April 30
 Wappenstein, whalebone, Nov. 16
 Warburton, carding engines, Sept. 3
 Warburton, wool combing, April 1
 Ward, liquids, Sept. 10
 Ward, pumps for mines, Feb. 9
 Ward, potash or soda, March 9
 Ward, artificial manures, Jan. 26
 Ward, dyeing textile fabrics, June 4
 Ward, nails, May 25
 Wardell, reaping machines, Oct. 26
 Warlich, generating steam, May 21
 Warne, elastic pavements, Nov. 5
 Warner, ball cocks, Jan. 8
 Warner, charcoal, Dec. 14
 Waterhouse, steam to forges, March 2
 Watson, weaving, Feb. 9
 Watson, medical apparatus, March 12
 Watson, cocoa, Dec. 24
 Way, light by electricity, March 12
 Weallens, parabolic governors, Sept. 25
 Weare, galvanic batteries, July 9
 Webster, burning machinery, April 23
 Webster, metallic alloys, June 18
 Webster, rigging vessels, Nov. 23
 Webster, propulsion of vessels, Nov. 23
 Weedon, knife-cleaner, May 7
 Weild, winding yarn, April 30
 Welch, railway breaks, July 27
 Welch, portable railways, Sept. 22
 Welch, travelling bag, July 23
 Welch, tobacco press, Nov. 16
 Wells, ordnance, July 16
 Wells, counting numbers, Aug. 2
 Wells, watch cases, July 27
 West, brewing material, March 19
 West, water taps, Sept. 1
 West, candles, Jan. 12

- West, window sashes, May 18
 Westendarp, "artificial ivory," April 30
 Westerby, lubricating pistons, Oct. 19
 Weston, rolling iron, Sept. 17
 Wheatcroft, cap fronts, Sept. 10
 Wheatcroft, water valves, Feb. 12
 Wheatstone, electric telegraphs, Aug. 2
 Wheeler, paper pulp, May 14
 White, indexes, Oct. 19
 White, carton-pierre, Aug. 2
 White, door locks, Aug. 14
 White, metal moulds, July 2
 White, furniture, Nov. 23
 White, beverages, Nov. 19
 White, rollers for blinds, March 23
 Whitehall, finishing lace, Dec. 24
 Whitehead, trousers, March 16
 Whiteley, millboard, Dec. 31
 Whiteley, looped fabrics, Sept. 10
 Whitley, iron, Sept. 22
 Whittam, ruling on rollers, Feb. 26
 Whittles, steam-engines, Sept. 22
 Whitworth, railway signals, Sept. 30
 Wicks, furnaces, March 12
 Wilde, conductor ends, July 6
 Wiley, ever-pointed pencils, May 25
 Wilkins, horticultural frames, April 13
 Wilkins, lamps, Nov. 30
 Wilkins, refrigerators, Dec. 10
 Willan, looms, May 18
 Willett, gunpowder, April 23
 Williams, engine boilers, Jan. 22
 Williams, thrashing machines, Jan. 12
 Williams, coupling carriages, May 7
 Williams, piling iron, Sept. 10
 Williams, locomotive boilers, Sept. 22
 Williams, coke ovens, March 30
 Williamson, textile fabrics, Jan. 26
 Williamson, street lamps, Aug. 2
 Williamson, scammony, June 4
 Willway, gas valve, April 1
 Willway, ringing bells, Nov. 5
 Wilson, smoke consumer, Jan. 22
 Wilson, casting, May 7
 Wilson, locks and latches, April 1
 Wilson, boot-cleaning apparatus, Mar. 16
 Wilson, pistons, June 25
 Wilson, elastic substances, Sept. 22
 Wilson, rivets, May 23
 Wilson, steam-boilers, June 25
 Wilson, mangles, Dec. 3
 Wimbball, bricks, April 16
 Wimbball, turnip fly, Dec. 7
 Wimshurst, sheet metal, Nov. 5
 Winans, steam-vessel, Sept. 30
 Winans, steam-vessel hulls, Sept. 30
 Winans, ocean steamers, Sept. 30
 Winder, rotary steam-engines, March 12
 Windhausen, locomotive wheels, Jan. 8
 Winkler, printing in gold, Oct. 26
 Winslow, elastic gore cloth, Feb. 16
 Wolff, musical instruments, July 13
 Wood, spinning yarn, Sept. 22
 Wood, cleansing waste, May 25
 Worrall, stretching fabrics, Sept. 3
 Wotherspoon, railway breaks, April 6
 Wright, preparing steel, April 6
 Wright, steam-boilers, Dec. 3
 Wright, bricks and pipes, May 21
 Wright, gas, Jan. 12
 Wright, madder for printing, Nov. 5
 York, bisulph carbon, Aug. 2
 Young, collecting sewage, Dec. 24
 Young, setting-up types, Nov. 23
 Young, starch, Nov. 23
 Young, railway signals, Sept. 25
 Young, lamps, Aug. 9
 Young, measuring liquids, May 21
 Young, chronometers, Sept. 17

P O E T R Y.

ANDROMEDA CHAINED.

(From "*Andromeda*," by Charles Kingsley, Rector of Eversley.)

DEEP in the wane of the night, as the moon sank low to the westward,
They by the shade of the cliffs, with the horror of darkness around them,
Stole, as ashamed, to a deed which became not the light of the sunshine,
Slowly, the priests, and the queen, and the virgin bound in the galley.
Slowly they rowed to the rocks: but Cepheus far in the palace
Sate in the midst of the hall, on his throne, like a shepherd of people,
Choking his woe, dry-eyed, while the slaves wailed loudly around him.
They on the sea-girt rock, which is washed by the surges for ever,
Set her in silence, the guiltless, aloft with her face to the eastward.
Under a crag of the stone, where a ledge sloped down to the water;
There they sat Andromeden, most beautiful, shaped like a goddess,
Lifting her long white arms wide-spread to the walls of the basalt,
Chaining them, ruthless, with brass; and they called on the might of the Rulers.

'Mystical fish of the seas, dread Queen whom Æthiops honour,
Whelming the land in thy wrath, unavoidable, sharp as the sting-ray,
Thou, and thy brother the Sun, brain-smiting, lord of the sheepfold,
Scorching the earth all day, and then resting at night in thy bosom,
Take ye this one life for many, appeased by the blood of a maiden,
Fairest, and born of the fairest, a queen, most priceless of victims.'

Thrice they spat as they went by the maid: but her mother delaying
Fondled her child to the last, heart-crushed; and the warmth of her weeping

Fell on the breast of the maid, as her woe broke forth into wailing.

'Daughter! my daughter! forgive me! O curse not the murderers!
Curse not!

How have I sinned, but in love? Do the gods grudge glory to mothers?

Loving I bore thee in vain in the fate-cursed bride-bed of Cepheus,
Loving I fed thee and tended, and loving rejoiced in thy beauty,
Blessing thy limbs as I bathed them, and blessing thy locks as I combed them;

Decking thee, ripening to woman, I blest thee: yet blessing I slew thee!

How have I sinned, but in love? O swear to me, swear to thy mother, Never to haunt me with curse, as I go to the grave in my sorrow, Childless and lone; may the gods never send me another, to slay it! See, I embrace thy knees—soft knees, where no babe will be fondled. Swear to me never to curse me, the hapless one, not in the death pang.

Weeping she clung to the knees of the maid; and the maid low answered—

‘Curse thee! Not in the death-pang!’ The heart of the lady was lightened.

Slowly she went by the ledge; and the maid was alone in the darkness.

Watching the pulse of the oars die down, as her own died with them,

Tearless, dumb with amaze she stood, as a storm-stunned nestling Fallen from bough or from eave lies dumb, which the home-going herdsman

Fancies a stone, till he catches the light of its terrified eyeball.

So through the long, long hours the maid stood helpless and hopeless, Wide-eyed, downward gazing in vain at the black blank darkness.

Feebly at last she began, while wild thoughts bubbled within her—

‘Guiltless I am: why thus then? Are gods more ruthless than mortals?

Have they no mercy for youth? no love for the souls who have loved them?

Even as I loved thee, dread sea, as I played by thy margin,

Blessing thy wave as it cooled me, thy wind as it breathed on my forehead,

Bowing my head to thy tempest, and opening my heart to thy children, Silvery fish, wreathed shell, and the strange lithe things of the water, Tenderly casting them back, as they gasped on the beach in the sunshine,

Home to their mother—in vain! for mine sits childless in anguish!

Oh dread sea! false sea! I dreamed what I dreamed of thy goodness;

Dreamed of a smile in thy gleam, of a laugh in the splash of thy ripple:

False and devouring thou art, and the great world dark and spiteful!

Awed by her own rash words she was still: and her eyes to the seaward

Looked for an answer of wrath: far off, in the heart of the darkness, Bright white mists rose slowly; beneath them the wandering ocean Glimmered and glowed to the deepest abyss; and the knees of the maiden

Trembled and sank in her fear, as afar, like a dawn in the midnight, Rose from their seaweed chamber the choir of the mystical sea-maids. Onward toward her they came, and her heart beat loud at their coming,

Watching the bliss of the gods, as they wakened the cliffs with their laughter.

Onward they came in their joy, and before them the roll of the surges Sank, as the breeze sank dead, into smooth green foam-flecked marble, Awed ; and the crags of the cliff, and the pines of the mountain were silent.

Onward they came in their joy, and around them the lamps of the sea nymphs,

Myriad fiery globes, swam, panting and heaving ; and rainbows Crimson and azure and emerald, were broken in star-showers, lighting Far through the wine-dark depths of the crystal, the gardens of Nereus, Coral and sea-fan and tangle, the blooms and the palms of the ocean.

Onward they came in their joy, more white than the foam which they scattered,

Laughing and singing, and tossing and twining, while eager the Tritons Blinded with kisses their eyes, unreprieved, and above them in worship Hovered the terns, and the seagulls swept past them on silvery pinions Echoing softly their laughter ; around them the wantoning dolphins Sighed as they plunged, full of love ; and the great sea-horses which bore them

Curved up their crests in their pride to the delicate arms of the maidens,

Pawing the spray into gems, till a fiery rainfall, unharmed, Sparkled and gleamed on the limbs of the nymphs, and the coils of the mermen.

Onward they went in their joy, bathed round with the fiery coolness,

Needing nor sun, nor moon, self-lighted, immortal ; but others, Pitiful, floated in silence apart ; in their bosoms the sea-boys, Slain by the wrath of the seas, swept down by the anger of Nereus ; Hapless, whom never again on strand or on quay shall their mothers Welcome with garlands and vows to the temple, but wearily pining Gaze over island and bay for the sails of the sunken ; they heedless Sleep in soft bosoms for ever, and dream of the surge and the sea-maids.

Onward they past in their joy ; on their brows neither sorrow nor anger ;

Self-sufficing, as gods, never heeding the woe of the maiden. She would have shrieked for their mercy : but shame made her dumb ; and their eyeballs

Stared on her careless and still, like the eyes in the house of the idols.

Seeing they saw not and passed, like a dream, on the murmuring ripple.

* * * * *

Over the mountain aloft ran a rush and a roll and roaring
Downward the breeze came indignant, and leapt with howl to the water,

Roaring in cranny and crag, till the pillars and clefts of the basalt Rang like a god-swept lyre, and her brain grew mad with the noises ;

Crashing and lapping of waters, and sighing and tossing of weed-beds
Gurgle and whisper and hiss of the foam, while thundering surges
Boomed in the wave-worn halls, as they champ'd at the roots of the
mountain,

Hour after hour in the darkness the wind rushed fierce to the land-
ward,

Drenching the maiden with spray; she shivering, weary and drooping
Stood with her heart full of thoughts, till the foam-crests gleamed in
the twilight,

Leaping and laughing around, and the east grew red with the dawning.

Then on the ridge of the hills rose the broad bright sun in his
glory,

Hurling his arrows abroad on the glittering crests of the surges,
Gilding the soft round bosoms of wood, and the downs of the coast
land,

Gilding the weeds at her feet, and the foam-laced teeth of the ledges,
Showing the maiden her home through the veil of her locks, as they
floated

Glistening, damp with the spray, in a long black cloud of the land-
ward,

High in the far-off glens rose their blue curls from the homesteads;
Softly the low of the herds, and the pipe of the out-going herdsman,
Slid to her ear on the water, and melted her heart with weeping,
Shuddering, she tried to forget them; and straining her eyes to the
seaward,

Watched for her doom, as she wailed, but in vain, to the terrible Sun-
god.

THE SEA-MONSTER.

(From the same.)

ONWARD it came from the southward, as bulky and black as a galley,
Lazily coasting along, as the fish fled leaping before it;
Lazily breasting the ripple, and watching by sandbar and headland,
Listening for laughter of maidens at bleaching, or song of the fisher,
Children at play on the pebbles, or cattle that pawed on the sandhills.
Rolling and dripping it came, where bedded in glistening purple
Cold on the cold sea-weeds lay the long white sides of the maiden,
Trembling, her face in her hands, and her tresses afloat on the water.

As when an osprey aloft, dark-eyebrowed, royally crested,
Flags on by creek and by cove, and in scorn of the anger of Nereus
Ranges, the king of the shore; if he see on a glittering shallow,
Chasing the bass and the mullet, the fin of a wallowing dolphin,
Halting, he wheels round slowly, in doubt at the weight of his quarry,
Whether to clutch it alive, or to fall on the wretch like a plummet,
Stunning with terrible talon the life of the brain in the hindhead:
Then rushes up with a scream, and stooping the wrath of his eyebrows

Falls from the sky, like a star, while the wind rattles hoarse in his pinions,
 Over him closes the foam for a moment; and then from the sand-bed
 Rolls up the great fish, dead, and his side gleams white in the sun-shine,
 Thus fell the boy on the beast, unveiling the face of the Gorgon;
 Thus fell the boy on the beast; thus rolled up the beast in his horror,
 Once, as the dead eyes glared into his; then his sides, death-sharpened,
 Stiffened and stood, brown rock, in the wash of the wandering water.

LINES WRITTEN IN AN ILLUMINATED MISSAL.

(By the same.)

I WOULD have loved: there are no mates in heaven;
 I would be great: there is no pride in heaven;
 I would have sung, as doth the nightingale
 The summer's night aneath the moonè pale:
 But saintè's hymnes alone in heaven prevail.
 My love, my song, my skill, my high intent,
 Have I within this seely book y-pent:
 And all that beauty which from every part
 I treasured still alway within mine heart,
 Whether of form or face angelical,
 Or herb or flower, or lofty cáthedral,
 Upon these sheets below doth lie y-spredd,
 In quaint devices deftly blazoned.
 Lord, in this tome to thee I sanctify
 The sinful fruits of worldly fantasy.

I N D E X.

ACCIDENTS:—Disastrous explosion of a kitchen boiler, 39; boat-accident at Ramsgate, 78; numerous deaths by drowning, 85; several persons struck by lightning, 94; boiler explosion at Manchester, 115; terrible firework explosions, 300 persons injured, 120; fatal boiler explosions, 131; fatal thunder-storm at Bedford, 148; shocking boat accident at Worthing, two families destroyed, 154; four gentlemen drowned at Emsworth, 156; fatal boiler explosion near Leeds, four persons killed, 157; explosion at Haggerstone gas-works, five persons killed, 160; dreadful catastrophe at the Music Hall, Sheffield, 162; six fishermen drowned, 163; inundations and loss of life in Ireland, 164; a family suffocated at Newport, 170; a young lady killed by falling from the Clifton rocks, 171; wholesale poisonings at Bradford, 172; gale in the metropolis, fatal accidents, 180; fatal accidents by burning fashionable female dresses, 184; singular accident at Torquay, 192; catastrophe at the Victoria Theatre, 15 persons crushed to death, 195.

On Railways:—On the Caledonian railway, five labourers killed, 3; singular suicide at Clay-Cross tunnel, 51; on the North Western railway, near Nun-eaton, 81; near Huddersfield, 82; on the South Western line, near Bishop-stoke, 102; terrible accident in Belgium, 21 persons killed, 103; on the Huddersfield line, near Lingwood; on the Great Northern, near Carlton, 105; on the South Eastern, near Chilham, 107; train struck by lightning, 120; collision on the North Western Railway, 129; accident to an excursion train near Wolverhampton, 14 persons killed, 149; singular accident near Inverness, 159; collision on the North London Railway, 185; return of the number of railway accidents in 1858, 201.

In Coal Mines:—Explosion at Bardsley colliery, 52 persons killed; at Duf-

Accidents—continued.

fryn colliery, 20 persons killed; at Brynder colliery, 12 persons killed, 10; at the Page Bank colliery, 10 lives lost, 168; at Primrose colliery, near Swansea, 14 lives lost, 169; at Tyldesley colliery, Leeds, 25 lives lost, 185.

ACTS, LIST OF, 21 & 22 VICT.—i. Public General Acts, 258; ii. Local and Personal Acts, 262; iii. Private Acts, *printed*, 269; iv. Private Acts, *not printed*, 269.

Antiquities:—Discovery of ancient relics in Orkney, 64; sale of ancient Bibles and theological works, 104; sale of Mr. Dymock's coins and antiquities, 108.

Atlantic Telegraph:—First unsuccessful attempt to lay the cable, 115; the cable successfully laid, 136.

BANKRUPTS, Table of, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, 289.

BIRTHS, 344; table of Deaths, Births, and Marriages, in 1858; and in years 1849–1858, 289.

CHINA.—Operations resulting from the affair of the *Arrow*; massacre of Europeans on board the *Thistle*, [268]; the British squadron withdraws to the lower part of the Canton river, [269]; proclamation of Yeh, the Imperial Commissioner, offering rewards for the heads of the “barbarians,” [269]; successful expeditions against the Chinese war-fleets, [270]; the Earl of Elgin arrives at Hong-Kong as the British, and Baron Gros as the French plenipotentiary: they demand redress from Commissioner Yeh, and are refused, [272]; the allies assault and capture Canton, [273]; Yeh, Peh-kwei, the governor of the city, and Tseang-keun, the Tartar general, are taken prisoners, [275]; Yeh is degraded from his office, [275]; the Chinese government now listen to our demands for redress; the plenipoten-

INDEX.

China—continued.

tiaries proceed with an armed force to the Peiho River and force the entrance, [276]; are met at Tien-sin by Chinese plenipotentiaries, and a treaty of peace is signed at that place, [277]; Lord Elgin goes to Japan, and lands in state at Jeddo: and concludes a treaty between Great Britain and Japan, [279].

Telegrams from China:—Capture of Canton, 12, 19; capture of Commissioner Yeh, 19; expedition up the Peiho, negotiations with the Chinese Commissioners, 139; conclusion of a treaty of peace, 149; destruction of numerous fleets of Chinese pirates, 177.

Coal-Mine Accidents:—Explosion of Bardsley colliery, 52 persons killed; at Duffryn colliery, 20 persons killed; at Bryder colliery, 12 persons killed, 10; at the Page Bank colliery, 10 persons killed, 168; at Primrose colliery, near Swansea, 14 persons killed, 169; at Tyldesley colliery, Leeds, 52 persons killed, 185.

Comet:—The great comet of Donati, 166.

CORN, HAY, STRAW, CLOVER, and BUTCHER'S MEAT, average prices of, 288.

DEATHS—Abbott, hon. miss M. 424; Abingdon, cntss. 437; Agnew, lady, 385; Ahmed Pacha, 413; Andrews, gen. 393; Andrews, R. 419; Angerstein, maj.-gen. 402; Angerstein, J. 402; Anson, hon. mrs. G. 459; Anson, mrs. H. 403; Armstrong, J. 437; Ashley, hon. H. 461; Ashworth, lieutenant. sir F. 422; Askew, major, 384; Assheton, W. 424; Atkins, J. E. 436; Austria, Archdchss. of, 436; Austria, Archdchss. of, 459; Aylmer, adm. lord, 394; Aylmer, gen. 421; Ayrton, W. 409; Ayton, lieutenant. 460.

Bagot, G. 403; Bailey, sir J. 445; Bain, J. 470; Bainbridge, mr. 436; Bainbrigge, capt. 462; Baker, W. W. 396; Baldwin, hon. R. 454; Baldwin, R. 388; Balguy, J. 455; Bankes, cornet, 462; Barnes, 466; Barnes, lady G. C. 451; Barrow, J. H. 397; Bartley, G. 421; Basire, mrs. M. 429; Bassett, J. W. 411; Baugh, lieutenant. 392; Bazalgette, capt. 462; Bazalgette, S. 413; Beaclerck, lady C. 435; Beaufort, lady, 389; Beethoven, Herr Carl, 409; Begg, mrs. I. 453; Bennet, rev. J. T. 445; Bentham, lady, 412; Bentham, lieutenant-col. 437; Bere, M. B. 455; Berkeley, col. 435; Bernadotte, baroness, 413; Berners, rev. R. 388;

Deaths—continued.

Bickersteth, E. H. 412; Biddulph, col. Edwd. 453; Bigland, adm. 445; Bird, C. 409; Birkbeck, miss F. G. 458; Bishop, mrs. C. 421; Bisshopp, maj.-gen. 396; Blackmore, H. R. 394, Blackmore, T. M. 394; Blair, mrs. Hunter, 429; Blair, mrs. L. 457; Bligh, mrs. C. 403; Blomefield, sir T. W. 419; Boates, col. 454; Bone, dr. Hugh, 389; Booker-Blakemore, T. W. 439; Boothby, lady, 384; Boulay, count, 450; Bouverie, E. 403; Bowen, mrs. C. 422; Bowering, C. 402; Bradley, mrs. A. 437; Bramly, lieutenant. 462; Braybrooke, lord, 395; Breton, mrs. E. 409; Bridge, W. 407; Bridgman, lady C. 450; Bridgman, lady Lucy, 452; Bright, dr. R. 455; Brigstocke, mrs. M. C. 414; Brooke, sir A. 454; Brooke, col. 432; Brooke, mrs. M. 421; Brooke, Mrs. A. 450; Brown, dr. († bp. of Elphin), 454; Brown, Robert, 415; Brown, mrs. S. 405; Browne, ven. J. H. 439; Browne, mrs. C. P. 419; Brydges, sir J. W. E. 389; Buchanan, J. 457; Buck, L. W. 407; Bulwer, E. E. 441; Bull, rev. dr. 390; Bunce, J. 441; Bunting, rev. dr. 418; Burdett, W. J. 456; Burgmann, lady, 402; Burgoyne, col. sir J. M. 396; Butler, hon. sir E. 437; Butler, hon. lady, 452; Buxton, sir E. N. 416; Byrne, capt. 428.

Calcutta, bp. of (Dr. Wilson), 375; Caldwell, sir H. J. 437; Cambridge, mrs. C. 384; Cameron of Lochiel, 454; Cameron, lady, 441; Cameron, lieutenant-col. 424; Campbell, sir R. 392; Campbell, rear-adm. 384; Campbell, J. 436; Campbell, miss A. E. G. 383; Campbell, T. 389; Campbell, brig.-gen. 465; Canova, monsignor, 422; Capel, lieutenant. hon. R. A. 388; Carden, adm. 405; Cardigan, Archd. of (Ven. J. Williams) 453; Cardigan, cntss. 420; Carlisle, dow. cntss. 423; Carne, J. 437; Catterton, mrs. 469; Cavendish, hon. mrs. 414; Cecil, lord H. P. 445; Chetwynd, hon. miss C. 441; Chichester, rev. C. 389; Chisholm, the, 432; Christian, G. J. 460; Christian, comm. 382; Clanwilliam, cntss. 434; Clarke, gen. 409; Clarke, J. 421; Clayton, mrs. H. 432; Clerke, capt. 462; Clifford, of Chudleigh, 392; Clonmell, dow. cntss. 439; Cobden, F. 402; Cobden, H. 427; Cockburn, very rev. sir W. 408; Cockburn, sir W. S. R. 403; Colville, hon. mrs.

INDEX.

Deaths—continued.

452; Combe, Harvey, 446; Condein, capt. 392; Cooode, vice-adm. sir J. 385; Cook, prof. 455; Coombe, G. 424; Cooper, ens. 462; Cooper, capt. 420; Copeland, lieutenant. 465; Corry, lady, 383; Cottrell, rev. J. 389; Coulman, R. J. 424; Coulson, miss M. 427; Courtown, earl of, 445; Cox, mrs. J. C. 426; Cramer, J. B. 403; Crampton, sir P. 408; Cranstoun, lady, 446; Crawley, rev. W. 456; Creswell, mrs. A. S. C. 414; Crofton, hon. miss C. 429; Crofton, vice-adm. hon. G. A. 390; Croker, major, 408; Crooke, capt. 397; Cruikshank, dr. W. 466; Cunyngham, lady, 387; Curran, W. H. 428; Cust, hon. mrs. E. 451.

Dallas, major, 466; Dalrymple, lady, 411; Darling, gen. sir R. 398; Dashwood, lady I. A. 431; Davys, mrs. M. 455; Danson, capt. 466; De Bonneval, comtesse, 424; De Cornaille, mdlle. L. 397; Denison, H. 451; De Sternberg, baron, 439; Des Vœux, sir C. 435; Devon, F. 459; Devonshire, duke of, 385; Dewdney, J. 414; Dicey, C. E. 390; Dick, Quin- tin, 397; Dill, dr. 454; Dimsdale, T. R. C. 418; Disbrowe, lieutenant. 417; Dixon, miss F. E. 396; Dodson, rt. hon. sir J. 407; Dodsworth, sir M. 408; Donovan, 470; Doria Pamphili, princess, 456; Dorling, W. 436; Douglas, major, 406; Douglas, capt. 466; Downman, adm. 377; Drummond, C. 428; Du Cane, miss L. 454; Duff, adm. 389; Dukinfield, rev. sir H. 387; Duncan, prof. 396; Dundas, major-gen. 423; Dunfermline, lord, 403; Dunlop, sir J. 389; Dunlop, miss K. 422; Dunsterville, major-gen. 420; Dusany, lady, 419.

Eastwood, R. S. 405; Edwards, dr. 409; Elder, rev. dr. 402; Ellerton, mrs. H. 385; Elphin, †bp. of (Dr. Brown), 454; Elphinstone, dow. lady, 428; Elton, capt. H. 440; Ely, dean of (Dr. Peacock), 439; Evans, capt. 412; Evans, E. 470; Every, lady, 390; Ewing, J. 469; Eyres, Mrs. L. G. 431.

Falkland, vscstss. 419; Falkiner, capt. sir C. L. 389; Fanshaw, lieutenant. 446; Farebrother, ald. 396; Farington, major-gen. 437; Fawcett, lieutenant. 465; Fellowes, lady, 420; Fisher, rev. F. 435; Fitzherbert, sir H. 414; Fitz-Roy, sir C. A. 389; Foljambe, mrs. E. 435; Forbes, lady A. D. 454; Ford, R. 429; Forster, capt.

Deaths—continued.

464; Forster, J. F. 402; Fraser, col. 465; Freeling, com.-gen. 463; Full- james, mrs. S. 383.

Galway, capt. 457; Gardner, S. 429; Gardner, hon. H. 424; Gardner, comm. 441; Garvey, H. P. 460; Gepp, lieutenant. 460; Gibbs, H. L. 435; Gibbs, ald. 414; Gibbings, B. 388; Giffard, dr. 439; Giffard, capt. 467; Gill, capt. 438; Gilles, J. 397; Gladstone, W. 437; Glengall, earl, 419; Goldsmith, O. 421; Goodwin, mrs. S. 383; Gordon, lieutenant. 460; Gordon, vice-adm. hon. W. 388; Gordon, col. 424; Gort, dow. vscstss. 398; Gostling, lieutenant. 463; Govett, rev. R. 436; Gower, lady L. 412; Gower, earl, 419; Grace, H. 426; Graham, col. 390; Grant-Duff, J. C. 434; Green, vice-adm. sir A. 458; Greenfield, mrs. M. 420; Gregory, prof. 406; Grey, hon. lady, 410; Griffin, lieutenant.-col. 421; Griffiths, maj.- gen. 396; Grimston, mrs. O. 454.

Haberfield, sir J. K. 375; Hack- block, W. 376; Haddington, earl of, 452; Hales, miss H. 445; Hall-Dare, mrs. E. G. 445; Hamilton, capt. sir J. 388; Hamilton, col. 435; Hamil- ton, major, 419; Hamond, mrs. R. 417; Handyside, lord, 405; Hansler, lady, 450; Hardinge, lady, 414; Har- dinge, major, 396; Hardinge, major, 461; Hardwicke, dow. cntss. of, 413; Hargood, lieutenant. 464; Hargreave O. 437; Harley, J. P. 427; Harrison, R. 439; Harwick, Ann, 470; Haspinger, Joachim, 388; Hastings, capt. 460; Hastings, marchioness of, 445; Has- tings, sir C. A. 421; Hatchard, T. 441; Havelock, lieutenant. 462; Hawker, gen. sir T. 417; Hawkshaw, lieutenant.- col. 422; Hay, lieutenant. 465; Hayes, mrs. E. 435; Hayward, C. A. 392; Herbert, H. W. 411; Heywood, mrs. M. E. 424; Hibble, W. 394; Higman, vice-adm. 427; Hill, mrs. J. H. 429; Hinchliffe, mrs. E. A. 445; Hobhouse, mrs. H. 409; Hodges, mrs. M. 396; Hodson, lieutenant. 463; Holberton, lieutenant. 439; Holmes, C. 421; Holmes, J. 397; Hood, hon. mrs. C. 395; Hope, brig.-gen. hon. A. 403; Hope, major, 436; Hope, rt. hon. J. 417; Horne, major, 469; Horne, mrs. S. 419; Horsley, W. 417; Howell, T. J. 414; Huddleston, lieutenant.-col. 438; Hudson, lieutenant. 469; Hughes, rev. W. 397; Hunt, lieutenant.-col. 450; Hutchinson, mrs. E. 422.

Ibbetson, lady, 411; Ibbetson, H.

INDEX.

Deaths—continued.

422; Ilchester, earl of, 376; Impey, adm. 422; Impey, E. 429; Ingram, lt.-col. 461; Innes, mrs. E. C. 455.

Jackson, sir M. 466; Jacob, lieutenant. 467; Jemmett, C. E. 396; Jenner-Tyrell, rev. C. 439; Jenyns, miss M. 422; Jobling, J. C. 422; Jodrell, J. W. 413; Johnstone, miss J. 454; Jones, capt. 462.

Kellock, lieutenant. 427; Kelly, col. 427; Kemmis, T. A. 458; Kennaway, lady, 411; Ker, lady T. 456; Key, sir J. 421; Kidd, mrs. 470; King, mrs. G. 409.

Lablache, signor, 386; Lambert, sir H. J. 456; Lane, C. 436; Langdon, major, 419; Langrishe, R. H. 411; Latham, J. W. 439; Laurie, R. H. 385; Lavradio, ctss. 456; Learmonth, J. 456; Le Bas, C. T. 454; Le Blanc, C. 406; Leeson, mrs. H. 384; Legrice, rev. C. V. 457; Lester, major gen. 465; Lever, dr. 459; Levinge, lady, 409; Lewis, lt. col. 409; Lightfoot, lieutenant-gen. 441; Lindsey, dow. cntss. 451; Lloyd, lady, 422; Longley, hon. mrs. 395; Losh, J. 436; Loudon, mrs. 420; Lloyd, L. 411; Lumley, major, 437; Lyons, adm. lord, 446.

Macconnichie, mrs. M. 420; Macdonald, capt. 460; Macdonnell, Æneas, 376; Macdonnell, R. W. 411; Mackenzie, hon. miss E. C. 429; Mackenzie, hon. mrs. Hay, 436; Mackenzie, sir J. S. 450; Mackie, J. 419; Macpherson, lt. gen. 457; Macready, miss. L. M. 439; Madan, miss M. 402; Mainwaring, vice-adm. 434; Mainwaring, capt. 413; Mainwaring, lieutenant. col. 435; Man, miss E. C. 422; Marcet, mrs. 419; Marchesi, 388; Marriott, rev. C. 432; Martin, serj.-maj. 466; Maskelyne, mrs. M. 389; Mason, Margaret, 469; Maule, rt. hon. sir W. H. 384; Maynard, lady F. J. 439; Mayo, rev. C. 454; Meade-Waldo, E. W. 383; Meredith, sir H. 413; Meredyth, major, 422; Mészáros, gen. 441; Meynell, G. 419; McGrigor, sir J. 398; M'Gregor, lady, 395; M'Gregor, J. 431; Mildmay, P. H. St. J. 403; Miles, mrs. E. 383; Mill, mrs. M. 413; Mill, mrs. H. 439; Milnes, R. P. 440; Minton, H. 397; Milward, mrs. 470; Mirza Mahommed, prince of Oude, 391; Mitchell, maj.-gen. 419; Molesworth, mrs. M. 396; Monckton, G. 459; Money, lieutenant. 428; Monson, miss G. T. 446;

Deaths—continued.

Montefiore, M. 419; Moorhead, B. 427; Moorsom, capt. 460; Morley, mr. 422; Morris, col. 465; Morrison, miss J. 428; Morse, rev. H. 427; Morton, earl of, 397; Mosender, proff. 437; Mozart, 438; Müller, prof. T. 408; Munro, gen. 387; Myddleton, mrs. E. S. 454.

Neave, lieutenant. W. 465; Neave, lieutenant. E. D. 465; Neave, R. 384; Neukoman, chev. 402; Neville, capt. 460; Neville, W. W. 455; Nolan, J. 469; Nunn, T. 419.

O'Connell, J. 412; Ogle, adm. sir C. 418; Oldham, S. 396; Orford, earl of, 459; Orleans, dchss. of, 411; Osborn, miss L. E. 421; Oswald, lady L. 437; Oude, Queen of, 387; Ouseley, W. C. 389; Ovans, major-gen. 421; Owen, Robert, 442.

Paget, lady G. 395; Paine, J. M. 412; Palmer, J. H. 389; Palmer, W. 406; Panton, W. 411; Park, lieutenant. 462; Parke, gen. 431; Parker, lady, 421; Parker, T. L. 392; Parker, M. E. N. 419; Parkinson, rev. dr. 387; Parkinson, capt. 414; Parkinson, lieutenant-gen. 384; Parry, mrs. M. W. 457; Patrick, 466; Pattinson, H. L. 440; Patullo, capt. 423; Paull, rev. J. 437; Peache, J. C. 385; Peacock, dr. (dean of Ely), 439; Pease, E. 422; Peel, rt. hon. W. Y. 413; Peel, capt. sir W. 407; Penny, brig.-gen. 463; Perceval, col. 454; Petre, W. T. 383; Phillimore, miss S. F. 419; Phillips, lady, 405; Phillips, lieutenant-col. 466; Piddington, H. 462; Pierson, rear-adm. sir W. H. 396; Pigou, dr. 466; Pohlman, J. G. 435; Pollock, G. K. 416; Pollock, J. 413; Poltimore, lord, 456; Ponsonby, hon. mrs. 455; Ponsonby, capt. 466; Potter, sir J. 438; Poulson, G. 384; Powell, rev. J. W. S. 422; Powell, gen. 414; Prendergast, lieutenant-col. 466; Preston, col. sir R. 437; Preston, J. B. 419; Prévost, L. A. 406; Priestley, major, 454; Proby, lord, 445; Purser, J. 402; Pusey, lady L. 397.

Queensbury, marquess of, 423.

Rachel, madame, 376; Radetzky, field-marshal, 378; Ramsay, mrs. I. 421; Ramsey, miss M. J. 456; Randolph, Mrs. C. M. V. 437; Redschid Pasha, 382; Read, major, 402; Reekie, mrs. 459; Reid, lady, 390; Reid, major-gen. sir W. 438; Richmond, H. 424; Richmond, miss M. I. 437; Ridsdale, R. 439; Rintoul, R.

INDEX.

Deaths—continued.

S. 405; Robarts, A. W. 398; Robinson, col. 457; Rock, G. 402; Rodney, hon. miss A. 437; Romer, J. 427; Rosslyn, cntss. 435; Routh, sir R. 451; Rowland, col. 414; Royds, lieutenant-col. 456; Royle, dr. Forbes, 376; Rushbrooke, Mrs. V. E. 396; Ryves, rear-adm. 420.

Sadleir, rev. dr. 414; St. Quintin, miss, 435; Salmon, W. R. D. 450; Salusbury, sir J. S. P. 456; Sandford, major, 460; Sandon, rear-adm. 426; Saumarez, lady, 390; Scheffer, Ary, 417; Scott, Mrs. Hope, 438; Scriven, lieutenant. 466; Scroope, miss F. 414; Shakspeare, J. 414; Shaw, lieutenant. 466; Shean, G. 427; Sheffield, lady, 432; Sheppard, major, 439; Sheppard, T. 414; Simmons, major, 394; Smece, W. 445; Smelt, lieutenant-gen. 383; Smith, Mrs. A. 387; Smith, family, 429; Smith, J. 427; Smith, lieutenant-gen. sir C. F. 424; Smith, miss E. 438; Smith, T. Assheton, 432; Smyth, lieutenant. 460; Solly, R. H. 397; Soyer, Alexis, 422; Spence, col. 432; Stapleton, miss, 396; Stephenson, H. F. 421; Stephenson, lieutenant-col. 467; Stephenson, Mr. 414; Stewart, lieutenant-col. 383; Stirling, sir S. 409; Stopford, visct. 445; Story, Mrs. M. 402; Strachey, sir H. 402; Stratton, col. 465; Struthers, rev. dr. 420; Strutt, J. 409; Stuart, hon. C. F. 452; Sudeley, lord, 389; Sullivan, capt. 452; Suttie, lady, 413.

Tate, miss F. B. 397; Taylor, Mrs. E. E. 419; Taylor, R. 451; Terry, E. G. 413; Thackwell, lieutenant. 462; Thel-luson, hon. A. 418; Thomas, rev. V. 438; Thomas, lieutenant-gen. 434; Thomas, S. 383; Thompson, capt. 460; Thynne, capt. 460; Tomlinson, Mrs. E. J. 437; Tonkin, lady, 427; Tooke, T. 390; Torr family, the, 429; Totty, Mrs. 421; Towgood, lieutenant-col. 438; Travers, B. 394; Travers, rear-adm. sir E. 393; Triscott, capt. 396; Tupper, lieutenant. 419; Turnbull, dr. 414; Turner, major-gen. 455; Turner, lady Page, 441; Turnpenny, capt. 413; Tylden, lady, 395.

Vansittart, Mrs. C. 422; Vaughan, dow. lady, 413; Vaughan, lady, 434; Vaughan, lady M. 383; Venables, archd. 384; Venables, E. F. 462; Ventura, gen. 401; Villiers, lady C. 454; Vincent, lieutenant. 462; Vincent, Mrs. M. 470; Von Niemans, baron, 396.

Waddington, major-gen. 446; Wake-

Deaths—continued.

man, sir O. P. 434; Wale, capt. 462; Walesby, F. P. 423; Walmsley, T. 437; Walter, Mrs. E. F. 408; Warburton, H. 433; Ward, baron, 435; Warner, Mrs. M. A. 431; Waterfield, major, 464; Watson, dr. 429; Way, Mrs. M. H. 413; Webster, Mrs. A. M. 424; Wedderburn, sir D. 402; Wedderburn, miss M. 403; Weir, W. 433; Weldon, col. sir A. 457; Wellbeloved, rev. C. 429; Wellesley, lord C. 436; West, lady, 395; Westmacott, miss S. 454; Westmeath, marchess of, 385; Wheatley, lady, 398; Whieldon, G. 434; Whitbread, Mrs. J. 437; White, C. P. 465; White, dr. A. 456; Whitmore, W. W. 424; Wilkinson, J. J. 458; Williams, lady, 390; Williams, ven. J. (archd. of Cardigan) 453; Williams, F. 395; Williams, rear-adm. 387; Williams, M. 417; Williams, miss A. 390; Williams, Mrs. A. 469; Williams, Mrs. M. 469; Willock, sir H. 427; Wilmer, lieutenant-col. 388; Wilson, dr. (bp. of Calcutta), 375; Wilson, Mrs. C. C. G. 409; Wilson, T. 410; Wilson, sir B. H. 458; Wilton, cntss. of, 455; Winchilsea, earl of, 383; Wingfield, lieutenant-col. 409; Wingfield, Mrs. H. 455; Witham, H. 457; Wood, major-gen. 441; Woodbridge, capt. 460; Wyon, B. 445.

Yerbury, lieutenant-col. 426; York, dean of (Sir W. Cockburn), 408; Young-husband, lady, 460.

DEATHS, BIRTHS, and MARRIAGES in 1858; and in years 1849-1858, 289.

DESPATCHES:—*China*, Capture of Canton, 242; forcing of the Peiho River, 248. *India*, Storm and capture of Lucknow, 251.

Eclipse:—The total eclipse of the sun on the 15th March, 43.

Exhibition of the Royal Academy, 90.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS for the Year 1858:—i. Public Income, 270; ii. Public Expenditure, 272; iii. Public Funded Debt, 274; iv. Unfunded Debt, 276; v. Disposition of Grants, 277; vi. Trade and Navigation, 284.

Fires:—Fire at Athy workhouse, eight persons burnt, 13; destruction of Wynn-stay, 33; fatal fire in Devonshire Square, 50; great fire at Manchester, 58; calamitous fire in Bloomsbury, 15 lives lost, 60; conflagration at Christiania, 73; great fire at St. Catherine's Docks, 73; great fire at Limehouse, 102; destructive fire at

INDEX.

Fires—*continued.*

Fresh Wharf, 103; in the London Docks, 105; destruction of the famous Bourse of Antwerp, 132; fires and explosions in Russia, 163; destructive fire in Glasgow, 180; fire and loss of life in Whitecross Street, 197.

FRANCE:—Attempt of Orsini and others to assassinate the Emperor on the 14th January, [220]; trial and condemnation of the conspirators, [221]; addresses of the army and senate to the Emperor on his escape, [221]; opening of the French Chambers, speech of the Emperor, [222]; a Council of Regency established, [225]; Conference at Paris on the Danubian Principalities, articles of the convention, [225]; circular thereon to the French agents at foreign courts, [229].

Attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French, 5; atrocious duel at Paris, M. de Péne and Lieutenant Hyenne, 83; inauguration of the naval fortress of Cherbourg, 133.

Trial of Simon Barnard for murder, 310.

INDIA.—History of the Mutiny continued; trial and sentence of the ex-King of Delhi, [233]; the campaign in Central India, [234]; success of Brigadier Stuart at Neemuch, Mundisore, and Mhow, [234]; Sir H. Rose takes Ratghur and relieves Saugor, [235]; forces the Pass of Mundisore and takes Jhansi by storm [236]; Capture of Awah by Col. Holmes, [240]; General Roberts takes Kotah [240]; General Whitlock's success at Banda, [240]; Sir H. Rose captures Calpee, [241]; Scindia's troops revolt and seize Gwalior, [242]; Sir H. Rose recovers Gwalior and reinstates India, [242]; the Central India Field force broken up; thanks to the commanding officers, [243]; operations of the Commander-in-Chief, [243]; attacks of the enemy on Sir J. Outram at the Alumbagh, [244]; advance on Lucknow, [244]; successful march of General Franks, [244]; attack upon and capture of Lucknow, [245]; terrible scenes within the city, [248]; proclamation issued by the Governor-General as to the policy to be pursued in Oudh, [250]; remonstrance of Sir James Outram, [251]; vindication by the Governor-General, [252–3]; Lord Ellenborough's despatch condemning the proclamation, [254]. (*See* PARLIAMENT, *and*

India—*continued.*

STATE PAPERS.) Military operations after the fall of Lucknow; failure of General Walpole at Rooya Fort, [255]; Bareilly taken by the Commander-in-Chief, [256]; letter of the Begum of Oudh, tempting Jung Bahadoor to desert the English; his answer, [256]; Sir Hope Grant relieves Maun Singh at Shahgunge, [257]; revolt of two Sepoy regiments at Mooltan, [257]; the Queen's proclamation announcing the transfer of British India to the direct government of the Crown, [258]; counter-manifesto of the Begum of Oudh, [260]; disarmament of the people of Oudh, [260]; winter campaign of the Commander-in-Chief; the forts surrender without serious resistance, [262]; the operations are successful in every quarter; the Commander-in-Chief announces the complete reconquest and pacification of Oudh, [264].

Public documents respecting the Indian Mutiny:—The Secret Committee to the Governor-General, 210; letter of the Secretary to the Government of India covering intended Proclamation, 220; despatch of the Secret Committee to the Governor-General thereon, 215; letter of the Court of Directors, 217; resolutions of the Court of Directors, 220; Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh to Secretary to the Government of India, relative to proclamation, 220; letter in answer, 221, 222; despatch of the Secret Committee, 225.

Act for the better Government of India, 226.

Tenders for an Indian loan of 5,000,000*l.*, 63.

Telegrams from India:—January, death of Havelock, battles at Cawnpore, 4; at Putteela, at the Alumbagh, 6; February 11, action at Kalee Nuddee, Futteghur, Mynpoorie, Goruckpore, 12, 14, 19; March, actions at Ratghur and Saugor, 29; the advance on Lucknow; wreck of the *Ava*, 47; operations of the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Outram, Col. Franks, Sir H. Rose, 57; April, assault and storming of Lucknow, 67; operations in various parts of India, 73; victories of Sir H. Rose, and Gen. Roberts, 78; May, repulses at Rowa and Arrah; death of Sir W. Peel, 88; June, successful operations, Koer Singh killed, 96; capture of Calpee, dispersion of the Gwalior

INDEX.

India—*continued*.

Contingent, 104; September, 156; October, 169.

IRELAND, state of:—revival of assassinations and agrarian outrages, execution of the Cornacks, murder of Kelly and others, 113; inundations and loss of life, 164; close of the Encumbered Estates Court, summary of its operations, 174; further assassinations and outrages; attempted murder of rev. Mr. Nixon; murder of Mr. Ely, 199.

ITALY.—Grand eruption of Mount Vesuvius, 92.

JAPAN.—After concluding the treaty with the Emperor of China, the Earl of Elgin, British Plenipotentiary, proceeds to Japan, and lands in state at Jeddo; is hospitably received, and concludes a treaty with the Emperor of Japan, [279].

JEDDAH.—Fanatical outbreak of the Mahomedans at Jeddah; massacre of the Christians; murder of the English Vice-Consul and attack on the French Consul and family, [267]; measures of the English and French Governments; bombardment of Jeddah; execution of the murderers, [268].

LAW CASES:—The Shrewsbury case; resolution of the Committee of Privileges on the Claim of Earl Talbot to the Earldom of Shrewsbury, 296; trial of Simon Barnard for murder; the attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French, 310; trial of the Directors of the Royal British Bank for conspiracy, 330.

See also LAW AND POLICE: MURDERS, TRIALS, AND LAW CASES.

LAW AND POLICE:—Extensive robberies of jewellery, 7; theft and recovery of the Earl of Suffolk's pictures, 14; violent burglaries at Hagley, at Cawthorne, at Blacklands, at Leeds, 35; daring robbery in a railway carriage, 59; artfully devised robbery of jewellery, 75; forgery by a clergyman, 76; singular fate of a burglar, a robber drowned, 83; robbery of 787*l.* in silver, 89; great plate robbery at Lord Foley's, 100; singular homicide at Acton, 143; waggon, horses, and load stolen, 148; singular homicide at Paisley, 164; ridiculous cases of witchcraft, 165; extensive frauds by Lemon Oliver, a stockbroker, 179; numerous fatal poaching affrays, 181.

See also MURDERS AND SUICIDES, TRIALS AND LAW CASES.

MARRIAGES, 354.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and BIRTHS in 1858; and in years 1849–1858, 289.

MINISTRY, The; as it stood on the 1st of January, 1858, 340; as formed by the Earl of Derby in February, 1858, 341.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The weather, January, 1; snow storm in March, 31; the weather in June, intense heats, 111; horrors of the slave trade, 2; launch of the *Leviathan*, 8; recovery of the Earl of Suffolk's pictures, 14; capture of Commissioner Yeh, his description, 19; lightning at sea, H.M.S. *Shannon*, 30; riots in Dublin at entry of Lord Lieutenant, 39; the total eclipse of the sun, 43; singular suicide on a railway, 51; witchcraft and murder, 51; barbarities at sea, 55; University boat race, 57; robbery in a railway carriage, 59; Indian loan of 5,000,000*l.*, 63; frightful tragedy at Lerwick, 63; discovery of ancient relics in Orkney, 64; extraordinary assault by a clergyman and his wife, 65; property qualification of Members of Parliament, 69; conflagration at Christiana, 73; launch of the *Hero*, 91 guns, 73; law of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, 74; artfully devised robbery, 75; picture sales, 77; atrocious duel at Paris, "the French Colonels," 83; Epsom Races, 85; numerous deaths by drowning, 85; opening of the New Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, 86; investiture of the King of Portugal as K.G., 88; exhibition of the Royal Academy, 90; eruption of Mount Vesuvius, 92; Ascot Races, 94; violent thunder-storms in June, 94; sale of Shakspeare's autograph, 96; opening of Aston Park, Birmingham, 97; Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, 102; sale of a New River Company share, 103; sale of early Bibles and theological works, 104; sale of coins and antiquities, 108; Mr. Rarey the horse-tamer, 108; state of the Thames during the intense heats, 110; state of Ireland, revival of agrarian crimes, 113; the Handel Festival rehearsal, 115; failure of the attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph, 115; second successful attempt, 136; train struck by lightning, 120; terrible firework explosions, 300 people injured, 120; singular question of survivorship, 122; the Berkeley Peerage, 127; election of a City Chamberlain, 128; railway accident compensations, 129; Goodwood Races, 130; destruction of the Bourse at Antwerp, 132; distribution of the

INDEX.

Miscellaneous—continued.

Victoria Cross, 132; the inauguration of Cherbourg, 133; sarcophagus of the Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's, 138; singular homicide at Acton, 143; Her Majesty's visit to Germany, 144; fatal thunderstorm at Bedford in August, 148; two suicides at Hampstead, 148; treaty of peace with China, 149; Parliamentary returns, the income-tax and poor-rate, 151; Festival of the Three Choirs at Hereford, 151; melancholy catastrophe at Worthing, two families destroyed, 154; four gentlemen drowned, 156; the confessional in the Church of England, the curates of St. Barnabas and Bray, 156; Her Majesty's visit to Leeds, opening of the town-hall, 158; Leeds Musical Festival, 159; Birmingham Musical Festival, 159; catastrophe at the Music Hall, Sheffield, 162; fires and explosions in Russia, 163; Doncaster Races, 163; inundations and loss of life, Scotland, 164; singular homicide at Paisley, 164; witchcraft in the nineteenth century, 165; residence of the Court at Balmoral, 166; the comet, 166; family suffocated near Newport, 170; fatal accident to a young lady at Clifton, 171; launch of the *Edgar*, 91 guns, 172; wholesale poisonings at Bradford, 172; operations of the Encumbered Estates Court, Ireland, 174; destruction of Chinese pirates, 177; frauds by a stock-broker, 179; gale in the metropolis, fatal accidents, 180; frequency of poaching affrays, 181; the great bell of the Westminster Palace, 181; admission of a Mahomedan to practise as an attorney, 183; trial of a deserter to the Russians, 183; ladies' dresses, frequent accidents by fire, 184; Bank rate of interest, 185; the Ionian despatches, 186; singular accident at Torquay, 192; the new Adelphi Theatre, 194; catastrophe at the Victoria Theatre, 195; church revival, opening of St. Paul's Cathedral for evening service, 196; the Society of Friends, their garb and speech, 198; state of Ireland, assassinations and outrages, 199; return of railway accidents in 1858, 201.

Murders and Suicides:—Execution of Sattler, for murder of Thain, the detective officer, 10; the Over-Darwen murder, trial of Thomas and Catherine Kershaw for murder of Robert Kershaw, 17; the Haymarket murder, trial of Giovanni Lani for the murder

Murders and Suicides—continued.

of Heloise Thaubin, 21; murder by Greek sailors at Swansea, 28; the Stevenage murder, 31; singular assassination at Portsmouth, 40; the Wadsworth Moor murder, 45; the Lynton murder, 48; singular suicide at the Clay Cross Tunnel, 51; witchcraft and murder at Much Wenlock, 51; attempted murder and suicide at Islington, 53; conviction for child-murder at Bury St. Edmund's, 54; dreadful murders and suicide at Lerwick, 63; a young lady murdered by a madman, near Cheshunt, 99; murder and suicide at Islington, 100; murder and suicide by a Polish lady, in Gray's Inn Road, 101; murder and suicide at Stafford, 106; murder and suicide at Gravesend, 122; the Stoke Abbot murder, 125; murder of Susan Studd, at Ipswich, conviction of E. Cherrington, 130; double patricide at Creech St. Michael, conviction of J. B. Bucknell, 139; double infanticide at Clevedon, 145; child-murder at Nailsea, trial of Elizabeth Card, 146; suicides at Hampstead, 148; murder and suicide at Preston, 168; trial of William Reid for murder of Margaret Taylor, in Stirlingshire, 178; wife-murder, trial of Isaac Harmond, 182; the Exmoor murder, 191; child-murder at Reading, melancholy case of Mary Newell, 193; murders in Ireland, 113; attempted murder of rev. Mr. Nixon, murder of Mr. Ely in Ireland, 199.

See also **LAW AND POLICE: TRIALS AND LAW CASES.**

PARLIAMENT.—Meeting of the Parliament after adjournment: the Earl of Derby expresses surprise at the omission of any ministerial statement, and refers to the state of public affairs, the Indian mutiny, war with China, and France, [2]; answered by Earl Granville on behalf of Government, [5]; remarks of Earl Grey and Lord Panmure on military arrangements, of Lords Brougham and Campbell on the law affecting foreigners conspiring in England, [6]; Lord Palmerston announces the introduction of a bill for amending the conspiracy laws, [6]; *the Princess Royal*: addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty on marriage of the Princess Royal, [7].

India.—Mr. Vernon Smith proposes a bill to enable the East India Company

INDEX.

Parliament—*continued.*

to raise a loan of 10,000,000*l.*; discussion on Indian finance, [9]; Vote of Thanks in the Lords to the Governor-General, Civil and Military Authorities in India, [10]; Earl of Derby excepts to the inclusion of Lord Canning; explanation of Duke of Argyll, [11]; in Commons, Mr. Disraeli also objects to Lord Canning, and moves previous question, [12]; after discussion, amendment withdrawn and vote agreed to, [14]; annuity voted to widow and son of Sir H. Havelock, [14]; petition of the East India Company presented by Earl Grey, [15]; general discussion on the proposed bill of the Government, [15]; Government of India Bill introduced by Lord Palmerston, [17]; amendment moved by Mr. T. Baring; speech of Sir E. Perry, [19]; important speech of Sir G. Lewis, [20]; Mr. Mangles' defence of East India Company, [22]; Mr. Roebuck, Mr. White-side, [23]; Mr. Lowe, Mr. Crawford, [24]; Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir J. Walsh, and others, [25]; Colonel Sykes, [26]; Sir C. Wood, Mr. Willoughby, [27]; Sir E. B. Lytton, Lord J. Russell, [28]; Mr. Disraeli, [29]; amendment negatived, [31].

Conspiracy against the Emperor of the French; consequences on public opinion in England; Mr. Roebuck calls attention to the attacks upon England in the *Moniteur*, [32]; Lord Palmerston introduces a bill to amend the law of conspiracy, [33]; amendment moved by Mr. Kinglake; his speech denouncing the measure, [35]; animated debate; Mr. Roebuck's animated speech, [37]; Mr. Warren, Sir G. Grey, [38]; Mr. Bovill, Mr. Hope, and others, [39]; Lord J. Russell, [40]; Mr. Disraeli gives the bill a qualified support, [41]; Mr. S. Herbert, [42]; leave given by large majority, [43]; great unpopularity of the bill; public feelings against conduct of Government, [43]; second reading; Lord Palmerston's speech, [44]; Mr. Milner Gibson's amendment and speech, [45]; animated debate; the bill opposed by a combination of parties, [46]; speech of Sir R. Peel, [47]; Mr. Gladstone, [48]; Mr. Disraeli, [49]; majority of 19 against the second reading, [50]; resignation of the Palmerston administration [50]; the Earl of Derby undertakes to form a government; ministerial explanations;

Parliament—*continued.*

important discussion by the law lords relative to the law of conspiracy, [51]; and speech of the late Attorney-General (Sir R. Bethell), [55].

The Earl of Derby makes a statement of the policy of his administration, [55]; Earl Granville's speech defending the measures of the late ministry, [58]; the Earl of Clarendon defends their foreign policy, [59]; the new Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Disraeli) announces the termination of misunderstanding with France, [63].

Case of the *Cagliari*; the engineers, Watt and Park, great discussions thereon, [63]; attack of Mr. B. Osborne on the Government, [66]; answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, [67]; general discussions affecting the position of the ministry, [69].

The India Bill.—The government introduce a new Bill for the government of India; the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement, [69]; the measure universally disapproved, [72]; Lord J. Russell proposes to proceed by way of Resolution, [73]; proposition accepted by the government, [74]; Resolutions presented to the House by the government, [76]; statement of Chancellor of Exchequer, [77]; debate [79]; the House go into committee on the resolutions; amendment of Lord H. Vane, that under existing circumstances it is not expedient to proceed; debate, [81]; amendment negatived. Proceedings in committee interrupted by debate on Lord Canning's proclamation and Lord Ellenborough's letter, [83]; the Chancellor of Exchequer states that the government disapprove the policy of the Proclamation "in every sense;" great ferment in the political world, [84]; Lord Ellenborough resigns office, [85]; general combination against ministers; resolutions to be proposed by Earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. Cardwell, [85]; Lord Canning's private letter, repeated debates and explanations, [87]. Great debates in Lords and Commons. In Lords, Earl of Shaftesbury moves his resolution, [91]; after debate, resolved that the question be not put, [95]. In Commons, Mr. Cardwell moves his resolution; his speech, [95]; answered by the Solicitor-General in a remarkable speech, [96]; a remarkably animated debate is maintained for three nights, on the whole to the advantage

INDEX.

Parliament—continued.

of the government; the Indian Mail brings intelligence that the Proclamation is disapproved of by high authorities in India; singular scene on the fourth night; the resolution is withdrawn, [110]; strengthened position of the ministers by the result of this attack, [113]; Lord Stanley succeeds Lord Ellenborough as President of the Board of Control, [114]; Mr. Gladstone's motion for postponing Indian legislation, [114]; Lord Stanley insists on proceeding; amendment negatived, [115]; the resolutions are proceeded with; bill founded thereon introduced, Lord Stanley moves the second reading, [118]; Mr. Bright's general speech on governing India, [119]; discussion in committee, [121]; third reading, [123]; discussion on the bill in the Lords, [124]; Lords' amendments discussed in Commons, [128]; and again in Lords, [129]; bill passed. Copy of the Act, [226].

Financial affairs.—Income and Expenditure; financial statement of the Chancellor of Exchequer, [132]; the Budget favourably received; Sir G. Lewis defends his financial administration, [136]; remarks of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, and others, [137]; stamp on bankers' cheques, [138]; Funded Debt Bill; Mr. Wilson's remarks, [139]; Mr. M. Gibson's motion for repeal of the paper duty, [141]; Naval Estimates; the naval defences a subject of great interest; Sir J. Pakington moves the naval estimates, [142]; Sir C. Wood defends his administration of the Admiralty, [144]; after interesting debate, votes agreed to, [147]; Sir C. Napier's motion on Manning the Navy, [147]; a Commission appointed, [148].

Religious and Ecclesiastical questions.—Admission of the Jews to Parliament; Lord J. Russell introduces bill for altering the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, with clause admitting the Jews, [150]; Mr. Newdegate moves omission of clause, [151]; after long discussion, amendment negatived, [153]; Lord Lyndhurst moves bill in Lords, [153]; the Lord Chancellor (Lord Chelmsford) moves omission of clause, [154]; after animated debate, amendment agreed to, [156]; Commons refuse to accept the bill as amended; committee appointed to draw up reasons; Baron Rothschild appointed a member

Parliament—continued.

of Committee [157]; motion of Lord Lucan enabling either House to dispense with part of the oath by resolution, [158]; compromise accepted; Lord Lucan's bill, [160]; bill discussed in the Commons [160]; and passed [162]; copy of Oaths Bill, 238; copy of Jews Bill, 241; resolution moved in Commons, passed after opposition, and Baron Rothschild takes amended oath [163]. Church-rates: Sir J. Trelawney moves bill for totally abolishing church-rates, [164]; bill carried after much opposition, [165]; amendments proposed in committee by Sir A. Elton, Lord R. Cecil, and Mr. Pullen, [165]; third reading carried, [169]; bill thrown out by the Lords by great majority, [169-171]; marriage law; Lord Bury moves bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, [171]; great discussion on the second reading: bill carried, [172-4]; opposed by the bishops, in the Lords, and thrown out, [175]; Lord Shaftesbury's motion for discontinuing the special services of the Church, agreed to, [175-7]; Lord Ebury's motion for revision of the Liturgy, withdrawn, [177]; Mr. Spooner's motion for discontinuing the Maynooth grant, negatived, [178].

Foreign affairs.—Case of the *Cagliari*.—Lord Derby's government take up this question with spirit, and announce to parliament a satisfactory conclusion, [181]; discussion in Commons on the Danubian Principalities, [182]; the Slave Trade; disputes with the United States on the proceedings of our cruisers, [185]; moderation of the leading English statesman, [186-9]; disputes with France—system of "free emigration"—case of the *Regina Cæli*, [191]; Mr. Hutt's resolution respecting the right of search, [192]; after discussion, motion negatived, [196]; the government announce their conclusion as to the international law of right of search; acquiesced in by all parties, [196]; bill for establishing the colony of New Caledonia (Vancouver's Island), [197].

Parliamentary Reform.—Various measures of this nature; Mr. Locke King's bill for abolishing the property qualification, carried, [202-4]; his measure for 10*l.* county franchise carried, but dropped, [204-6]; Mr. Hunt's bill for abolishing members' exemption from arrest for debt, [207]; Mr. Caird's bill

INDEX.

Parliament—*continued.*

for assimilating franchises of England and Scotland, [207]; Mr. H. Berkeley's annual motion for the ballot, [208]; Mr. Roebuck's motion for abolishing the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, [210]; organization of the Military Departments; Captain Vivian's motion carried, [212]; pestilential condition of the Thames during the great heats; its nauseous vapours force the subject on the attention of Parliament, [215]; various plans for purifying the stream, [216]; government scheme for the general drainage of the metropolis, [217].

Parliament prorogued by Commission; Speech of the Lords Commissioners, [218.]

PATENTS, 513.

POETRY, 529.

PORTUGAL.—Investiture of the King as Knight of the Garter, 88.

PROMOTIONS. — Civil Service Appointments, Promotions, &c., 470; Army Promotions and Appointments, 477; Naval Promotions and Appointments, 494; the Victoria Cross, 498; Ecclesiastical Preferments, 509; Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments, 510.

PRUSSIA.—Speech of the Prime Minister to the Prussian Chambers, [230]; dangerous condition of the King's health, [230]; the Crown Prince assumes the Regency; his address to the Chambers, [231]; fall of the Manteuffell Ministry; new Ministry formed by Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, [231]; Marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, [230]; account of the ceremony at the Chapel Royal, 355; visit of Her Majesty to the Princess in Germany, 144.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Correspondence respecting foreign refugees, 202; the conspiracy to murder bill, 209.

Papers relating to the Indian Mutiny; the Secret Committee to the Governor-General, 210; letter of the Secretary to the Government of India covering intended Proclamation, 212; despatch of the Secret Committee to the Governor-General thereon, 215; letter of the Court of Directors, 217; Resolutions of the Court of Directors, 220; Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, to Secretary to the Government of India, relative to Proclamation, 220; letter in answer, 221, 222; despatch of the Secret Committee, 225; Act for the better government of India, 226.

Public Documents—*continued.*

The Oaths Act, 238; the Jews Act, 241.

Despatches: *China*—Capture of Canton, 242; forcing of the Peiho River, 248. *India*—Storm and Capture of Lucknow, 251; Table of Statutes 21 & 22 Vict. 259; Finance Accounts for the year 1858, 270; Prices of Stock in each month, 287; average Prices of Corn, Hay, &c., and Butcher's Meat, 288; tables of Mortality, Meteorology, and Bankrupts, 289; University honours: Oxford, 290; Cambridge, 293.

QUEEN, THE. — Aston Hall and Park opened by Her Majesty, 97; Her Majesty visits the Emperor of the French, at the inauguration of Cherbourg, 133; Her Majesty's visit to the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, in Germany, 144; Her Majesty opens the town-hall at Leeds, 158; autumnal residence of the Court at Balmoral, 166.

RACING MEETINGS.—Epsom, 85; Ascot, 94; Goodwood, 130; Doncaster, 163.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On the Caledonian railway, 5 labourers killed, 3; singular suicide at Clay-Cross Tunnel, 51; on the North-Western railway, near Nuneaton, 81; near Huddersfield, 82; on the South-Western line, near Bishopstoke, 102; terrible accident in Belgium, 21 persons killed, 103; on the Huddersfield line, near Longwood; on the Great Northern, near Carlton, 105; on the South-Eastern, near Chilham, 107; train struck by lightning, 120; collision on the North-Western line, 129; accident to an excursion train, near Wolverhampton, 14 person killed, 149; singular accident near Inverness, 159; collision on the North London railway, 185.

Railway accidents compensations, 129.

Return of the number and nature of railway accidents in 1858, 201.

SHERIFFS for the year 1858, 342.

SHIPWRECKS AND DISASTERS AT SEA.—

Wreck of the *Catherine Adamson*, 20 lives lost, of the emigrant ship *Windsor*, 3; collision in the Channel, the *Leander* and *North American*, 10 lives lost, 13; wreck of the Indian mail steamer *Ava*, 47; terrible shipwrecks in St. George's Channel, the *George*, the *Brigand*, the *William Campbell*, the *Mary Stoddart*, 79;

INDEX.

Shipwrecks, &c.—*continued.*

wreck of the American ship *Mayflower*, 151; the steam-ship *Austria* burnt at sea, 500 lives lost, 160; wreck of the *Olivier van Noord*, and the *Rodney*; the *Abby Langdon* and *May Queen*, 162; storms in the Pentland Frith, numerous fishermen drowned, 163; wrecks of the *Queen* and *Kingston*, with loss of life, 171; collision of *Kangaroo* with *Wingrave*, 13 lives lost, 171; destruction of the *Eastern City*, by fire, at sea, 175.

STATE PAPERS.—Correspondence respecting Foreign Refugees, 202; the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, 209.

Papers relating to the Indian mutiny: the Secret Committee to the Governor-General, 210; letter of the Secretary to the Government of India covering intended Proclamation, 212; letter of the Secret Committee to the Governor-General thereon, 215; despatch of the Court of Directors, 217; Resolutions of the Court of Directors, 220; Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude to Secretary to the Government of India, relative to Proclamation, 220; letter in answer, 221, 222; despatch of the Secret Committee, 225; Act for the better government of India, 226. *See also* PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

STATUTES, Table of, 21 & 22 Vict.—i. Public General Acts, 258; ii. Local and Personal Acts, 262; iii. Private Acts, *printed*, 269; iv. Private Act, *not printed*, 269.

STOCK, Prices of, in each month, highest and lowest, 287.

TELEGRAMS FROM INDIA. *See* INDIA AND CHINA.

TRIALS AND LAW CASES.—*Criminal causes*: Trial and execution of Christian Sattler for murder of Thain, the detective officer, 10; conviction of Thomas Monk for forging a will, 15; trial of Thomas and Catherine Kershaw for murder of Robert Kershaw, 17; of Giovanni Lani for the murder of Heloise Thaubin, the Haymarket murder, 21; of Manuela Zelphanta and Hanagadei Italius for murder at Swansea, 28; of Jeremiah Carpenter for murder of John Starkins, the Stevenage murder, 31; conviction of several robbers, for burglaries with atrocious violence, 35; conviction of Joseph Shepherd for murder of Bethel Parkinson, the Wadsworth Moor murder, 45; of John Barwick for murder

Trials and Law Cases—*continued.*

of Maria Blackmoor, the Lynton murder, 48; conviction of William Davies for murder of Ann Evans, at Much Wenlock, witchcraft, 51; of Emma Groom for child-murder, at Bury St. Edmunds, 54; of John Anderson Christie for dreadful cruelties at sea, 55; trial of Rev. Mr. Smith and wife for assault with intent to murder, 65; of Mr. Auchmuty Glover for false declaration of qualification for Member of Parliament, 69; of Charles Bennet, *alias* Townsend, for burglary, 71; conviction of the Rev. G. Radcliffe for forgery, 76; of William Lakey for casting away a merchant vessel, 82; trial of Whetstone, Puzey, and others for great plate robbery at Lord Foley's, 100; trial of James Seal for murder of Sarah Ann Guppy, the Stoke Abbot murder, 125; conviction of Ebenezer Cherrington for murder of Susan Studd, at Ipswich, 130; conviction of J. B. Bucknell for murder of his grandfather and grandmother, at Creech St. Michael, 139; trial of Elizabeth Williams for double infanticide, at Clevedon, 145; trial of Elizabeth Card for child-murder, at Nailsea, 146; trial of William Reid for murder of Margaret Taylor, in Stirlingshire, 178; trial of Lemon Oliver, a stockbroker, for extensive frauds, 179; of Isaac Harmond for murder of his wife, 182; trial of a deserter to the Russians during the Crimean war, 182; the Ionian despatches, trial of William Hudson Guernsey for taking a despatch from the Colonial Office, 186; of James Atkinson for murder of Mary Jane Scaife, the Darley murder, 189; of J. T. Whitworth for murder of Sally Hare, at Threapham St. John's, 190; the Exmoor murder, conviction of William Burgess for murder of his child, 190; of Mary Newell for child-murder at Reading, 193.

Trial of Simon Barnard for murder, the attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French, 310; trial of the Directors of the Royal British Bank for conspiracy, 330.

See also LAW AND POLICE; MURDERS AND SUICIDES.

Civil causes.—Law of Marriage: Marriage with a deceased wife's sister, *Brook v. Brook*, 74; singular question of survivorship, will of General Carpenter, 122; important will case, *Swinfen v. Swinfen*, 123; the Berkeley

INDEX.

Trials and Law Cases—*continued*.

Peerage, claim to the Barony of Berkeley *ratione tenuri*, 127; liability of bank directors, *Scott v. Dixon*, 152.

The Shrewsbury case: Resolution of the Committee of Privileges on the claim of Earl Talbot to the earldom of Shrewsbury, 296.

UNITED STATES.—Annual Message of the President; the Chinese treaty [281]; Japanese treaty [282]; relations with Great Britain [282]; relations with Spain, [284].

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.—Oxford, 290; Cambridge, 293.

VESUVIUS, grand eruption of, 92.

WEATHER.—The winter of 1857-8; prevalence of the new throat-disease, *diphtheria*, 1; great snow-storm in March, 31; violent thunder-storm in June, 94; pestilential condition of the Thames during the hot weather, 110; unprecedented heat of the weather in June, 111; fatal thunder-storm at Bedford, 148; severe gale in the metropolis, fatal accidents, 180.

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